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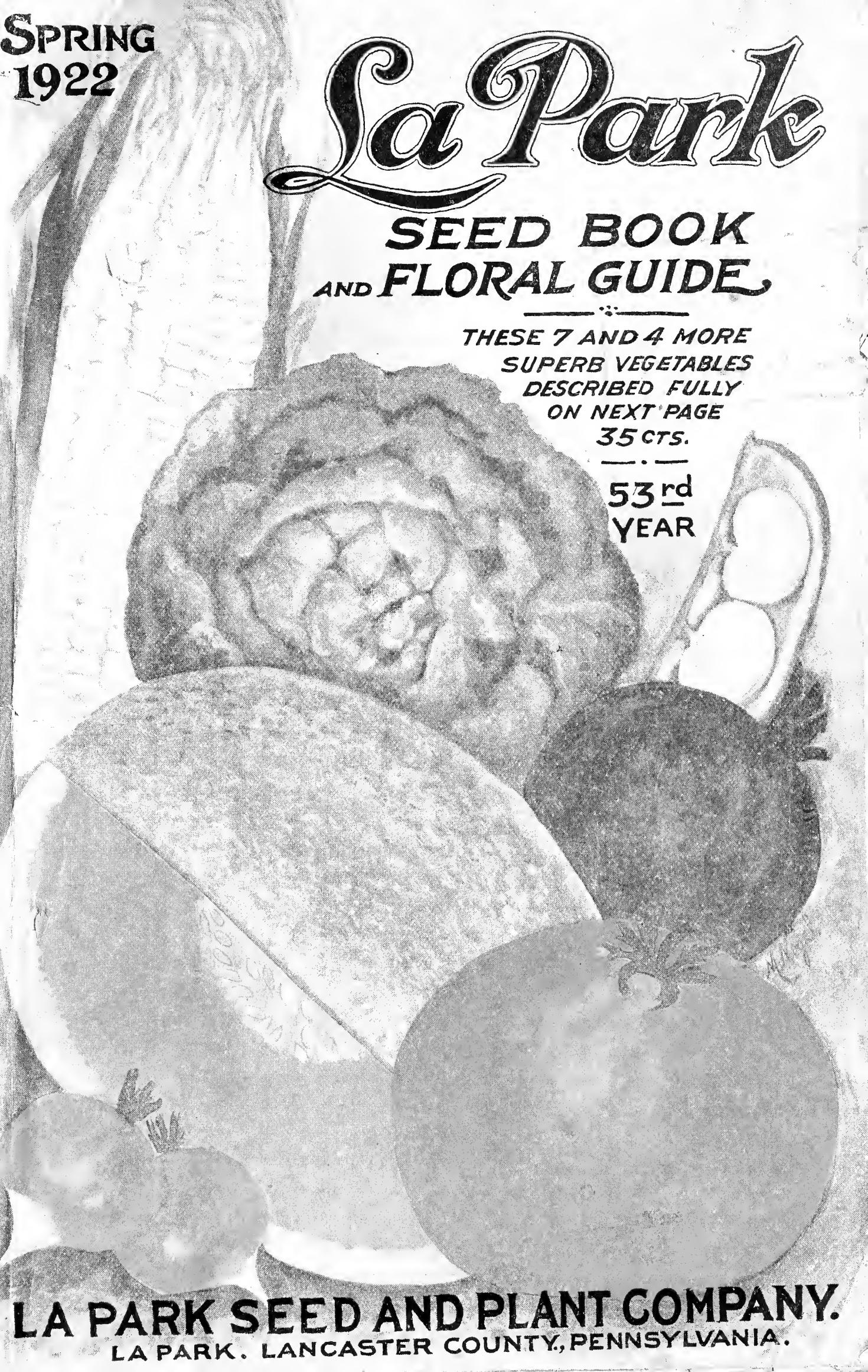
**SPRING
1922**

La Park

**SEED BOOK
AND FLORAL GUIDE.**

**THESE 7 AND 4 MORE
SUPERB VEGETABLES
DESCRIBED FULLY
ON NEXT PAGE
35 cts.**

**— · —
53rd
YEAR**



**LA PARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY.
LA PARK. LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.**

Lapark Deluxe Collection of Vegetable Seeds

Eleven Full, Regular Size Packets of Our Own Tested Vegetable Introductions

And a Year's Subscription to Parks Floral Magazine, for 35 Cents

Judging from the thousands of orders received each year we imagine that about the first thing our customers do when they receive a new LAPARK SEED BOOK AND FLORAL GUIDE, after looking at the colored front and back covers, is to read this page and order this special collection. After that, most of them turn to the inside back cover to order the special collection of Floral Novelties for the new year. So popular has this collection become that we have decided to give it a permanent name, and as the vegetables it contains have proven themselves the very best we have chosen Deluxe.

We really should not include eleven varieties for only 35 cents, but when we made up the list for the catalog we really could not decide which to leave out, so they are all here.

We have not space to write more, but I do want to ask everyone who is conveniently situated to do so to join our club of four of these collections, so that we may have new names to whom to mail our Catalogues and Magazines. This is obviously the purpose, or rather one of the purposes, of such an offer is to obtain new customers—the chief object being to give our friends an opportunity to share with us the good things we may ferret out in our work. By the way, we offer this for making up the club you receive a collection and a year's subscription free. We shall also send you, as a compliment, four extra packets of other seeds to try. Seven of the vegetables are shown in colors on the cover, and we hope they will print naturally—we are putting this page in type before the printing of the cover. We would have shown all eleven in colors if it had been possible.

BEAN—Lapark Golden Brittle. Entirely stringless and one of the finest, richest flavored beans we know of. The plant grows vigorously and produces a heavy crop of beautiful pods, 6 to 7 inches long, an inch broad, thick, meaty and perfectly brittle. I believe you would like this bean and we would be glad to tell us the result.

BEAN—Lapark Mastodon Bush Lima. It is not possible always, particularly in small gardens, to have poles, and, therefore, bush limas are being developed up to the size and quality of the pole variety. This is so far the largest and most productive bush lima, the vine covered with pods, which are unusually large and meaty, with from 4 to 6 great, big, thick beans, that are of perfectly elegant flavor, unsurpassed. You will like this lima. We give only a suggestion on the cover.

BEET—Lapark Red Leader. The effort of propagators is to perfect a beet that will combine earliness and flavor. We recommend Lapark Leader for its earliness, beautiful shape, delicious, sweet flavor, and tender, toothsome qualities. The colors on the cover are true to life.

CARROT—Orange Dwarf. A superb carrot introduced by us two years ago, and your table quicker than any other sort. It is a beautiful orange color, short but thick, and especially rich, buttery flavor. Many customers who do their own canning tell us that the best time to eat carrots is in the winter, opening up in the winter with the odor and flavor of the freshly dug vegetable. As a variety, we should eat more carrots.

CORN—Earliest Jumbo Sweets. There are many very early varieties of corn, and we will find we have at least one new one this year, but among them all Jumbo Sweet is the best. We recommend it for a position of honor in this collection. It is a large, attractive ear, of good substance, and it cooks that way. The picture on the front cover really does not do it justice as far as the ear is concerned. It is tender, of good substance, and unusually sweet for an early corn. Some of the ears are sacrificed for extreme earliness, lacking the benefit of the hot, mid-summer sun.

CUCUMBER—Long Frosties. An icy cool, large, refreshing cucumber for pickling; it is so very solid. In color it is a deep green, like Early Fortune, with just a touch of yellow at the combination; the flesh is crystal white with very few seeds.

LETTUCE—Lapark Butterhead. I will be perfectly frank in telling you that we have painted the lettuce on the front cover; in fact she pretty well missed it. But it was a good painting. Lapark Butterhead is a grand lettuce, rarely failing to produce a fine, great head from seed. We believe, after thorough testing, that it inherits so fully the good qualities that have been planted in the lettuce of the country, that it will make the most satisfactory garden lettuce. Please give it a good, fair trial, and let us know what you think of it.

MUSKMELON—Lapark Satisfaction. The idea in melon growing is to get a good start before insects become too bothersome. Lapark Satisfaction is the earliest developing melon with one possible exception. It is a large, handsome melon, front cover, but the shade of the flesh is somewhat more pinkish, thick, sweet, and juicy. We are enthusiastic over this melon and are quite sure our most fastidious friends will like it.

PEAS—Honey Bunch. A very early, strong growing, large-podded pea, that will stand up well in cooking, and melt away in one's mouth. It is such an exceptionally fine pea that we are inclined to believe in a matter of fact we have not been able to develop anything better.

RADISH—Lapark Favorite. An accidentally discovered strain of radish that is working out so well for us that we feel we are justified in selecting it for the collection. It is very firm, mild and brittle, and is one of the best radishes in the whole category, as shown by picture on front cover.

TOMATO—Red Man. We offered this variety in our Catalogue last year, but when it came time to fill the orders we had to send out a notice that we could not get the seed. But we have it now for this year; that is we have a positive promise that it will be ready for us. It is a handsome fruit, solid, unusual in shape, free from acid, and of just the right quality and size for slicing. This is not our own tomato, but it is recommended to us by one of our most dependable seed growers, and both he and we are anxious to know how well it turns out for you. The painting on the front is from nature.

Address, LAPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., Lapark, Lancaster Co., Pa.

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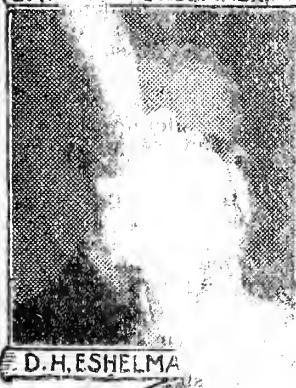
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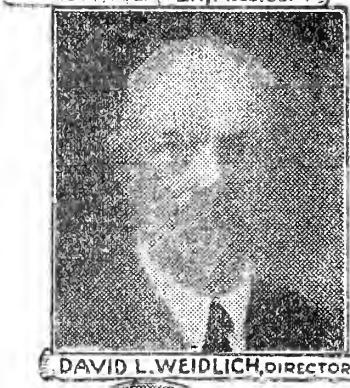
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GREETINGS FOR 1922

The 53rd Year Since This Business Was Founded In 1869

Thanks, a thousand times, for the tremendous increase in our business for 1921. In last year's Catalogue I asked you to please give us your entire order for seeds, plants, and bulbs, and you responded so heartily that our business was three times greater than in 1920, and within ten percent. of equalling the total for the best full twelve months since the business was established, in 1869.

Here, at Lapark, we are flattering ourselves the first thing you will say, when you receive this Catalogue for 1922, will be, "Look at the size of it! And the cover! And the colored pictures inside! I have never before seen colored pictures in any catalogue from Lapark".

You Helped To Make This Great Catalogue

I wonder if you realize how much you have had to do with making the Catalogue so big. Last year it was 148 pages. This year I had planned to make it 224 pages. It actually is 288 pages, with 8 colored pictures and a colored cover, making 300 pages in all, or almost five times as large as the Floral Guide used to be.

And, will you believe it, even at that I have had to leave out practically all the illustrations from the last pages of flower seeds; nearly all the plant pictures after page 285, and most of the beautiful photographs I had for Gladiolus, Roses and the other hardy stuff. Then I had to bring some of the plants back into these first 32 pages, that I had reserved to be written last, to be just for this letter, the pictures of the officers and directors of the Company, some miscellaneous reading matter, eight or nine pages in all, and the rest of them for Novelties and "Newer Good Things" in the way of flowers and vegetables. You will see that I have had to omit all the reading matter, even to cut down my letter, and at that I have space for less than half the pictures of the Novelties, some of which were brought all the way from Europe to show you. I have had actually to leave out even the descriptions of many fine Novelties. But, we have just had to make the best of it, and at that I doubt very much if you will find anywhere in the country a more complete, interesting and helpful Catalogue.

The increase in size, and the matter and pictures it does contain, will impress you with the fact that it is our plan to make the LAPARK SEED BOOK AND FLORAL GUIDE, not just a Catalogue containing two or three times as many varieties of seeds, plants, and bulbs as any other seed house in the world offers you, but also a book of reference, a practical gardening guide for the successful raising of flowers and vegetables, that you will find it an advantage to consult daily throughout the year, until the next year's Guide is delivered to you.

And then I am looking forward to next year, when we shall add, probably as many as sixty-four pages, so as to include everything we want to put into our Catalogue, a germination table, a sort of planting calendar, the story of the influences of the planets on successful planting, etc., with more colored pictures.

Then, we have already in preparation a very special "feature" having to do with vegetables, that will be particularly interesting and helpful to our lady customers. Such a Department has never appeared in any seed catalogue that was ever written. But I have not the space to tell you more about it now.

Our New Farm, Greenhouses and Plant Packing Shed

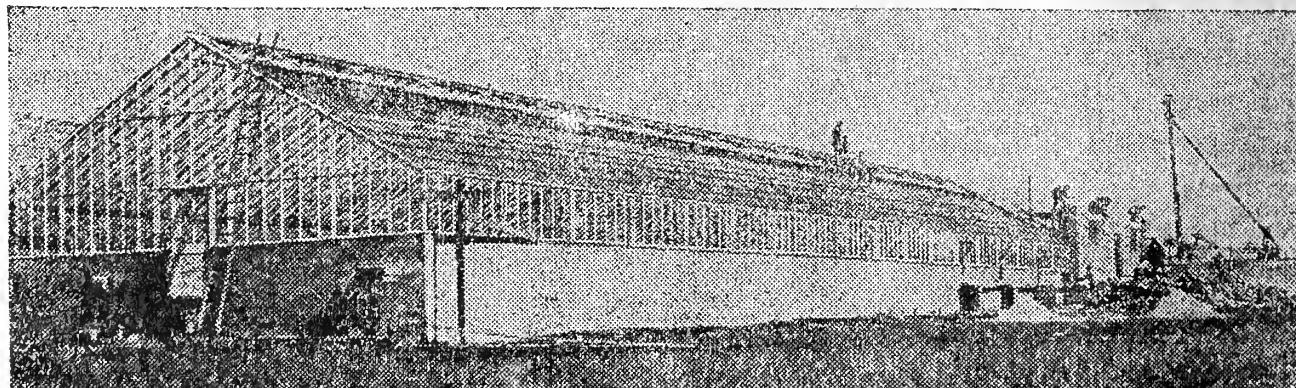
Since last season we have purchased another farm, of seventy-four acres. The new range of greenhouses, and our enormous packing shed, that will enable us to fill promptly 5000 orders a day, are located on the new farm, just across from the Seed and Printing Building where I am writing this Catalogue. Already twenty acres of the farm are planted in hardy stock.

We have remodeled the interior of our Seed and Bulb Shipping Department, so as to handle four times as much business as last year without delay, and have added a seed warehouse of four floors, thirty by seventy feet, to give us more room.

Already we have more than 400,000 paid subscribers to Park's Floral Magazine, and this coming Spring and Summer will be the first opportunity thousands of these new subscribers will have for testing how wonderfully helpful the Magazine is to them among their flowers. We ask you to tell your friends about it, those who have no such helper, and advise them to send us a dime for a year's subscription—it is purposely the lowest priced magazine in the country.

Last year, for the first time, we grew thousands and thousands of gladiolus and dahlias.

I may be wrong, and perhaps you are not interested in hearing it, but I did want to tell you so much about what we are doing at Lapark in order to be of greater help and advantage to you



AN END VIEW OF THE PLANT PACKING BUILDING, PARTLY UP

and to everyone who buys seeds, plants and bulbs. But I have no room this year, except to add that, with such magnificent co-operation as you have given us during the past year, we shall soon be able to change our present slogan, which is, one of the two or three largest seed, plant and bulb growing, importing and distributing direct-to-home-customers-by-mail "institutions in the world," to this one of more ambition,

THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED, PLANT AND BULB HOUSE IN THE WORLD

You may say to yourself, "all this is fine for Lapark Seed & Plant Company, but what do I get out of it?" Well, let me tell you one way in which you are very materially benefited, you buy, at Lapark, the best seeds, plants and bulbs to be had anywhere, at very much lower prices than you can get them anywhere else in the whole country.

We buy the first quality of everything, we cut out every fancy and unnecessary expense, so as to deliver to you the very best seeds, plants and bulbs at lower prices than anybody else. There are two particular features of our business that enable us to do this, which I shall explain in separate paragraphs for emphasis.

With the exception of making paper and printers ink, and buying certain seeds and bulbs which are not successfully grown in America, everything else connected with this business is done right here at Lapark. We even completed this entire Catalogue, something that could not be done by any other seedsman in the United States.

We have more than a million packets of seed, this season's fresh, tested seeds, already put up; we have more than three million growing plants ready to fill orders in season; over two hundred thousand Dahlias, Begonias and Lily bulbs are in our bulb cellars awaiting shipment. All in all, we have ten times the completed preparations for prompt handling of orders than we had a year ago. In addition to this, we have a more perfectly trained force of bright, happily employed men and women ready, the minute the first order arrives from the new Catalogue, to send out everything seasonable, and to maintain this method aggressively right through the season, until the business of the year is completed.

OUR PRICES ARE FAIR AND RIGHT

The other reason is that our prices are reasonable, because no one connected with Lapark Seed and Plant Company is thinking most of all of making his fortune. We have a little different idea of business. First of all, we figure that every efficient, loyal employee of this Company shall receive a "living wage". Then, we must pay the taxes required by State and Nation for the benefits and privileges we receive as residents of the Keystone State and of the United States. We must maintain our buildings and equipment in a state of efficiency. Our Stockholders, who furnished the cash to buy this property and to improve and equip it, and who supply the money for its effectual carrying on, are entitled to a legitimate interest. But further than this we have neither the need nor desire for "profiteering", and the truth of this is best evidenced by our moderate selling prices.

Our great object is to make your relations with us so agreeable, so satisfactory, and profitable to you, that Lapark shall be increasingly known everywhere as the place where a dollar goes farther than anywhere else in America in the purchase of seeds, plants and bulbs.

Once more, in behalf of everyone connected with Lapark, I want to thank you, and to solicit your continued confidence and orders.

Lapark Seed & Plant Company, Lapark, Pennsylvania.

January, 1922.

J. G. Fisher Gen. Mgr.

CARE IN FILLING ORDERS The various departments of our business are managed by trained men and women, and every care is taken that orders shall be filled correctly and expeditiously. We might say that since the rearrangement of our order filling floors, and with the past year's additional experience for our clerks, things are moving more smoothly and quickly. But in spite of these precautions, should an error be made, on prompt notification it will be our pleasure to correct it in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory and pleasing to a customer.

ABOUT ORDERS LOST IN THE MAIL When investigation shows that a package has been lost in the mail, we refill the order at our own expense.

HOW TO SEND MONEY We prefer Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Express Money Order. Registered letters are always safe and generally paper money arrives safely. Coins, unless enclosed in coin holders, are apt to be lost. For small remittances, or for those who cannot conveniently obtain anything else, two-cent postage stamps are acceptable. But please try not to send us too many stamps, if it can conveniently be avoided, as we do not know often what to do with them.

Once more let us thank you for past orders and ask you to please give us this year your complete order, because we know we have the stuff that will please anyone, and we know at our prices you can save very considerable money by buying from us.

Our general hints on gardening were so well received last year that we repeat them. Of course if you are an old hand at it we shall not attempt to advise you what to do, because local conditions vary so much and experience is such a wise teacher, but we believe we can help a little your less experienced neighbors, and there are so many who try so very hard to have a successful garden and yet to them the results are discouraging, chiefly because they do not know these apparently little points, that after all, mark the difference between success and failure in the garden. Those who have not been raising their own vegetables cannot know how much more delicious vegetables are dug freshly from the garden, and how very much less expensive. Living, though more moderate is still terribly high and most of us have to cut the corners closely to keep going without slipping into debt. One way is to make every foot of garden produce what a good Providence fitted it to grow, and there is no crop so easy to raise successfully as vegetables. We must look upon this broadly and unselfishly and decide that our failure to make use of good soil just makes the burden a little bit harder for someone else.

A half hour a day in the garden will do wonders for the health of most of us. Do not attempt too large a garden; a reasonably sized plot thoroughly taken care of will produce more by far than a large garden slurred over. At the same time it is better to plant a little more than you are sure you can attend to; it will spur on your ambition and increase your love for the growing things.

PREPARED THE SOIL The garden must be deeply dug, or plowed if large enough, and thoroughly harrowed or worked over, until it is finely pulverized. Make it rich with well rotted stable manure, or sheep manure, which you can buy, and 100 pounds of which will last an entire season for a garden 20 x 30 feet. It is almost impossible to make a garden too rich. Should your ground be sour it will be indicated by the presence of little red worms, and you should give it a dressing of air-slaked lime, a peck of lime to each 200 square feet of garden.

The Seed Bed Unless you have a cold frame, and everyone with a fairly large garden should have, start tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, cabbage and lettuce, particularly, in the house, early, so that they can be set out as soon as danger of severe frosts has passed and the soil has fairly warmed up, cabbage and lettuce first. For late plants, such as celery, cabbage, etc., sow the seed in a little sheltered corner by the fence or wall, manured well, and the plants can be set out directly from the seed bed when the proper time comes around.

SOWING EARLIEST SEED The smooth, round peas, radishes, beets and onions can be sown very early. With the description of each vegetable in this Catalogue we have given rather full cultural directions which please read.

SOWING SMALL SEED The finer seed like lettuce, radish, cabbage and carrots, should be sown in shallow furrows made with a stick or rake handle not more than half an inch deep. Firm the soil well over the bed when it is planted to help prompt germination.

MAKING HILLS For vegetables planted in hills, like cucumbers and melons, remove the soil 10 to 12 inches deep place in the bottom of the hill two or three inches of well rotted stable manure, or half a shovelful of sheep manure. Then hoe in the soil until it is four inches above the level of the garden, packing it down 12 inches in diameter. Plant the seeds on top, melons, pole beans, cucumbers, etc., cover half an inch and press the soil down firmly with the hoe or back of spade.

CULTIVATION Cultivate frequently, we might say particularly through a dry spell. The more cultivation you give the finer vegetables you will have, larger, finer grained, better flavored. Cultivate as quickly after a rain as the surface dries off enough so that working on it will not cause it to bake hard. Cultivating is to make things grow, to keep them moist, and not simply to destroy weeds.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS As soon as the early crops are finished, such as peas, lettuce, radishes, dig up the bed or row, freshly manure, work over thoroughly and plant again and again, as often as the season permits, because a succession of vegetables means an ample table, deliciously, healthfully and economically supplied.

VEGETABLES WITH THEIR FINE FLAVOR It is only when vegetables are eaten freshly taken from the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the store that you can know their truly delicious, crisp, appetizing flavor and get all the nutritious value. This is especially gratifying when they are taken from your own garden, earlier than your neighbors.

MULCHING When you mow the lawn, keep the grass to place on each side of the rows of growing vegetables during the hot months, to retain moisture and prevent weeds growing.

INSECTS Here and there we have given a few general hints desirable in protecting your crop against insects, which you will find helpful.

SELECTION OF SEED The only real guarantee you can have in regard to seed is the reputation of the grower. Therefore, buy seeds from a seedsman in whom you have confidence. We hope you will buy from us; we know our seed; we know where it comes from; it is thoroughly tested for germination and we have taken every means to insure the best and finest seed of every variety we catalogue, and our order filling department is working quicker than ever before in the history of Lapark.

OUR GUARANTEE We would be perfectly willing from our knowledge of the seed we supply to send with every order a signed guarantee that it will grow, but your planting, the condition of your soil, the climatic conditions and your own method and persistence in cultivation have so much to do with the success of your garden that such a guarantee on the part of a seedsman does not cover the proposition. We do say to you that this seed has grown splendidly for us, and we will refill your order at our own expense if it fails for you and you can tell us in your judgment it was the fault of the seed we sent you. We want you, please, to remember, that the low price at which we sell our seed, as compared with the prices of most well known seedsmen, is no indication of the quality of our seed, because we find it commercially possible now that the cost of growing seed has reached pretty well back to before the War prices, to sell the highest grade seed grown at 5 cts a packet and still leave us a fair, livable margin of profit. We do all our own printing, packing, lighting, etc., out here in the beautiful country with a great water power, so that our expenses are less than those of any other seed grower and dealer in the United States.

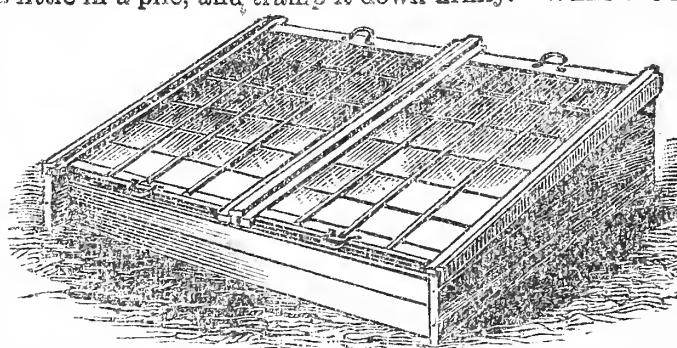
You Receive From Us at 5 cts a Packet, the Same First Grade Seed and the Same Average Quantity in a Packet as Other Seedsmen Catalogue at 10 cts and Higher

Directions For Making a Hotbed

First dig a pit 18 inches to 2 feet in depth, in a part of the garden sheltered from north and northwest winds. If convenient, although not necessary, line this pit up on all four sides with boards, bricks, or concrete, and put in a tile drain, or sufficient rough brick, or stone at the bottom so as to provide for the draining off of surplus water from the bottom of the pit. Fill up the bed with fresh manure that has previously been allowed to steam a little in a pile, and tramp it down firmly. While the manure is in the pile, turn it over two or three times, so

that it will be in the right condition, which will be in about ten days. Now build on top of the manure a wooden frame 6 feet in width, if space permits, and of a sufficient length so that the standard 3 x 6 feet hot bed glass sash can be used to cover it. Make your bed long enough for one sash, two or more, as you desire. If you have used boards for lining the pit, let them extend above the surface sufficiently far to form the frame. Have this box 12 inches high along the back and 8 inches in front. Spread over the top of the manure, inside the frame, good, rich, garden soil evenly, 6 inches in depth. Then put on the sash and the heat will soon begin to generate. Use a thermometer, and when the temperature runs over 80 degrees, and has settled back to 80 degrees, sow the seed.

Cover the seed bed after it is sown with muslin or newspaper to help quicken germination, but as quickly as the first sign of plants remove the cloth or paper so as to afford all the light there is. After germination water plants each morning on clear days, and raise the sash for ventilation, so as to dry off the foliage to prevent damping off. Raise the sash in such a way as to prevent a direct draft on the plants. This means raise each alternate sash at the opposite end. On cold days, raise the sash but a few minutes at a time, three or four times a day. In severe, freezing weather to keep in the heat place mats, or old carpet, or strawy manure, on top of the sash with a shutter over the mat to keep it from blowing off. The shutter is handy in case of snow as the snow can be lifted right off with it. If plants are to be set outdoors, two weeks before transplanting raise the sash considerably, depending upon the weather, and when not too cold gradually remove entirely so as to harden the plants. When watering the plants in the hot bed keep them well watered but do not water sufficiently heavy so that the water will get below the soil and into the manure. Start your hotbed in February or March for plants to be set outdoors in the spring, varying the time of making according to your part of the U. S.



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NOVELTIES AND NEWER GOOD THINGS AMONG VEGETABLES

My plan was to use the first 5 pages for photographs of the Officers and Directors of the Company, for my annual "letter", and for the miscellaneous instructions about sending orders, etc., and the remaining 27 pages for Novelties. These 32 pages are printed last. Owing to lack of room, I have had to finish the Plants and Shrubbery on these first thirty-two pages, and have also been compelled to bring the index to the front. The consequence is that I have had to cut down the number of pages for Novelties and to leave out a lot of splendid illustrations that I had especially prepared for this part of the Seed Book. And I shall also cut down my descriptions as closely as practicable so as to at least get in as many varieties as I am able.

Three Superb Wax Butter Beans

All three were introduced by us last year, and we offer them again this season, because nothing new in the way of a Wax Bean has been developed during the past season that is in any sense an improvement on these three magnificent varieties.

LAPARK MELTING BUTTER BEAN.

Splendid in both vine and pod, and both are necessary to make a perfect bean. Produced in great clusters of long, rather rounded pods, as shown in our photograph, in the most attractive shade of soft, lemon yellow. The flavor is perfect, the flesh firm, and meaty, without fiber or strings. An improved form of Pencil Pod.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK EARLY WONDER WAX.

Extra early and exceedingly productive; the pod rather flat, long, slim, 5 to 7 inches in length, tender, snappy and of fine texture; rich, wax-like yellow in color. The special effort of propagators has been to produce a Wax Bean that would resist disease. This is the special advantage of Lapark Early Wonder Wax, the plant a sturdy grower, about 1½ feet tall, 2 feet across, filled with beans, as early as any other Wax sort.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.



LAPARK MELTING BUTTER BEAN

LAPARK GOLDEN PERFECT BUTTER

An improved strain of the famous Rust-Proof Golden Wax, but more tender, of more delicate and better flavor. In fact Golden Perfect Butter is phenomenally tender, brittle, meaty, without a trace of fibre, and very productive. It can be planted as early as the Green Bush Beans, another great advantage.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

GOLDEN WHALE; A NEW VEGETABLE MARROW

A new and distinct variety of squash, the fruits large, formed like our illustration, on next page, and, when ripe, they are of a deep, golden color. The vine is of trailing habit, and the Marrows are of rich, melting flavor.

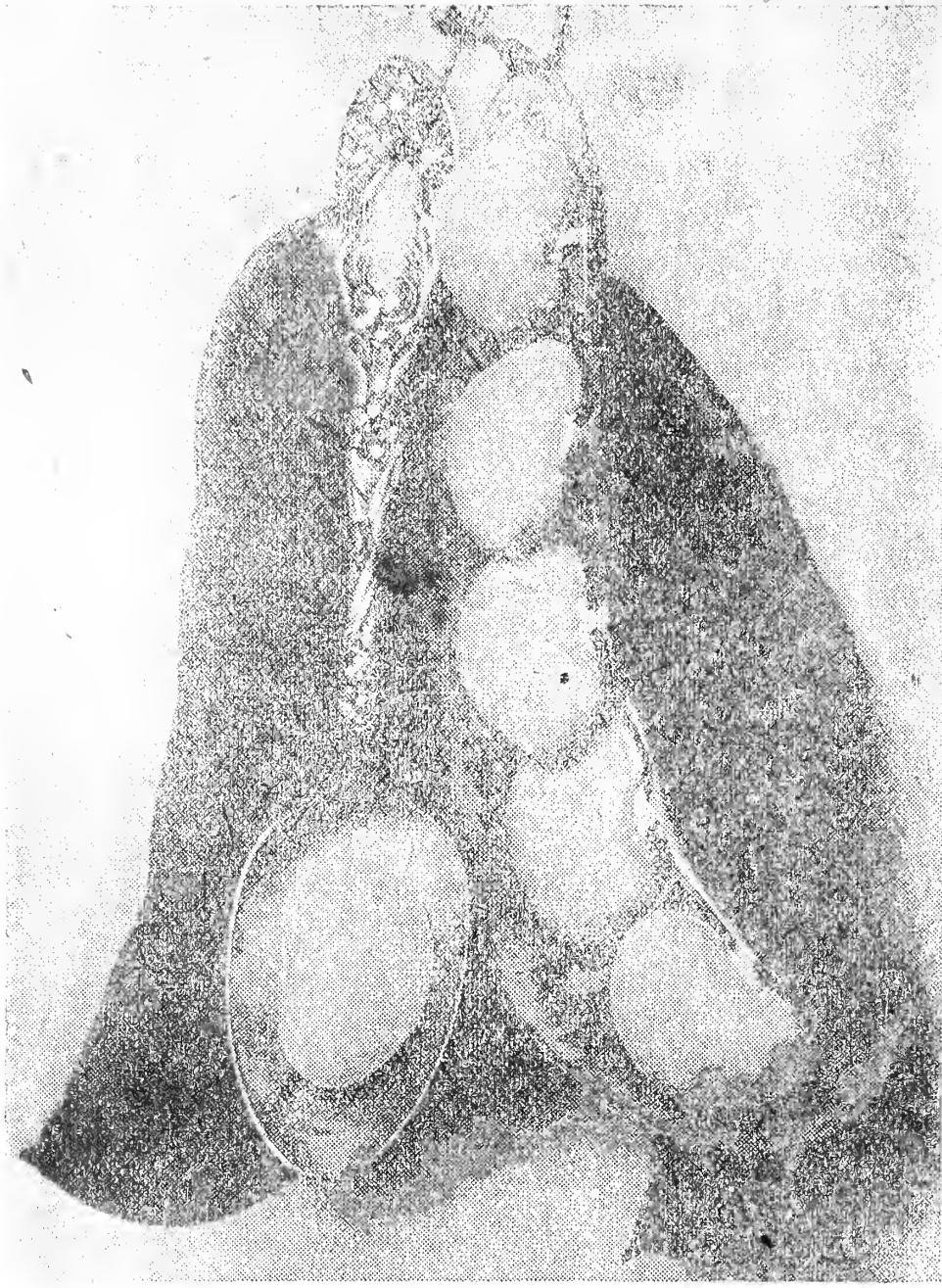
Pkt 10 cts.

(Page 9)

**BEILER'S 70-
DAY JUMBO
LIMA**

EARLIEST POLE SORT
BY SEVERAL DAYS. Introduced by us last year with splendid satisfaction to our customers. Again this past Summer Mr. Beiler was eating beans in less than 70 days. It is absolutely the earliest, largest, most delicious-flavored Pole Lima Bean to be had. We have all the available seed, and the crop was so successful last season that we can this Spring offer you pints. 7 to 10 long, broad pods to a cluster, each pod containing 4 to 6 great, big Beans that remain green when dry for Winter use.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; half-pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts, postpaid.



THE CONTRAST INDICATES THE SIZE

den, and is early. Also suitable for late crop, and no matter how long it remains in the ground it does not deteriorate perceptibly in quality.

See next page for illustration.

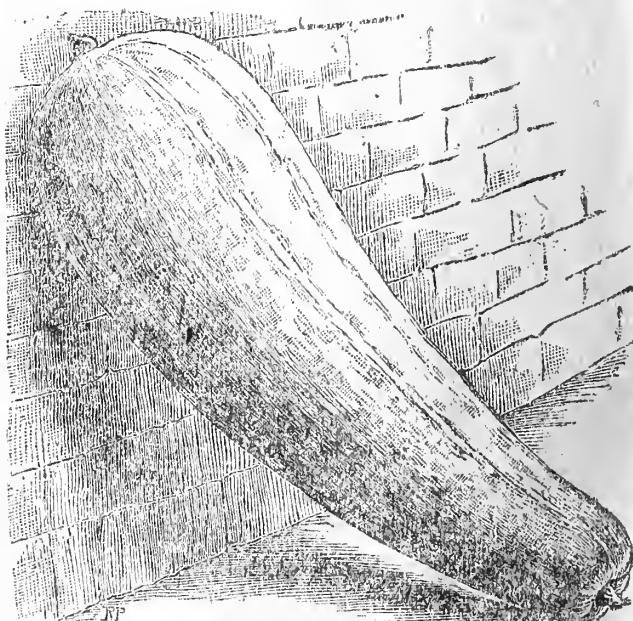
**LAPARK BUMPERHEAD
CABBAGE.**

We are forced to leave the photograph out. Introduced by us last season and so fine a cabbage it is entitled to be repeated. As early as Charleston Wakefield, quite a little larger and never fails to head. Not only is it a superb early sort for the home garden, but it is a money-maker for the market gardener, giving him a cabbage that his customers will inquire for again and again. The heads, under fair cultivation, are uniform in shape and size, the stem is short, the head firm, solid, crisp and of extra fine quality and mild flavor.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

**LAPARK EXTRA EARLY SOLID
HEAD CABBAGE**

Also our own introduction and unsurpassed as an all-round, all-season, general-purpose cabbage. For a late crop, the plants to be set out in July, it will be found ideal, and a splendid Win-
(Page 10)



VEGETABLE MARROW, GOLDEN WHALE

ter keeper, making a solid, crisp, large head, snowy white under the top leaves, of delicious flavor, and with it you will have cabbage until early Spring. Particularly good for kraut making and for cold slaw.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid

ORANGE PRINCE CARROT

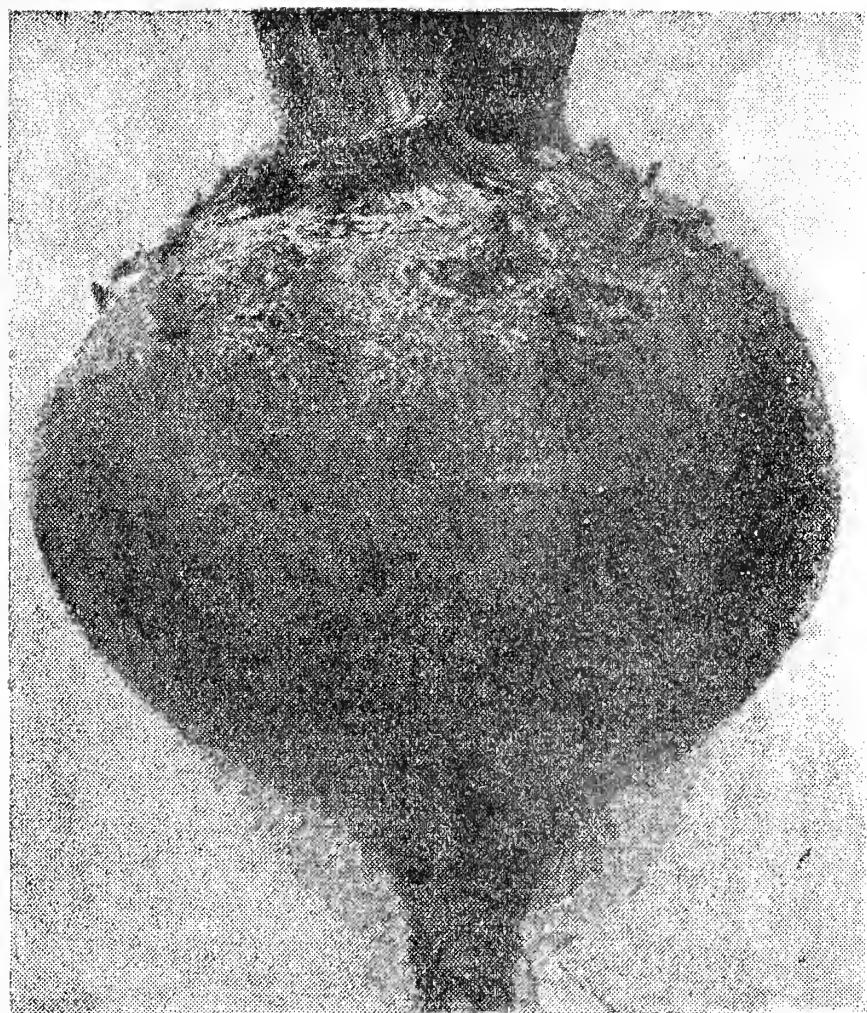
The grandest table carrot ever grown. Sorry I cannot use the photograph, because it is a beauty. A large, medium long, fine grained, tender carrot of delicious flavor, an all-season carrot, and excellent for canning when young.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts. postpaid.

WAYAHEAD TOMATO

Wayahead of all existing varieties of Tomatoes, in season, quality and quantity. Round, smooth, ripens well up to stem without cracking, is solid, meaty and very free of seeds. Of most delicious flavor and an attractive shade of red. A Tomato we can recommend most highly to the market gardener, on account of its blight resisting qualities, heavy cropping and uniform, large size.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, post paid.



LAPARK SCARLET KNIGHT BEET

EMPEROR CELERY, The Newest, Best Celery

My, it is too bad that I cannot get in an illustration of this magnificent celery! It looks quite a little like the picture on page 65. The stalks are 15 to 18 inches in length, extra thick, often more



WAYAHEAD TOMATO EARLIER THAN EARLIANA, LARGER AND SMOOTHER

than half inch through—I mean the individual stalks, not the whole plant. It blanches easily, pure white, the heart lightly touched with gold. And it is so smooth, crisp, brittle, and tender, that it almost melts away in one's mouth and the flavor leaves nothing to be desired. I do not mind what celery you may be most fond of, I do wish you would try Emperor, because I know it is so much better than any other celery introduced for years.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

FIRST ON THE TABLE SUGAR CORN

10 Days Earlier Than All Others

We had this ready to introduce to our friends last year, but in some way it was omitted from the Catalogue. Up to that time it was the finest flavored, extra early white Sweet Corn ever grown. The ears are 18 to 20 inches in length, with 16 to 18 rows of the most tender, sugary sweet corn you can imagine. We have introduced a number of fine varieties of table corn but are confident those who try "First On The Table" will agree with us that it is entitled to a place in every garden.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

DIGHTON'S EXTRA EARLY

As Early As Golden Bantam. Since Golden Bantam swept the country as one of the most delightful early table corns ever produced, hybridizers have been busy trying to develop a white-eared Golden Bantam. In other words a corn that would be similar in appearance, equally early and just as magnificently tender and sweet. Our own White Bantam, introduced by us last year and shown this year in our colored picture is one of these new varieties. Dighton's is another, more nearly like Golden Bantam in the appearance of the ear, and its size, and also in the size of the kernels. It is exceedingly early, of most delicious quality and flavor and does away with the yellow color that so many people object to in Golden Bantam.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

GOLDEN CREAM SUGAR CORN

Midseason Variety

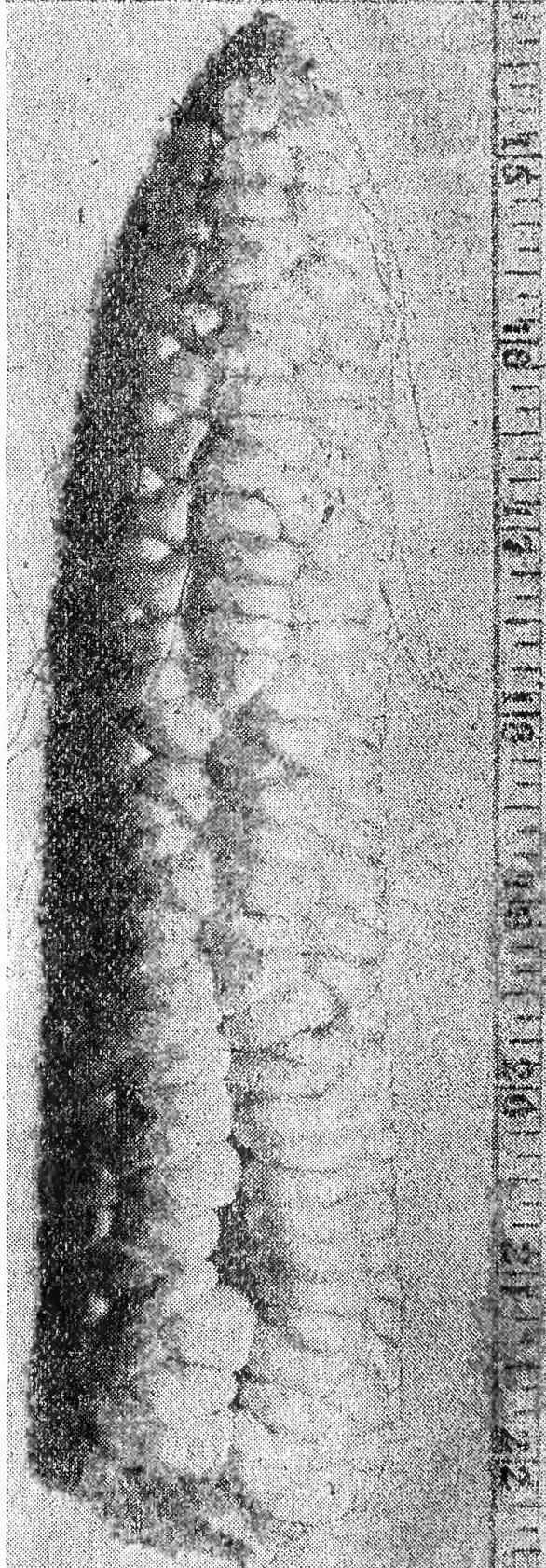
A grand cross between Country Gentlemen and Golden Bantam. In superb quality and appearance it is like Country Gentleman but is a rich, golden yellow, which is inherited from Golden Bantam, and, like Country Gentlemen, the plant is a sturdy, rapid grower, producing from 2 to 4 perfect ears, of regular Country Gentleman size, the grains irregular and very deep, of a delightful tenderness and in a rich cream color, turning to light golden yellow when

GOLDEN CREAM

boiled. Ready for the table along after the early sorts. It is also named Golden Country Gentleman.

(Page 12)

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.



DIGHTON'S EARLY SUGAR

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

Lapark improved strain, 10 inches in length; 11 1-4 inches in circumference; weight 2 pounds, 3 ounces, and more than 4000 full-sized Cucumbers were picked from an ounce of seed.

The largest, firmest, tenderest, darkest-colored garden cucumber, and the very best for the home garden, or market garden. The cucumber from which we made the photograph measured and weighed just exactly what we have stated. The ounce of seed was purchased from us by the young lady who is in charge of opening our mail, for her father, and from the patch he picked and sold more than 4000 marketable size cucumbers. How many more we do not know. In fact we knew nothing about it until the young lady in question brought the cucumber to our office. I believe it is unnecessary to say anything more about the Lapark strain of this well known Early Fortune Cucumber, which is, in itself, an improved strain of White Spine. One of its especially good characteristics is that it retains its rich, dark green color so much longer than other varieties and is more blight resisting than any other cucumber.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.
We also have seed of the usual seedsmen's Early Fortune Cucumber, which we will send you at 5 cts per pkt; ounce 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY OSAGE MELON

Largest, Most Solid, Sweetest Canteloupe

It is shown on our front cover, but we also had a photograph of one of the melons taken right from the garden, but for lack of space must leave it out. Osage is not a new melon, but the seed we offer you as Lapark Improved Osage, is of a special strain grown for us in Michigan, of our own selection, and we believe it to be one of the best and most satisfactory melons, particularly adapted for the home garden, where you want a good, healthy vine, and a fruit above the usual market size. The flesh is thick, orange-salmon in color, fine grained, juicy, luscious and every fruit is of dependable flavor. It is a variety that withstands more than many melons and gives you a good crop. Had I the space I could tell you a whole lot more that I am sure would interest you in trying our seed of this special melon.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid



LAPARK IMPROVED EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

AILSA CRAIG ONION

Single Specimens Weighing Four Pounds

A variety of Onion from across the water that is carving out for itself a position of great popularity on account of its size, fine grain, snowy whiteness, keeping qualities and adaptability to our American climate and condi-

(Page 13)

tions. Many onions have been grown in this country exceeding 5 inches in diameter and 2 pounds in weight. Across the water, we are told, it runs very much larger, up to 4 pounds, with the average weight of 600 onions picked from one patch running within a little bit of 2½ pounds each. We had an especially good photograph for this Department, but could not get it in and will have to keep it until next year. It is a deep, globe-shaped onion, neatly formed, particularly firm, and with a top that ripens off well. It is making headway against our old friend Prizetaker and is entitled to your attention.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid

FOUR ESPECIALLY DELICIOUS SUGAR PEAS

Lancaster Prolific Second-Early, Main-Crop Variety

We have been especially fortunate in the introduction of peas, and Lancaster Prolific has made many friends for us. The vine is about 2 feet tall, and it is simply covered with pods 3 to 4 inches in length, filled to bursting with peas of good size, sweet and tender. It is a Midseason pea, and no variety surpasses it in quantity of peas in the dish, on the table, shelled from a given measure of pods. Space is limited and I have to curb my enthusiasm in writing these descriptions, because I could occupy a full page in telling you of each one of them. Pkt 10c; 3 pkts 25c, postpaid.

BIG POD EARLY

Largest Pod Extra Early Garden Pea.

The particular characteristic that recommends this pea is that it is a round, smooth variety, very hardy, and can be planted very early, ahead of the wrinkled sorts, just as early as Alaska. It gives a large pod, well filled with good size, very sweet peas, ready for the table about the same time as Alaska. It is especially desirable for market gardeners because it is early, is a good sized pod and practically the entire crop can be picked at one time. For the home garden we recommend several plantings a week apart.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; three pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL

Little Marvel is not so very new but it is so superlatively good that we place it on one of our front pages so that you may not overlook it. It is a very early, wrinkled pea. It is very hard to win me personally from Nott's Excelsior, but when the great authorities on vegetables pronounce Little Marvel "not only as early as American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior but much more productive and remains in good condition for a longer period", must bow to their judgment. It is still classed as a novelty by some of our leading salesmen, and I know it is a most excellent variety, the plants making a strong and healthy growth, 15 to 18 inches in height, the pods 3 inches long, dark green in color and borne in greatest abundance, many being twin pods and all filled with 6 to 7 deep green peas, unusually tender and sweet. Unquestionably the finest dwarf wrinkled pea of the day.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; ½ pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts; qt 85 cts all postpaid.

LAXTONIAN

A Sort of Dwarf Gradus.

A grand, new, or almost new, largest podded, extra early, sweet-as-honey, table pea, that may be classed really as a dwarf Gradus. The vines are 18 inches in height, vigorous in growth, the large pods filled closely with 9 tender, splendidly flavored Honey Peas, ready a few days later than Gradus but equally good in quality.

We have new photographs of both the Laxtonian and Little Marvel, but for lack of space have been compelled to leave them out this season.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; ½ pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts; qt 85 cts: all postpaid.

LAPARK EARLY RED BIRD RADISH

Ready in Sixteen Days

GOLDEN QUEEN WATERMELON

The most delicious, quickly developed, little, round, red radish anyone ever ate. Grow in a hotbed, or in rich soil out doors. And if you like radishes you will declare you never ate anything better, it is so firm, and crisp, and mild in flavor.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; three for 25 cts, postpaid.

TOMATOES

SPECIAL NOTICE. Please look at page 129 in the body of the Catalogue and you will note we omitted the price from Red Monster Tomato, but let us call your attention to the fact that you will find the prices printed on the colored picture which we have inserted of the "Monster" Tomatoes facing page 99.

SNOW QUEEN TOMATO

Shown In The Colored Picture

A truly, purewhite fruit, and a splendid Tomato in every way, large, very smooth, white all the way through, without any trace of red or yellow, and free from acid than any other tomato we know of. A few slices of the white on a plate with the red and yellow varieties makes an artistic contrast, not only decorative but appetizing. This tomato was introduced two years ago and was catalogued generally at 25 cts per pkt. We began growing our own seed at once and are therefore able and pleased to make a lower price.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK SCOTTSANNA TOMATO

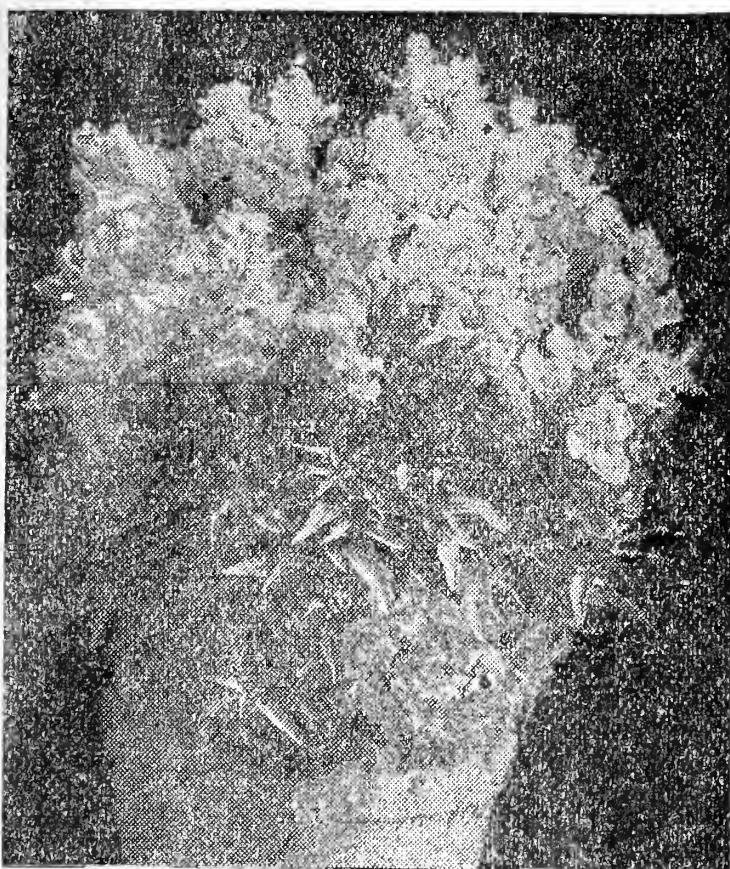
Earliest, Most Prolific Red Tomato

Once more I am going to say I am sorry, but I absolutely can neither run a photograph of Scottsanna nor give it a lengthy description. I must say this, however, that it is earlier than Earliana, similar in growth and character, but more prolific, averages larger in size, ripens fully right up to the stem, all characteristics that make an exceedingly desirable tomato for the home garden and very profitable for the market gardener.

Scottsanna is our own introduction, under our own selected name, and purely on merit. This variety is rapidly growing in demand as a standard early tomato for both market gardeners and home folks.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FLOWERS



ANTIRRHINUM TOM THUMB "MIDGE"

MAJUS NANUS "SPANISH FLAG". A new color and variety from Quedlinburg, in the colors of the flag of Spain, brilliant chamois-red, with yellow. The upper lip is chamois-red having a yellow tint, while the under lip shows brilliant chamois-red spots on a yellow ground, the whole blending charmingly, with a pure white throat completing the picture.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.

Majus Grandiflorum "Harmony." The special feature of "Harmony" is its extra tall and stately habit, with exceptionally long flower spikes, clustered thickly with large, beautifully frilled flowers, in a rich terra-cotta-orange, shaded with rose and merging into golden yellow at the center, a most pleasing and harmonious combination of shades and a very worthy and delightful flower.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.

"S N O W - Q U E E N"

PLUMED ASTER

Introduced by us last year from Europe and included among our Novelties, and offered again this year because of the great substance and magnificent presence of the flower, so well shown in our photograph. But we do wish we might bring out the soft, velvety texture of the petals, and show more clearly the depth and grace of the flower. It is the consensus of opinion among expert judges of asters that nothing finer in the way of a pure white Ostrich Plumed Aster has yet been developed. The flowers are particularly full, the center well covered. Fine in the garden and as a cut-flower.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.

Heart of France. The largest flowering, very dark red aster, opening purest ruby and deepening with age, retaining a splendid red until withered up the petals now a glowing sheen and again a soft, warm, velvety texture. A most magnificent, large, full flower without trace of a hollow center.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid

American Beauty Aster

A late flowering strain, in late September, at their best through October. Plants 3 feet high, the exceedingly large densely double flowers on long, strong stems.

We had to omit a number of varieties and a lot of photographs of new and desirable vegetables, but now it is even worse with the flowers, because we shall have to leave out, in all probability, at least one-third of the varieties and certainly two-thirds of the photographs. But we ask your indulgence this year and shall try to make up for it next season.

BLUE BALL AGERATUM.

New, this year. A deep, very dark blue, dwarf ageratum, so dark and pronounced in color that it can be distinguished from all existing ageratums. When in full bloom the foliage is completely hidden, giving the plant the appearance of a blue ball. Fills an exclusive niche for borders, groups and beds, and is also fine in pots for Winter bedding.

Pkt 15 cts. postpaid.

NEW ANTIRRHINUMS

These are all new this year, from the most celebrated foreign grower who make a specialty of antirrhinums.

Tom Thumb "Midge". This is a wonderfully fine flower, only 9 in. in height, producing a wealth of flower spikes in glowing carmine-rose. The plant is shown in our photograph. It is not only one of the finest potting sorts, but is most excellent for bedding, presenting a neater appearance than is usual with antirrhinums.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.

DWARF EMPRESS

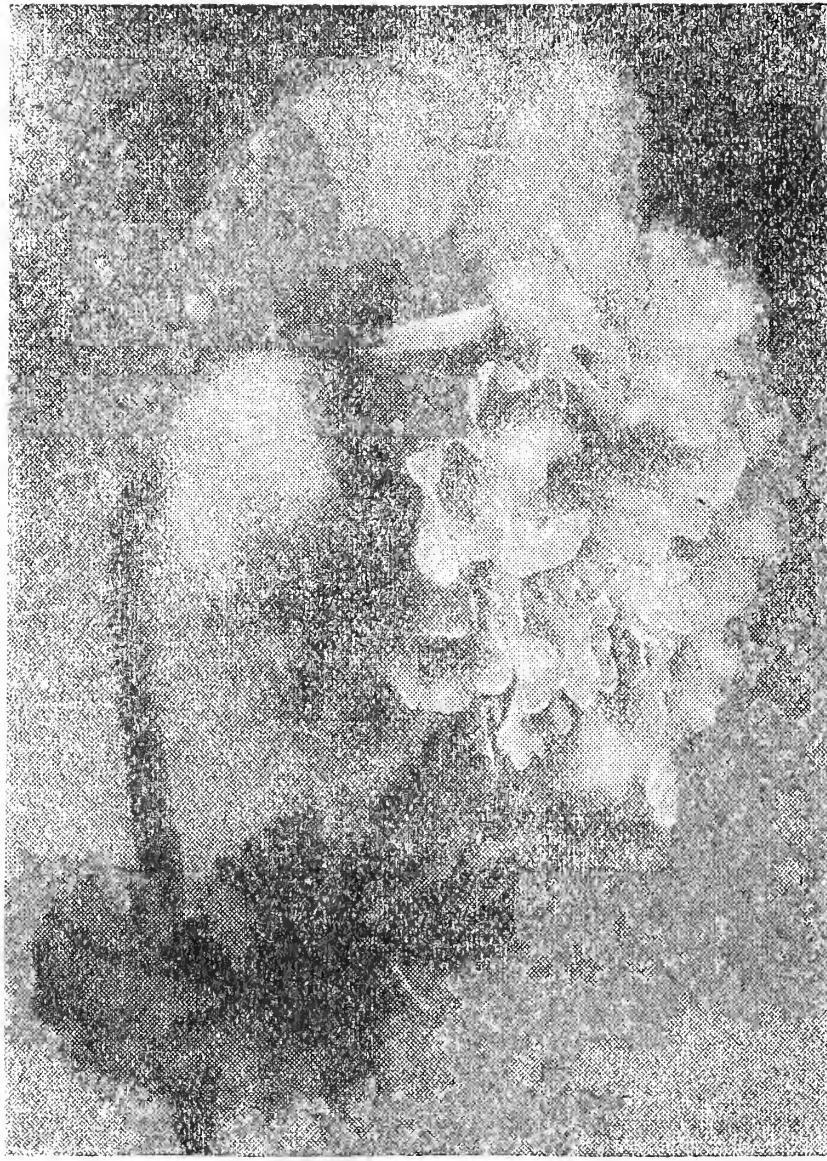
An intermediate variety and height that has long been desired for cut-flowers, in true crimson, the flowers very large and strikingly handsome in a rich, velvety crimson, entirely free from the generally disliked magenta tint. Plant is compact, vigorous in growth and comes into bloom early.

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.



"SNOW QUEEN" OSTRICH PLUME ASTER

(Page 15)



Ball's White Aster

The latest flowering of all the asters, after beetles are gone and the very best weather for the development of fine flowers has arrived. It is new, a well rounded flower pure white, densely double, and very free flowering. An aster that is entitled to the interest of every fancier.

FLAME OF LOVE BEGONIA

Largest flowering, most brilliant Semperflorens Begonia. The flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch. in dense clusters, appearing well above the green, brownish tinged foliage, bright, fiery scarlet in color; plant 1 foot high. Introduced by us last year, and suitable for both bedding and pot culture.

Pkt 20 cts, 3 pkts 50 cts, postpaid.

Pink Profusion Gracilis. A magnificent, new, pink Semperflorens, for both potting and bedding. 9 to 10 inches high, with small, green leaves slightly brownish tinged, small stalks, the plant covered with LaFrance-size colored, good sized flowers, in large, loose tufts. "Pink Profusion" fills a gap that has always been vacant, and we can recommend it as one of the best new importations for this year.

Pkt 20 cts, postpaid.

Narcissus-Flowered Tuberous Begonias. Introduced by us last year from Europe. At that time no illustration could be had, but now we are pleased to show you a picture of this most delightful new formed flowers. Please note the grouping of the central petals, crisped or fringed so as to form a large, conic tube, after the manner of a Trumpet Narcissus. The flowers are scarlet, carmine, yellow, orange, buff, pink and all the begonia shades, the difference being in shape and not in color. 80 percent of the flowers come like the picture. This is considered the greatest triumph of modern floriculture.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Semperflorens Regina. The largest flowering, dwarf, compact, sturdy begonia. New this year: only 5 inches high, 7 inches in diameter, the foliage satiny green with brownish tints, appearing among the flowers. One of the finest novelties we have to offer this year. See the picture on page 16.

Pkt 20 cts, postpaid.

Brachycome "Summer Beauty". Among our novelties last year and repeated because it is the most unusual and beautiful Brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, we have ever seen. Only 8 inches in height, erect, bushy, covered with handsome flowers of the softest tint of mauve.

American Beauty. Bright carnine, or cerise-rose.

Purple Beauty. A deep, rich, velvety purple.

Lavender Beauty. A clear, soft lavender shade.

September Beauty. A delicate, soft, shell-pink.

American Beauty Rose. Deep, rosy pink.

White Beauty. New: its first appearance.

Mixed. All colors.

15 cts each: 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Crimson Giant

A superb Late Branching Aster of upright growth, with extra large, very double flowers, averaging at least 5 inches in diameter, on stems from 15 to 18 inches in height, and of a rich, deepest crimson in color. An unusually fine aster for beds and borders.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark True Yellow Aster

Offered by us last year and proved so popular that our seed was exhausted before the season was over. Therefore, we grew all the seed we possibly could last Summer and again offer you this true yellow aster. It is a large, handsome flower, remarkably full and ball shaped, the petals curled and twisted so that the center is deeply hidden, with as many as 20 or 30 flowers on a single plant.

Pkt 15 cts: 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

Asteratum Aster

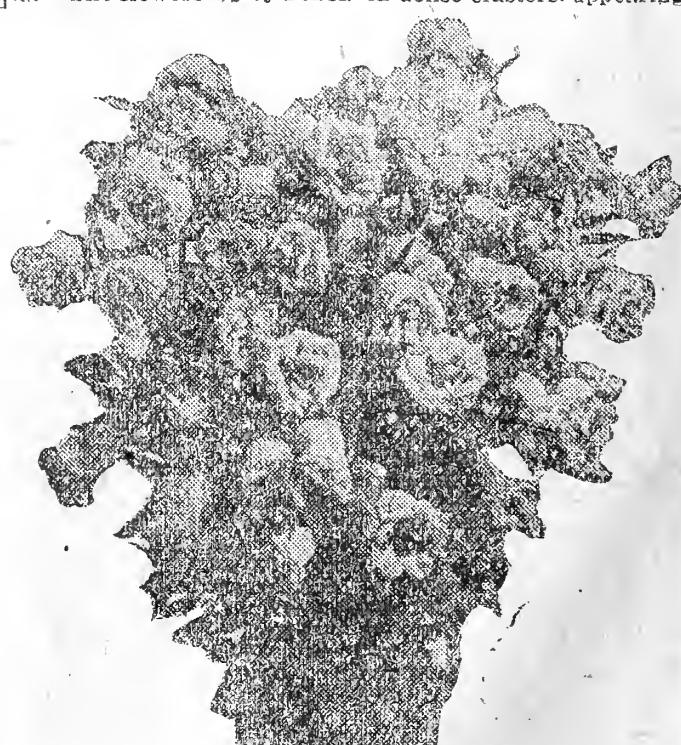
A very highly developed strain of Coniet Asters, which, on account of their unusually large size and form of petals, look very much like Chrysanthemums, and, therefore, the names of these two marvelous late blooming flowers are united in the word "Asteratum". The plants are 2 feet in height, the flowers in colors as follows:

Pink. A lively rose-pink.

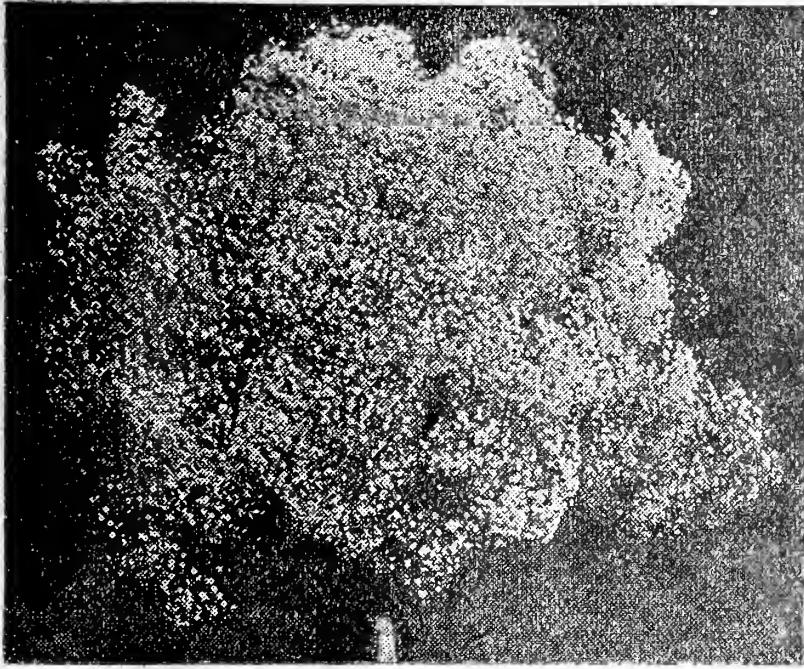
Lavender. Almost a light violet.

White. A magnificent flower.

Each, Pkt 15 cts; 3 pkts. 1 of each. 35 cts, postpaid.



CANTERBURY BELL--DOUBLE "VIOLET KING"



NEW DOUBLE GYPSOPHILA, "BABY'S BREATH"

Practically a new flower introduced a little while ago, and as yet virtually unknown in America. I wanted to show you a picture, but my photograph, taken across the Atlantic, was too indistinct for making a printing plate. The flowers are exceedingly artistic, the center very much like an aster or chrysanthemum surrounded by the usual row of flat petals that we are accustomed to seeing in single flowering cosmos. We urge you to try these flowers. In the following colors separately: The crimson has never before been seen.

Crimson Pink White

Price. pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

"PETER PAN" DAHLIA

A tiny, little dahlia. Last year we could not get enough seed. The first appearance of this unique flower. The plant is scarcely a foot high when it begins to bloom, and is never more than 1½ to 2 feet tall. The flowers are Anemone-shaped, with tubular center and outspread rays of flowerets, in bright colors, carmine with buff center, mauve with yellow-red-orange, cream with yellow, purple with dark red center, and sometimes in solid colors. You will be delighted with this miniature dahlia.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

"BLUE GEM" DELPHINIUM

A new annual sort, of bushy growth with an abundance of blooms, filling a gap in the garden which larkspur never before occupied, 9 to 12 inches in height so that it also makes a delightful pot-plant. Flowers large and intensely, dark blue.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

A NEW GODETIA—Azalei-Flowered Whitney

It is a long time since a new godetia was offered. This handsome flower is large and double, brilliant satiny rose in color, with carmine blotches on the petals. The plant is of compact growth, 15 inches high, floriferous and with an extra long season of bloom, making it not only an invaluable garden variety but also splendid for pot growing and cut-flowers.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

A PURE WHITE GYPSOPHILA

New and Double Flowering

Until the introduction of this new species, which our florist has christened "Snow White", the difficulty has been to get an absolutely pure white flower, and that is exactly the color of this new variety. Also, it produces a very much larger percentage of double flowers than any other "Baby's Breath", so that it is properly entitled to be known as a double Gypsophila. "Snow White" is destinate, in our judgment, to be the most popular and widely used of the genus. Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

ROYAL HIGHNESS CLIMBING HELIOTROPE

Introduced last year, but as it was possible to secure only 300 packets of seed you can readily understand very little of this grand new variety is as yet known in this country. It is of a rapid growth, forming immense plants that spread and climb to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, profusely covered with large trusses of beautiful purple flowers. Makes a new and attractive covering for walls, bay windows, hedges, etc. Very fragrant. Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

HESPERIS NIVEA

A Rare New Dame's Violet. This charming perennial is pure white in color, in full bloom at a time when white flowers are very scarce outdoors, and it has a long, lasting flowering period, starting early in May. The individual flowers are almost an inch in diameter and the spikes fully 6 inches in length, loosely clustered, sweetly perfumed, and a fine addition to the perennial border, and excellent for cutting. Illustration crowded out. Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

JAPARK EXQUISITE NEW DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

Absolutely new varieties and combination of colors among hollyhocks are extremely scarce. "Exquisite" is one of (Page 17)

with a dark center.
Pkt 15 cts: 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

THE GARNET CALLI-OPSIS.

This proved the most popular of our last year's Novelties and so thoroughly good that it is entitled to its place this year. It is one of the handsomest plants one can imagine, growing from 1½ to 2 feet tall, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and is covered with a multitude of showy, crimson-scarlet flowers. The originator claims that he has frequently counted from 700 to 800 flowers on a single plant.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

CANTERBURY BELL Double Violet King

The first Canterbury Bell that is an ideally perfect plant, the central stem 2 to 2½ feet in height and neat in habit. The flowers are numerous, double and of the loveliest, distinct, deep violet. See photograph on page 16.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERING COSMOS

Price. pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.



REGINA SEMPERFLORENS BEONIA

the exceptions, a tall, stately plant, truly a sensational flower, many of the individual blooms measuring 4 to 5½ inches across, every petal exquisitely curled and fringed to a degree never before accomplished in hollyhocks, much like a double, giant, fringed petunia. The range of color includes rose, light rose, carmine-rose, violet and dark purple, in bloom throughout the summer, and we only wish we had room to show you the photograph of the mass of flowers from which our picture of a single spike was taken. (Later, had to leave it out.) Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

TWO NEW IPOMOEAS—"Heavenly Blue", "Double White Tassel"

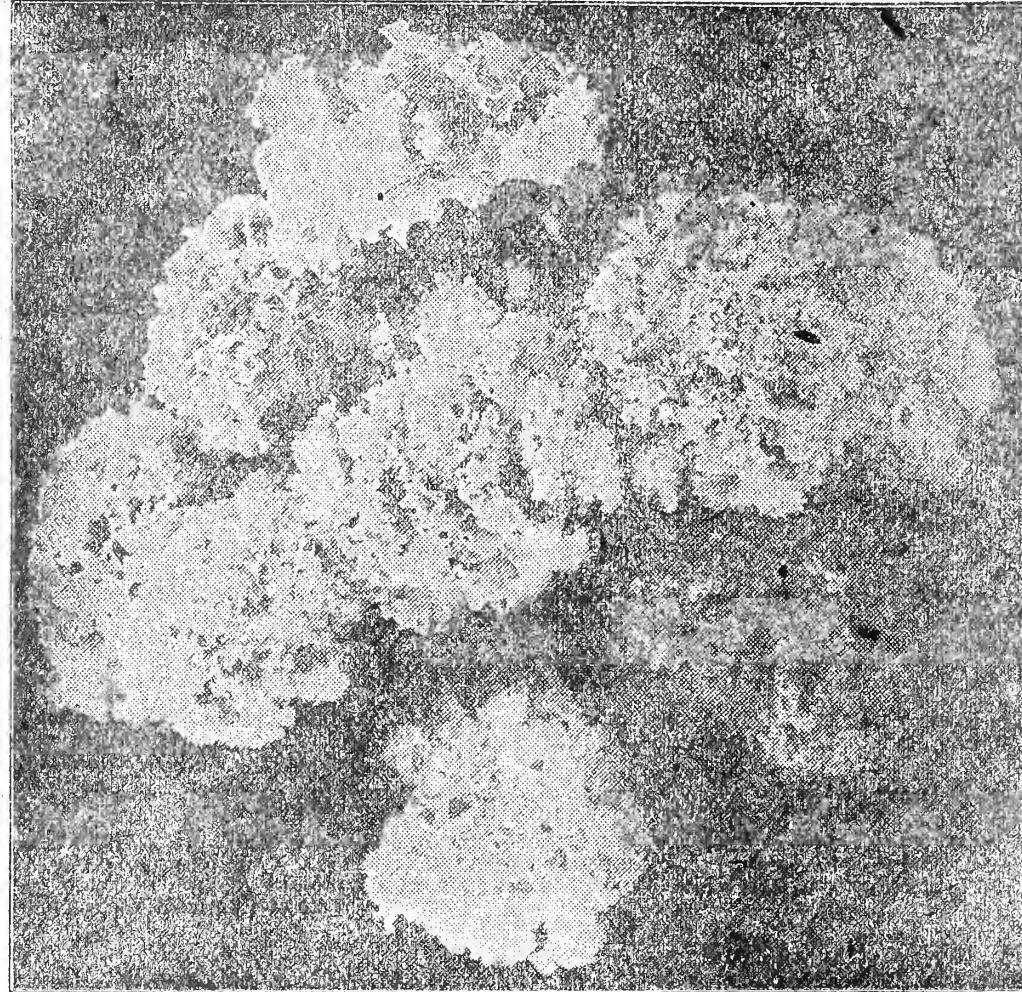
Unsurpassed by any other ipomoeas in color and form, Heavenly Blue so named because of its intense, sky-blue color, and White Tassel on account of its particularly fine, drooping, double flowers, in pure white, remaining open all day.

Pkt, each, your choice, 10 cts; the 2 for 15 cts, postpaid.

NEW BUSHY LOBELIA "BLUE BIRD"

Fits into a place for bedding no lobelia ever before occupied; a compact, bushy plant, blooming continuously with great freedom, the flowers a very beautiful ultramarine-blue, with a distinct white eye.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts for 25 cts, postpaid.



LAPARK GIGANTIC DOUBLE PETUNIAS

begin blooming in October, and where growth is not suspended by hard freezing it continues to bloom luxuriantly throughout the Winter and the following Spring. If sown in September the plants can be potted and brought indoors for house blooming.

Mammoth Orchid Flowering Pansy. A marvelously fine strain of large flowering pansies, of greenish yellow shades with large, purple blotches; the petals attractively frilled.

Orchid Flowering Varieties Mixed. In addition to offering the Mammoth flowers of this strain separately we believe our friends will also appreciate a mixture which includes seed not only from the "Mammoth" but also from the dark tints, red and golden shades with red, and brown markings.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

ESPECIALLY FINE NEW PETUNIAS

Nana Compacta "Senator". A shade that exists in no other petunia, "American Beauty", or red-violet, a wine-red. Dwarf growing plant, with very handsome flowers. But the special reason why we include it among our Novelties for this year is because it is an entirely new color.

Nana Compacta "Batsheri". Similar to "Senator" but a larger flower, profusely produced, and of a deeper, velvety violet. New this year.

Lapark Ruffled Monsters. Great, magnificent flowers exquisitely ruffled and frilled. The best strain of seed of this fine class of petunias, grown for us in California by the leading petunia expert of America. We offer seed as follows: Lapark Flesh Colored Ruffled Monsters, Lapark Mixed Ruffled Monsters, including seed of red, pink and variegated flowers.

Lapark Fringed Hybrids. Flowers of the same general character as the Lapark Ruffled Monsters, and in a splendid assortment of colors, but charmingly frilled instead of ruffed, and not so large in size, because the Monsters are especially selected and the seed is very expensive, while that of the Hybrids is produced in larger quantities and is more economical in price.

Lapark Fluffy Ruffles. Smaller than the flowers already described as Monsters and Hybrids, but very much more completely ruffed or fringed. In fact, while they do not possess the stupendous size of the other sorts they are the most delicately ruffed of all Petunias. The seed is scarce and exceedingly costly.

Lapark Gigantic Double Petunias. Absolutely the largest, most densely double petunias grown. See photograph on this page and colored picture facing page 226 which is quite good excepting in size we had to crowd them too much to permit bringing out their enormous size. Many of the flowers are 5 inches across, frilled, fluted and ruffed, (Page 18) in all variations of white, pink, lavender, mauve and crimson, mixed.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

TWO NEW DWARF MARIGOLDS, "Orange Prince" and "Harvey's Double".

Orange Prince was introduced by us last year as the first really dwarf African Marigold, only 2 feet tall, wonderfully filled, with large, handsome, well formed, glowing orange flowers, quite up to the taller sorts in both size and quality.

"Harvey's Double" is a French Marigold, produced after many years of tedious hybridizing, a grand, large, extra double flower resembling a double dahlia. The brilliant ground colors vary from bright, golden yellow-orange to deep purple-brown, each petal showing a carmine-red border. Your choice, a pkt of either sort, 10 cts, the 2 pkts 15 cts, postpaid.

NEW PANSIES, Winter Blooming "Snow Storm" and New Mammoth "Orchid-Flowering"

"Snow Storm" is the choicest new *Hiemalis* Pansy, a very large, pure white flower, extremely early, sown as late as July it will

sow as late as July it will

Lapark Giant Single Petunias. Just as large and handsome as Lapark Gigantic Doubles, wide, open beautiful, single flowers, in all colors and with very deep throats, exquisitely veined, many having clear yellow throats while others are so deep, velvety black that the veining is almost imperceptible. Still others are netted, on a pink or lavender ground, all ruffled and frilled to perfection.

Pkt 20 cts: 3 for 50 cts, postpaid.

A NEW FEATHERED POPPY

Heretofore there has been nothing among the Somniferum double Feathered Poppies in a deep violet shade, and therefore we are very much pleased to offer you "Violet Beauty". A splendid, rich, dark purple annual flowering variety.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

TWO NEW CHINESE PRIMROSES

"Purple Crown". A new type of robust, compact habit, the umbel round, composed of large and beautiful flowers, rising just over the foliage, like a crown, and of a deep, extra deep, purplish scarlet in color, with large, black eyes. Unsurpassed by anything approaching it in color.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

"The Seed World". A new French Chinese Primrose, announced to us as the most beautiful pink that has yet been produced. We have not yet seen the flower in bloom because it is new this year, but the grower is one of the oldest and most responsible in France and whatever he says about a new flower is accepted by florists as true.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

A NEW SALVIA

America, or "Globe of Fire". A superb Scarlet Sage, the earliest, freest and most continuous blooming of all the Salvias, of compact growth, particularly valuable for mass bedding and setting in rows.

Pkt 20 cts, postpaid.

A NEW STATICE

True Blue. Last year we introduced a new pink Statice that has proved so good we are repeating it this year and are also offering a real blue variety from the same grower. A common objection to the blue annual statice is the uncertainty of tint, which tends to shade off into a pale lilac. "True Blue" overcomes this entirely, and is of a rich, certain blue, that will prove a welcome improvement for the garden and of great advantage for cutting for everlasting bouquets.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Pink Statice. Of a consistent, bright, rose-pink, a characteristic not true of any other rose colored statice.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

"COLUMBIA" WHITE MAMMOTH STOCK

Introduced last year. Giant-flowering, pure white, early blooming stock, exceedingly prolific, every plant producing numerous side stems which are also covered with the lovely flowers. Fine for cutting as well as for the garden.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK "BURNING BUSH" SWEET WILLIAM

Introduced by us last year, and grown at Lapark, and by a long way the most highly colored, floriferous and beautiful Sweet William we have ever seen.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

NEW SUNFLOWER "The Dazzler"

Too new, unique and desirable to be omitted from our "Newer Good Things" this year only 3 to 4 feet in height, branching freely, the flowers 4 inches across, of rich chestnut, tipped orange and with a dark center.

Pkt 10c, postpaid.

NEW, ERECT GROWING VERBENA

A new variety of Verbena that will be gladly welcomed by every one who admires this delightful flower. The great trouble in the past with Verbenas is their spreading habit. Now we have a variety that is strictly erect in growth, from 15 to 18 inches in height, and not more than 10 inches across at its widest part, entirely free from lateral branches. The flowers, in size and great variety of color are fully equal to the auricula-eyed Verbenas, and, besides, are borne on long stems, grouping themselves together at the top of the plant as shown in our photograph on page 19. At last we have a Verbena not only grand for the garden, but is a perfect potting variety which florists have long wished for.

Liberal pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

SOME NEW SWEET PEAS

Bunty. Standard orange-salmon, wings salmon tinged with rose, awarded first prize by the National Sweet Pea Society.

Original pkt 30 cts, postpaid.

Muscett's Ingman. A rich, rosy carmine, flower extra large and extremely free flowering. Of splendid substance and also winner of first prize.

Original pkt 30 cts, postpaid.

Giant White. The most superb and perfect, pure white Sweet Pea so far developed, enormous in size, exquisite in form and without a tint, to match its snowy whiteness. Received the certificates of Merit from American Sweet Pea Society and Pennsylvania Horticulture Society.

Original pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Scarlet Duplex. Intensely rich, glowing, scarlet-crimson, unaffected by hottest sun, three flowers on a stem, the two lower usually double. A very beautiful, distinct and valuable addition among Sweet Peas. Vigorous grower and a free bloomer. Also a prize winner.

Original pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

Floradale Purple. Another prize winner, rich, warm shade of rosy purple, considerably brighter than the old favorite "Royal Purple", and a shade lighter. The standard has a very decided lustrous sheen, imparting to the entire flower a shining brightness different from all other Peas of the same shade. When the flower first opens it is of a still lighter shade, which changes and darkens with age. Large and usually in fours.

Original pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

The following seven Sweet Peas were introduced by us last year.

Pkt 20 cts.

Blue Stone. Aneline-blue flushed bluish violet.

Pkt 20 cts.

Flamingo. Tremendously large flowers, generally four on stem, standards light orange, with salmon-pink suffused, waved, the wings orange-pink.

Pkt 20 cts.

Gillies. Fiery orange of wonderful texture, a magnificent flower.

Pkt 20 cts.

Magic. Standards rosy amethyst, deepening into blue at base, wings intense blue overlaying lavender.

Pkt 20 cts.

Myrtle. The half opened buds are the nearest yet seen in a Sweet Pea, becoming creamy yellow, with finally a bright band of violet-rose resembling a rainbow. Spencer type.

Pkt 20 cts.

Picture. Flesh-pink, with a rosy blush, charmingly suffused creamy apricot.

Pkt 20 cts.

Rosalind. Enormously large flowers, fluted and waved, usually four on a stem, in great numbers, rich rose-carmine suffused delicate salmon.

Pkt 20 cts.

LAPARK FRENCH PINK ZINNIAS

Our own introduction and development. A sturdy plant, branching splendidly, about 2 feet in height, covered with medium large flowers of the most exquisite shade of "Enchantress" pink, or a sort of old rose, although no description just exactly reproduces the perfect color. When our plants were in full bloom we invited expert cut-flower florists to view them and they are of the unanimous opinion that this Zinnia will be adopted and come into its own as one of the finest summer cut-flowers. Another peculiarity of the flower is that they are all about the same size, and all double.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

NEW CYCLAMEN ANEMONIIFLORUM

A new and tufted type of Cyclamen, the flowers borne remarkably erect and showing up like cups, on very stiff stalks, the margins of the petals exquisitely frilled, in color running from pure white to dark red, the flowers having a long-lasting season. This is the most magnificent and distinctive introduction among Cyclamen for many years.

Pkt 50c.

(Page 19)

EBANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM. A sort of a shrub, which has few equals as a Winter bloomer, in pots, growing 2 to 3 ft in height, the flowers, in bracted spikes, of a rich blue, produced freely and continuously in a lovely mass of bloom. For best results provide rich soil, place in full sunlight, and give plenty of water. Grows outdoors down South, attaining a height of up to 6 feet. 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

EUPATORIUM. Pot-plant, 2½ ft in height, covered with little flowers that look quite like ageratum. We offer the 2 best varieties for pot growing:

Riparium. Originated in Mexico and is a good Winter bloomer, florists using it a great deal. Easily grown and taken care of. Two feet tall, with long, tapering leaves: the flower heads on stalks of good length and white in color.

Serrulatum. Not very much different except that it grows a little bit taller and the flowers are in large, dense, flat-topped clusters. Of a showy, reddish lilac color. 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS. Crown of Thorns. Very interesting pot-plant, 3 to 4 feet high, somewhat of a climbing character, and covered with stout spines, about 1 inch long, with just a few thin, bright green leaves, the pretty, waxy vermillion-red flowers on little transparent stems at the end of the stalk, all the time. 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

FICUS REPENS. Creeping Fig. A climbing, creeping shrub that attaches itself firmly to the wall, tree or building. Grown in pots and in hanging baskets in the North, and in the South outdoors where it is used as a climber. Price 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

Flowering Maple. See Abutilon.

Foliage Plant. See Coleus.

FUCHSIA. Ladies' Ear-drops. One of the finest, most easily grown, freest blooming, handsomest and interesting pot plants. In mild climates it makes an excellent outdoors plant, growing into magnificence in Ireland and California. In Summer they are used even in our own part of Pennsylvania for bedding outdoors. If you care to take the trouble of pinching the side shoots you can train your plants in most beautiful forms, and if you want them to be large, repot them from time to time in 12 inch pots, never allowing them to form a mat of roots. Fresh cow manure and soot from soft coal are welcomed by fuchsias, an ordinary handful or two to a gallon of water. Between applications give them a couple of waterings with clean water. Stop pinching the shoots about 6 weeks before you want them to bloom, and provide a tall stake for support. Let old plants remain rather dry during October, November and December. Fuchsias like partial shade and many plants grow flowers that are in two colors.

We have a splendid stock of the largest flowering, handsomest colored, double and single sorts, and deliver plants of our own selection as to color at,

15 cts each; 3 for 40 cts; 6 for 75 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

GERANIUMS FOR BEDDING AND POT-CULTURE

For Summer bedding nothing in pot plants rivals the geranium in adaptability or color, and they are always our brightest and most cheerful pot-plants. They stand re-planting virtually without cessation in growth or loss of a leaf, start in to grow luxuriantly and almost at once begin to bloom, and they keep it right up with such profusion that the geranium bed or border is practically a mass of gorgeous color until frost, when the plants can be taken in and kept until the following season. On page 194 you will find quite a little interesting reading about them. There are more than 250 species, but we grow only six of the bedding sorts which are absolutely leaders in their class and color. If we offered you one hundred, all you would have would be flowers second in size and quality to those we offer, and frequently of uncertain and unsatisfactory shades. We

Geraniums like a rich, porous, well-drained soil and should be kept moist by frequent waterings, and it is a good idea to mulch the bed during the hottest Summer weather. While they do well in any garden soil, a little care as suggested, will amply repay you in the way of larger, finer plants, larger flowerets, with bigger trusses of bloom.

Alphonse Riccard. A beautiful, bright, pleasing vermillion-scarlet. Considered such a fine, dependable, red geranium, and so perfect a semi-double flower, the trusses of bloom so large and perfectly formed, and the plant so prolific in flowering, the foliage so handsome and luxuriant, bright green, slightly zoned, that Alphonse Riccard has become the standard by which other red geraniums are judged.

Beaute Poitevine. Lively, light, salmon color, semi-dwarf, robust, and of branching habit; the foliage very attractive, deeply zoned, the flowers perfectly formed, in enormous trusses, freely produced. One of the most popular, handsomest and most dependable geraniums.

Jean Viaud. Bright, clear shade of mauve-rose, or deep rose-pink shading to a distinct white throat. The flowers are very large and in enormous trusses, many of them measuring 6 inches and more in diameter, carried on good length stems. The best of its color and one of the strongest growing, freest blooming geraniums for pots and bedding.

Madame Buchner. Snow-white, abundantly produced, in great clusters, the individual flowerets very large and perfectly double, in color, pure, glistening white; foliage rich green, slightly zoned, very broad and fluted. An especially vigorous grower, no other white geranium approaching it in quality.

Marques de Castellane. Beautiful, soft crimson varying to what is known among florists as "tomato red," the flowers very large, perfect in form and borne in wonderfully big trusses, on long, stiff stems, foliage large, of heavy texture and slightly zoned; plant semi-dwarf and a vigorous grower of strong constitution. One of the best, most distinct of the Bruant class, and we can recommend it as one of the most satisfactory and healthiest growing geraniums.

S. A. Nutt. One of the most superb bedders and more generally used, both as a pot-plant and bedder, than any other geranium grown. It is a full, big, dark red flower, with clean, healthy foliage and a good constitution. When anyone wants the best red geranium this is the variety he receives.

PRICE: Good, strong, well rooted plants, your choice of varieties, 15 cts each; any two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid: \$7.50 per hundred by express, any size; order in one variety or assorted as you prefer.

Scented-Leaved Geraniums

The leaves of these Geraniums give off a delicate and delightful odor, especially when slightly rubbed between the fingers, that is not only pleasing, but that is also refreshing. Every collection of window plants should certainly contain at least a couple of these Geraniums, and many of our friends have them all.

Balm. Large leaves of very strong fragrance; the flowers large, upper petals light lilac, the lower ones dark.

Fair Ellen. Large oak-leaved foliage; fragrant.

Lady Mary. Upper petals rosy lake, shaded violet-crimson, the lower petals blush-white; foliage sweetly perfumed.

Nutmeg. One of the oldest and most popular scented-leaved Geraniums; the foliage light green, perfumed like a nutmeg; dwarf.

Pheasant's Foot. Large leaved variety, uniquely scented.

Rose Scented. The most popular scented-leaved Geranium since its introduction in the year 1690.

Quercifolium. The oak-leaved Geranium. Each leaf is formed like an oak leaf and has a black center.

Price, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen, assorted as you wish.

Pelargonium Geranium, Wilbur Wright. Of recent introduction, comparatively, with immense, round blooms, the flowers pure white, with amaranth-red or purple stripes, five large, regular, dark spots at the base of each petal, the unusual and beautiful flowers set off by the bright, light green foliage.

20 cts each; three for 50 cts.

LOVELY TUBEROUS GLOXINIAS. On page 196 we have given so much about Gloxinias that we need not take up the space here to repeat the description. Few plants are more decorative for the window and Summer outdoor planting than Tuberous Rooted Gloxinias and Begonias. They are very much alike in treatment and the quickest way to grow them and to have the bloom is from tubers, of which we have a nice mixture of colors, but not enough of any one color to offer separately. 30 cts each; three for 85 cts; six for \$1.60; \$3.00 per dozen.

Grevilla robusta. Silk Oak. When 2 to 5 feet it makes a most graceful and ornamental pot-plant, its foliage as delicately laced as that of any fern or palm. In California and southern Florida it grows large enough to be a street and lawn tree, but in the rest of America it is a pot-plant, while it is young, and does splendidly in windows where geraniums and roses grow; also outdoors in the Summer. Flowers orange colored but it is grown for its foliage.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Heterocentron Album. Attractive pot-plant. 1 foot high, grown for its pretty white flowers, which are very freely produced in large terminal panicles, in Autumn and early Winter.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

FRENCH HYDRANGEA. Amongst the showiest and handsomest pot-plants. They are not hardy in the North and are usually grown in pots, but they may be wintered in a dry, frost-proof cellar with an occasional watering. In the Spring cut them back, stir some well rotted manure and lime into the surface of the soil and give them a shady situation outdoors. Water them freely during the Summer and in the Autumn you will be rewarded with great, magnificent heads of flowers, 6 or 8 inches across, for several weeks. We offer the two finest:

LaLorraine. Very large, pale rose flowers, changing to bright pink.

Hortensis. The flowers pink, but sometimes changing to blue.

Both, 20 cts each; three for 50 cts.

IMPATIENS. Sultan's, or Zanzibar Balsam. Fully described on page 204. Among the showiest, most satisfactory pot-plants, really ever-blooming, in brightest colors, outdoors in Summer, in a shady, or partially shady spot, moist and sandy, or kept right in pots to bloom all the time, Summer and Winter. One of the few brightly flowered plants that will bloom where it is shady. We offer them in shades of red, salmon and pink.

Rosea. A deep, rose-pink.

Salmonea. Bright salmon-pink.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Ivy, Irish, or Parlor Ivy. Can be trained all over a room, even in dense shade, over a trellis, window, pictures or anything; needs no direct sunlight. A deep, rich green, with little clusters of yellow flowers. In Spring it can be put outside to cover a shaded wall where nothing else will thrive.

Hardy English Ivy. Hereda. Hardy and evergreen, for covering walls, graves, etc., especially in the shade, where even grass will not grow. It prefers a somewhat moist and rich soil. Leaves usually 3 to 5 lobed, dark green and yellowish green underneath. Known by many different names, Scotch Ivy, etc.

Variegated. For indoors. The leaf is somewhat like that of English Ivy, but is prettily variegated green and white.

All three Ivies, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Jacobinia Coccinea. Pot-plant. 2 to 5 feet in height, with circular branches, attractive, oblong green leaves, the crimson flowers in dense terminal spikes with long, upper lips more or less arched; very handsome.

15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Japan Quince. See Cydonia Japonica.

Jasmine. A handsome climbing shrub, with attractive flowers, mostly fragrant, for plant-

ing outdoors in the South and indoors in the North. It is very much like Ligustrum except in a botanical way. We offer a few of the most desirable varieties.

Beesianum. 1 to 3 feet tall. Flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant. A fine Winter-blooming pot-plant, easily taken care of.

Gracillimum. A fine Winter-blooming climbing variety; hardy as far as the eastern part of North Carolina.

Revolutum. Loosely spreading shrub, hardy as far North as Maryland, reaching a growth of 20 feet; indoors it is kept down to a pot bush of any desired height. This is the most commonly grown Jasmine in the North, with thick, evergreen leaves, blooming in Summer and Fall with pretty, rather fragrant flowers.

All Jasmynes, 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

Justicia Sanguinea. A very handsome pot-plant, with flowers in great heads, reddish in color, in Autumn and Winter; foliage green, with bronze tint.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Lantana. One of the three of four most interesting, easily grown bedding plants, and always a grand pot-plant. Of shrubby character, the foliage attractive; flowers in numerous heads in all the softest blends of color. South it is among the best outdoor shrubs, North it does splendidly bedded out in sandy, or any good soil, in a sunny situation, and can be taken up and potted in the Fall to bloom all Winter indoors. No trouble, no plant shows a wider variation of colors, including delicate shades of pink, yellow, white, orange, red, lilac, blue, etc., of a pleasing, pungent odor. Best named varieties are as follows:

Harkett's Perfection. Variegated foliage; flowers pink and yellow.

Juan d'Or. Bright sulphur shading to deep rose pink.

A. Claveau. Primrose-pink.

A. Cook. Orange and rose; dwarf, compact grower.

Aurora. Tall, orange and coppery red.

Craigie. Lemon yellow turning to orange.

Leo Dex. Orange-scarlet, changing to dark maroon.

Delicatissima. Weeping or Trailing Lantana. Lilac-lavender. One of the finest basket and box plants.

Lyre. Pure white, with yellow centre. Large flowering.

10 cts each: \$1.00 per dozen: \$6.00 per 100, by express.

Lemon Ponderosa. A genuine lemon plant, that produces enormous lemons, anywhere in this country, and is one of the most ornamental pot-plants of the North. Handsome, dark, glossy foliage and pure white flowers with yellow stamens, followed by fruit larger than any lemons sold in stores, and full of juice for use after hanging on the trees through their green and yellow stage until they are ripe.

Fine plants, 30 cts each; three for 75 cts.

Lopezia Rosea. Mosquito Plant. A shrubby plant, of slender growth, about 3 feet, the stems bronze. Easily grown in a pot over a trellis, or in a hanging basket. Requires but little sun and blooms freely in a window where most plants give nothing but leaves.

10 cts each; three for 25 cts.

Mackaya Bella. A very lovely variety of Asystasia, rarely seen, but blooms readily in our climate during the Fall if rested during the previous Winter and brought out in the rough in the Summer. Flowers 2 inches long, lovely lilac in color. One of the handsomest pot-plants. We have good success with it at Lapark; you would enjoy it.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Marguerite. See Daisy.

MOON VINE. White-flowered. Must be grown from plants in order to get the true color. The flowers open towards evening and close in the morning, very large, all over the great, lovely, tall vine. Set outdoors as soon as frost is past it quickly covers trellis, porch, etc.

Learii. The blue flowering Moon Flower; very attractive and showy.

Either variety, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Muehlenbeckia. A twining or drooping plant having slender, much branched stems, and little, light green leaves with clusters of inconspicuous greenish flowers. Particularly nice for growing in pots over a trellis; for a basket pot, or hanging basket, being most graceful, twining up a string or drooping any way you may train it.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cents.

Pansy Plants. Every Spring we have an elegant lot of strong, well grown pansy plants, grown from our Lapark Peace Mixture, and the finest seed we can buy of large-flowering, gracefully formed and elegantly colored flowers. We sell these plants only in mixed colors.

Price 50 cts a dozen, postpaid; \$2.75 per hundred by express; 1000 by express, \$25.00.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

Peristrophe. A low growing, very much branched plant, freely producing in Winter rose-colored flowers in terminal clusters. Give it sandy soil and put it where it will be warm and it makes a very pretty plant, not only in pots but in vases and baskets. The variety we offer has handsomely variegated leaves, green and yellow.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Pilea. Artillery Plant. An easily grown foliage plant, with succulent stems and moss-like foliage, bronzy green in color, about 6 inches high, the frond-like branches often 8 inches in length, with pinkish flowers. Very ornamental and grows anywhere in a pot, even where a fern would die, as it delights in a rather sunny place.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Ruellia Formosa. A low, tender, pot growing perennial, from Brazil, with pretty flowers on straight auxiliary branches, the corolla scarlet and very showy, about 1½ inches in length, the two upper lobes joined about half their length. It blooms in Summer and makes a very nice plant.

15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

SALVIA, or Scarlet Sage. Continuous bloomer, of easy culture and showy, either for bedding out or pot-plants. Easily propagated from seed, but it should be sown indoors, early.

so as to have good size plants ready to place outdoors as soon as the settled, warm weather has arrived, in order to enjoy the full benefit of the delightful bloom before frost. Many people prefer to buy the plants and we sell a great many of them. If they are set in pots in Midsummer, you will have bushy, healthy plants for blooming in the house in Winter.

Splendens Bonfire. The large-flowering salvia, and one of the very best for both bedding and potting. We send nice, strong plants, at
10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred, by express.

Sansevieria Zeylanica. Bowstring Hemp. Grown for its stiff leaves, which are handsomely variegated. The variety, Zeylanica, has leaves 1 to 4 feet in length, from 8 to 15 in a cluster, with bracts of whitish-green flowers, 8 to 8½ inches long. It is a very ornamental plant, easily grown, beautiful for home decoration, and does not require much sunlight.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

SOLANUM—Grandiflora. Commonly known as Potato Vine, on account of the clusters of star-shaped, white flowers. It is a vine, robust and free in growth for indoors; half hardy and useful for the open down South, where it grows 10 to 20 feet if given an opportunity. Of course it does not attain that height indoors grown in a pot, but is permitted to run to whatever length you wish, covering a trellis. The foliage is bronzy green, adding to the attractiveness and desirability of the plant.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

STROBILANTHES. Corn Flower. A very attractive and ornamental, erect growing herb for pot-growing indoors in the North, but outdoors in the extreme South. Has long leaves, handsomely bronzed and colored after the manner of coleus, but producing tube-like, purplish and white flowers.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus. In this variety the leaves are 6 to 8 inches in length variegated with iridescent tints of blue and lilac with rose-purple beneath, the flowers in erect spikes, 1½ inches long, of pale violet. For both potting and bedding outdoors.

Your choice, or assorted, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Sweet Alyssum. See Alyssum.

Thunbergia Laurifolia. A magnificent, vigorous growing climber that reaches its full glory in large conservatories, where it is not cramped for room and can flower freely, displaying its flowers to best advantage. These flowers are 3 inches across, pale blue, and white or yellow in the throat, borne in whorls or spikes, clustered, the corolla wide and trumpet shaped. Plant can be kept down to any height and blooms profusely during the Winter. Down South it can be bedded out for Winter and early Spring blooming. Given half a chance it is one of the most magnificent and beautiful climbers.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

TRADESCANTIA Zebrina. Wandering Jew. A trailing, half-succulent perennial herb, that roots at the joints, in appearance like an ivy, the leaves red-purple, the upper surface silvery white suffused with purple, the central part and the margins purple striped. The little flowers are rose-red. Easily grown and is fine for borders, hanging baskets, pots, vases, etc.

T. Zebrina Variegated. The foliage white and green, very beautiful.

Your choice, 10 cts each; three for 25 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Umbrella Plant. See Cyperus.

Vinca. Periwinkle. A grand little plant for vases, festooning itself over the sides of window boxes, baskets, etc., most effectively. The leaves are glossy green, beautifully margined creamy white, with blue flowers.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Water Hyacinth. Eichornia. A tropical, aquatic herb, grown for its interesting flowers and showy habit. It is a floating perennial, the leaf stalks inflated and acting as buoys to keep the plants afloat on the water or lily ponds, artificial lakes, etc. The flowers are in spikes or panicles, blue and orange in color, and as pretty as orchid. The foliage is also very attractive. Give it full sunshine and in Midsummer crop off some of the spreading leaves, not the stems, to promote free blooming. Water Hyacinth is called the "Million Dollar Weed" familiar to every one who has sailed on St. John's river in Florida, and it is a source of wonder and delight in every collection of aquatics in the North. Succeeds in as little as 3 or 4 inches of water and expands marvelously. Really this is one of the most beautiful of the water growing flowers. All it needs is to have a little moss wound around the roots we send you and to be thrown into a pond or tub, where the water will be comparatively still, and it will be a most beautiful sight during the Summer.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1. per dozen.

HARDY SHRUBBERY and PERENNIALS

Including Hedge Plants

There is nothing more beautiful, or thoroughly satisfactory in the garden, on the lawn, or anywhere about the property than Hardy Shrubbery and Perennials, nor anything that so economically enhances the value and attractiveness of a home. By proper selection bright, showy flowers are in evidence from the first day of Spring until severe Winter weather has actually set in, and with handsome foliage all year round. They require planting but once, and a minimum of yearly care. Specimens are known to have grown and bloomed persistently for centuries. We urge wider plantings of both and the greater use of hedges. When planting, firm the soil well around the roots, give them a thorough soaking and keep them moist until new growth has started. Our prices are extremely low. I am sorry, but our space is extremely limited, so that I must keep descriptions down to a minimum, and omit most, if not practically all, photographs.

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon. *Hibiscus Syriacus*. 6 to 12 feet high, branching; a glorious Autumn bloomer, with beautiful open flowers, 2 to 3 inches long, something like a hollyhock in appearance. White, lavender and pink, in color—say which color you desire and whether you wish single or double. 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; nine for \$1.00; \$8.50 per hundred, by express.

AMPELOPSIS. BOSTON IVY. A high climbing, ornamental, woody vine, with shiny green foliage, changing to crimson and scarlet in the Fall and bearing in September and October bluish black berries. A very beautiful ivy, hardy and much used for covering brick, stone, concrete, and other substances where few other plants will become attached securely. Once established it remains permanently. 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

ARALIA Pentaphylla. A very attractive Japanese Shrub, 5 to 10 feet in height, the branches slender and gracefully arching, the foliage bright, shiny green. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes and makes a fine hedge plant.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Barberry. Shares with privet the market for Hedge

Plants, and where beauty is an item berberis, or Japan Barberry, has the preference, as the most perfect, delightful, ornamental of all hedge plants, and it is also magnificent grouped, or in single specimens. Grows 2 to 5 feet tall, with small, beautifully shaped green leaves, turning, in the Fall to a showy, bronzy scarlet. The flowers are in delicate shade of yellow, followed by brilliant, little, red berries in profusion, that retain their color and cling to every branch through the Winter. Berberis is much branched, grows close to the ground and, nothing



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

will go through it if you set it as a hedge.

10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred, postpaid; \$50.00 per thousand by express.

BOXWOOD. An old-fashioned, exquisite evergreen, with shiny, dark green leaves. It is of rather slow growth, but thrives in any well drained soil, best in partial shade. Hardy.

10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred, or \$60.00 per thousand by express.

Bridal Wreath. See Spirea.

Clematis Paniculata. Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis. A vigorous climber, with pretty little green leaves, just simply covered, in September, with a bank of the sweetest smelling, star-like, white flowers, that perfume the garden for blocks around. Perfectly hardy and can be trimmed well back in the Winter, but by the time the blooming season arrives the trellis or veranda is completely screened. Our picture is from a photograph. Clematis prefers open sun.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Deutzia. Among our most beautiful, popular and useful ornamental shrubs, grown for their showy flowers, which appear in the Spring or early Summer. We offer the most desirable varieties, that thrive in almost any well drained soil, and are well adapted for shrubbery borders.

Crenata. Pride of Rochester. 3 to 5 feet tall, with very large, white flowers, faintly tinged with rose outside.*

Gracilis. About 3 feet in height, with slender, often arching branches, bright green foliage and pure white flowers in spikes, the petals erect or somewhat spreading.

Lemoinei. Spreading variety, extending 3 feet, the leaves 1½ to 3 inches long, the flowers in large corymbs and pure white in color. A very desirable variety and particularly hardy.

Price of all, your choice, 15 cts each; \$1.35 per dozen.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell. A hardy shrub anywhere in the country, grown for its wealth of bright yellow flowers, that appear even before the snow is gone, and for its handsome, dark green foliage.

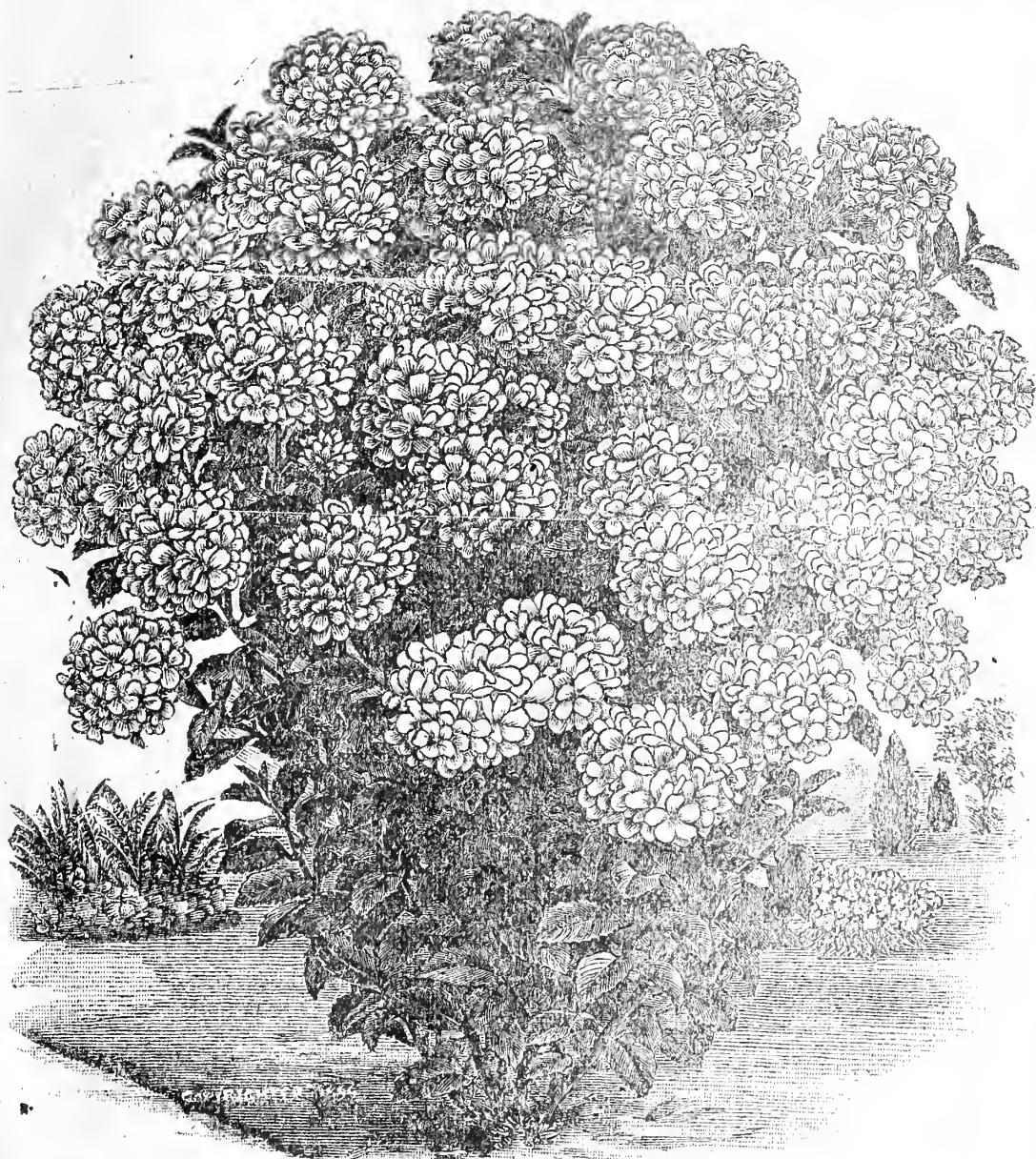
We offer the two best sorts:

Fortunei. Of upright growth, with finely arching branches; the flowers lovely golden bells.

Suspensa. 8 feet in height, with gracefully bending branches that reach the ground, the intense golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers an inch long and striped with orange-yellow inside. Very beautiful.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

FUNKIA. Hostia. Day Lily. Plaintain Lily. Hardy perennials from China and Japan, planted for their masses of root-leaves and for their white and bluish flowers. Hardy and of the easiest culture; fine along walks or drives. Make the soil rich and deep. The variety we prefer and offer you is



HARDY HYDRANGEA, ARBORESCENS

Undulata Variegata, which has white margined leaves, the flowers on tall, slender stems, in spikes. Pale lavender in color.

25 cts each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HIBISCUS. Mallow. Already described quite fully on pages 202 and 203. A very desirable border plant; hardy; bearing great, large, showy flowers. We offer two varieties:

Crimson Eye. Tremendously large flowers, pure white, with deep crimson eye.

Mallow Marvels. The finest American Hibiscus, with very large flowers, 6 inches across, in all shades of red, pink and white, the color of the eye varying in some of them. Also charming planted by itself, or massed in beds.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS Grandiflora. One of the most highly ornamental and overpoweringly beautiful shrubs. Grows best in a rich, porous soil, somewhat moist, and thrives well in a partly shaded position, but flowers more freely in full sun if furnished sufficient moisture. Absolutely hardy from the first year without any covering through the Winter, grows from 4 to 10 feet high and in June and July is covered with enormous flat heads of snowy white flowers from 5 to 7 inches broad, so numerous that it is known as "Hills of Snow."

Hydrangea Paniculata. Hardier than Arborescens, blooming in August and September, the heads of flowers equally numerous and more pointed in form. Generally pruned to a height of 4 to 5 feet, but will grow 30 feet tall if allowed to do so. This is the splendid shrub that decorates our lawns in the Fall, when the flower heads turn through various shades of reddish,

bluish, coppery white, and if cut make most wonderful Winter bouquets.

Both Hydrangeas, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred by express, dozens or hundreds assorted as you wish.

HONEYSUCKLE Lonicera. Hardy, ornamental shrubbery, grown for their handsome and frequently very fragrant flowers, usually profusely produced, and followed by attractive berries. Nearly always evergreen, upright or climbing. We offer the two choicest and most desirable varieties, of easy cultivation, practically anywhere, and need no attention, but prefer open sunlight.

Halliana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Climbs 15 feet, the leaves half evergreen, flowers white, changing to yellow, often purplish outside, and very fragrant. Blooms from June until August.

Aurea Reticulata Variegata. Climbs 7 feet. Flowers yellowish-white, usually carmine or purple outside; leaves yellow, or at least yellowish, particularly while young. Very 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

MAGNIFICENT LIBERTY, OR GERMAN, IRIS

Please read page 207 for very full description of this fine class of hardy plants. We offer a perfect list, including one of each distinctive color.

CELESTE. Light Blue. A magnificent cerulean, azure, or sky-blue flower of large size and great substance. Height 2½ feet.

DR. BERNICE. Bronze-Crimson. A tall, elegant plant, with wonderfully colored, big flowers, standard coppery bronze, the falls, or drooping petals, velvety crimson.

FLAVESCENS. Yellow. Of the bearded variety, 2½ ft. tall, fine for massing, and cutting in early May and June, flowers large, handsome, a delicate canary yellow, sweetly scented.

FLORENTINA. Pure White. So faintly flushed with blue it is always considered the best white iris. Standards long and tapering, the falls also very long. Fragrant.

GYPSY QUEEN. Old-Gold-Maroon. Exceedingly beautiful, 2 ft tall; standards rich old-gold shaded smoked-pearl, falls deep black-maroon, netted light yellow, late blooming.

MRS. H. DARWIN. Rose-Pink. Magnificent new sort. Standards rose-pink, falls bright crimson tinged with a deeper shade of red. An unusual color combination among iris.

HONORABILIS. Golden Brown. A glorious iris, 1½ ft in height, standards glowing, golden yellow, with broad fields of rich, colonial mahogany-brown.

JUNIATA. Blue. A tall, splendid plant, both standards and falls, straight, clear blue.

MADAM CHEREAU. White-Blue. One of the most exquisitely beautiful iris, more than 2½ feet in height, with an abundance of lovely white flowers, daintily frilled with a wide border of clear, showy, light blue.

MRS. H. DARWIN. White-Violet. Pearly-white standards, supported with graceful falls also white but delicately penciled a soft violet at the base. Tall, early, free-flowering.

PARISENSIS. Purple. Early, large, tall, all-purple iris, the falls a deeper shade than the standards.

PEARL. Lavender. Much prized on account of its fine, rich color.

QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES. Bronze-Purple-Old-Gold. The center petals, or standards, light brown, the falls reddish-purple and bronzy old-gold.

Iris, Dwarf Pumila.

Dwarf form of iris valuable for planting in groups in front of the taller sorts, or for edgings. They bloom early and are very attractive, the flowers of good size. We offer the two most desirable sorts.

Cyannea. Flowers a very rich, royal purple-blue, with blackish shadings.

Florida. The same in form but the flowers an attractive yellow.

Prices On German and Pumila Iris: Any one, your choice, 15 cts; any six for 55 cts; 90 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.65, postpaid; \$5.50 per 100, assorted any way you wish all labeled, by express.

IRIS KAEMPFERI, OR JAPANESE IRIS

Kæmpferi iris, in the improved form we offer, are wonderfully beautiful, great, tall, vigorous plants, and attractively colored flowers. They succeed in any good garden soil, but do best in clay loam well enriched. They need plenty of moisture during the growing season but it is not necessary to flood them. Keep them moist by cultivating frequently, forming a dust mulch, and do not allow a hard crust to form.

AOIGATA. Light and dark shades of purple, halo surrounding the primrose blotches radiating into purple lines, the petal-like stigma dark purple. Has three petals.

AKARAGIA. Fine double-flowering Japanese iris in a delightful combination of rich velvety blue, with fascinating yellow center.

GEKKA-NO-NAMI. Has 6 very large, creamy white, drooping petals, with light green foliage drooping gracefully and setting off the lovely blooms.

Shigono-Uranami. Very large, double-flowering species in violet-blue, veined with white and having golden center. 6 petals.

Sueren. Quite double, the petals a gorgeous violet-blue, the centers pure white.

Zama-No-Mori. Three immense drooping petals, or falls, with strongly marked sky-blue zone in center; standards or upstanding petals, white, margined soft, attractive blue.

Any one 15 cts; six for 55 cts; twelve for \$1.20; twenty-five for \$2.25, postpaid, 100 your choice, \$1.60 by express.

JASMINE Nudiflorum. A twiggy, nearly erect shrub, with stiff green branches. Hardy and bears yellow, sweet-scented, bell-shaped flowers, that are in evidence earlier than the leaves. "Weeping," or drooping, in appearance, about 4 feet in height. Hardy as far north as Washington, and anywhere up to the border, with some protection during the Winter.

15 cts each; four for 50 cents.

LATHYRUS Latifolius. Everlasting Pea. Fully described on page 210. We can furnish very nice plants, with white or pink flowers, whichever you prefer, at 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

LIGISTRUM. See Privet.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle. Hardy shrub, about 6 feet in height, with widely spreading branches; the flowers are pure white at first, greenish outside, in May and June, followed by blood-red berries. The first shrub in Spring to attain full leaf growth; a fine hedge.

MORROWI. The same Bush Honeysuckle with pink flowers.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen. One kind or assorted, as you wish.

MALLOW. See Hibiscus.

BLOCK ORANGE. Syringa. A popular, ornamental tree shrub, that blossoms unfailingly every year. The botanical name is *Philadelphus coronaris*. 10 feet high; the flower in dense clusters, white, generally with a slight, creamy tinge, and delightfully fragrant. In bloom during May and June, generally June.

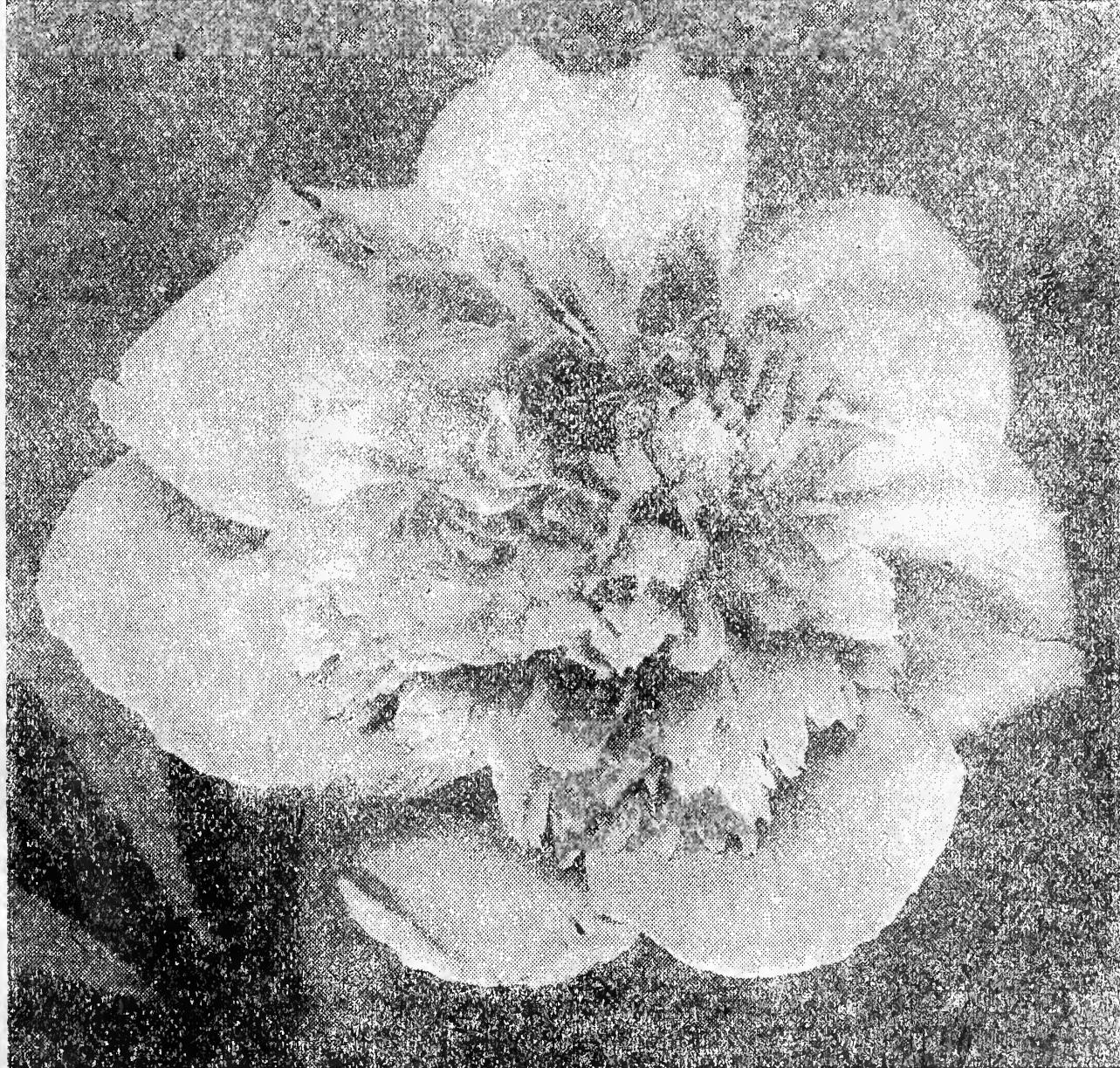
15 cts each; two for 25 cts; four for 50 cts.

Elephant's Ear. See *Caladium Esculentum*.

ELLIOTTIANA. See Calla Lily.

PAEONIES

Paeonies are absolutely hardy and will successfully stand the hardest, coldest Winters, even on the Northwestern prairies. We offer the most desirable sorts only.



FESTIVA MAXIMA—THE GRANDEST WHITE PAEONY

FELIX CROUSSE. Red. Handsomest, finest red paeony. A strong, vigorous grower, of medium height and a free bloomer; flowers brilliant red, fragrant, very large and round.

The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

[Page 27]

FESTIVA MAXIMA. White. The largest, finest, most popular white paeony. It is of rose form, very double, high built, the immense blooms carried on long, stiff stems, making it the finest of its color for cut-flowers. Pure, snowy white, the outer edge of just enough of its petals flecked with carmine to make it lively and different from all others. On first opening the outside petals are sometimes tinged a faint lilac-white, but it quickly changes to white.

EUDALIS SUPERBA. Pink. One of the very finest pink paeonies, indispensable for Memorial Day. It is a large, loose, flat crown flower, bright mauve-pink, the color mixed with narrow lilac; very fragrant. A strong, upright grower, used in quantities by florists.

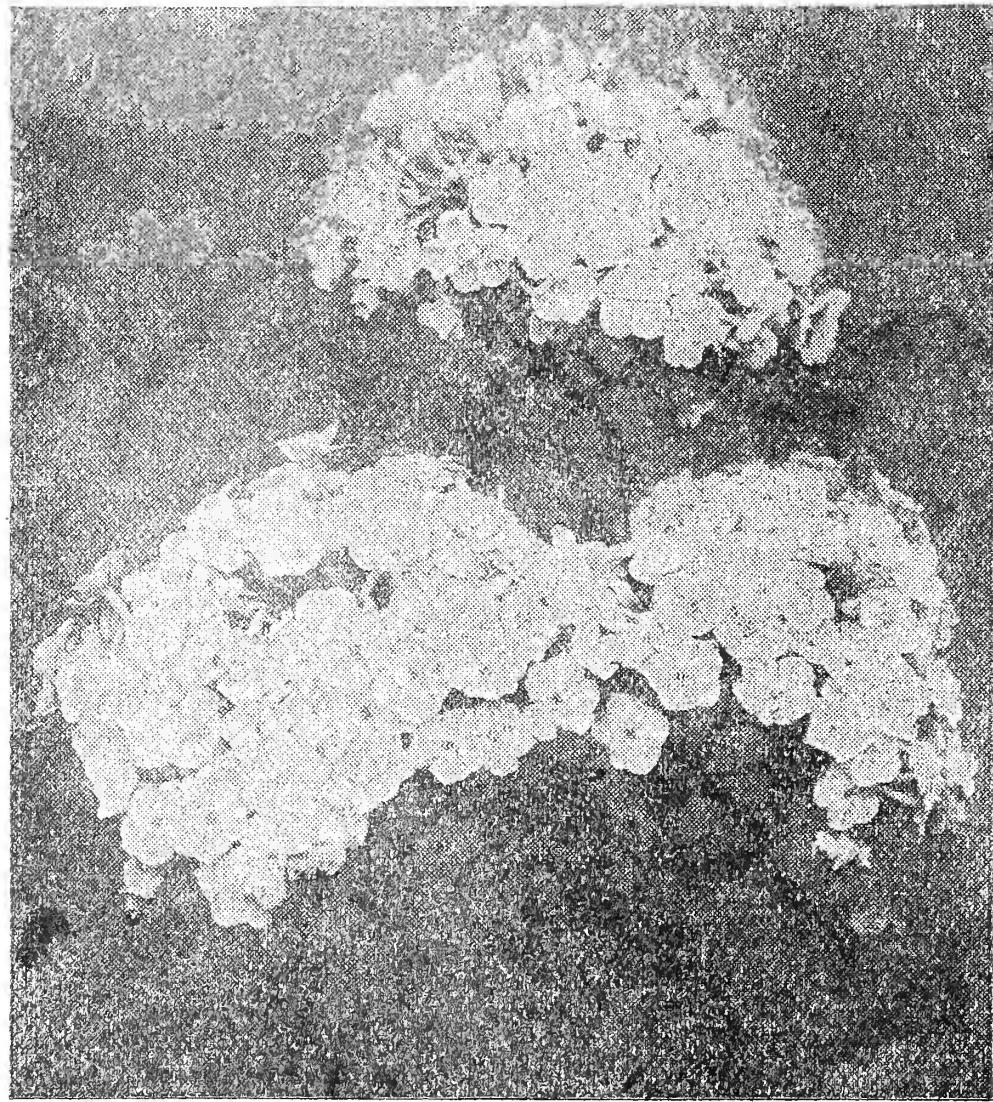
Special Lapark Prices: Your choice by name, securely labeled, 75 cts for one fine clump; three clumps for \$2.00; \$7.00 per dozen by express.

PÆONIES by Colors. We have a good many more varieties than we catalogue, varieties grown for color only, without reference to names, because most people want red, white and pink pæonies and are little interested in names. The beds from which we fill these orders contain many of the finest and highest priced varieties. All are fine, strong, healthy clumps of from 3 to 5 eyes, labeled true to color. Say which colors you wish.

Prices: One, any color you wish, 50 cts; \$5.00 a dozen, all postpaid.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX

Bold, brilliant, Summer-flowering perennial, 2½ to 3 feet tall, that has absolutely no competition in its season, and necessary in every garden, to continue the sequence of bloom which began in early Spring with bulbs, and followed with iris and pæonies. Plant phlox in masses of one color, or in small groups here and there in the hardy border, especially among pæonies, perennial poppies, etc. They are not particular as to the soil or location, but for the best results give them plenty of manure and keep them moist in dry seasons. Set them 2 to 2½ feet apart in rich soil, or 1½ feet where you do not expect to give them particular attention. They can be set out any time until Memorial Day or in the Fall. For lack of room I make descriptions short.



Madagascar. Light, fleshy rose-pink, one of the most popular phlox colors.

Ostaris. A big, beautiful flower, in light rose-pink, with large, carmine-crimson-red eye.

LAPARK SPECIAL PRICES: Any one plant, 20c; any 3, your choice, 50c; the collection of 10, paid. 100, by express, \$10.00.

Daisy. Marguerite. Two feet high, branching and forming a bushy, sturdy, tree-like plant, covered with daisy-like flowers. A most useful pot-plant for cutting, lasting so long in water.

White Flower. With white center.

Yellow Daisy. Soft yellow with darker eye.

15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for \$1.00.

The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

PLATYCODON. See page 235 for description of this magnificent hardy plant, which is sometimes catalogued as *Wahlenbergia* and known commonly as Chinese Bell Flower. Flowers in July and August. We can furnish plants in the following colors separately:

Single Blue

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen

Dwarf White

15 cts each; four for 50 cts.

POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM. A stout, handsome, bushy, somewhat woody perennial, growing as much as 10 feet high in a single season, and dying down each Fall. Flowers small, and whitish, but very numerous, in drooping, slender, panicled spikes. An effective Japanese plant for bold massed effects; hardy anywhere.

PRICE'S BERRY. A hardy, thorny, evergreen shrub, the foliage shiny, dark green, with pretty red berries in clusters during Winter. Very pretty; a fine, new hedge plant.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 a dozen.

PRIMULA. Hardy Garden Primroses. Low growing plants, mostly Spring blooming, flowering in clusters, on stalks above the foliage. There are many varieties and we explain them quite fully on page 241. We can furnish strong, thoroughly rooted plants that will grow right ahead without any set back. Give them a rich, well drained soil, partially shaded if possible.

Primula Vulgaris. The true English Primrose, with fine clusters of fragrant, light yellow flowers.

15 cts each; \$1.35 per dozen.

PRIVET OF SEVERAL SORTS FOR HEDGES

Privet is universally used for hedges, and is also planted as single specimens. The botanical name is *Ligustrum*. Privet is too well known to really need a description or even cultural directions. We offer three varieties as follows:

California Privet. *Ligustrum Ovalifolium.* This is the variety most widely used and makes a grand hedge. Set the plants 6 inches to a foot apart. The most economical hedge one can plant, and it can be kept at any height from 1 to 15 feet.

PRICES: Mail order size, well rooted, one year old plants, 10 cts each; \$4.00 per 100 postpaid; \$30.00 per 1000, by express.

3-YEAR-OLD PLANTS. Fine, strong, healthy stock, \$6.00 per 100, or \$50.00 per 1000; both lots shipped by express.

Amoor River Privet North. A particularly handsome species, upright branches, leaves dark green, almost evergreen; flowers white, in erect panicles. This Northern variety is the hardiest of all privets, and will endure where California Privet Winter-kills.

3-YEAR-OLD PLANTS. \$10.00 per hundred, \$90.00 per 1000 by express.

Ligustrum Ibota. Chinese Privet. 1 to 15 feet, but can be pruned to any height. A very attractive variety, particularly nice for an informal, or irregular, hedge, and for setting out as individual specimens.

Plants, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000 by express.

Rose of Sharon. See Althea.

SHASTA DAISY. Fully described on page 209. Perfectly hardy, the variety known as Alaska, bearing great, magnificent, snowy white flowers, with yellow center, from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter.

Plants 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

Snowball. A most delightful and fascinating old-fashioned hardy, tree shrub, that never fails to produce, every year, great masses of lovely balls of pure white bloom. We offer the Japanese improved form, with unusually large and fluffy "balls," for Memorial Day.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

SPIREAS OF VARIOUS SORTS

Ornamental, hardy, very beautiful, woody plants, grown for their profusion of handsome flowers. Evergreen. Usually low growing. We offer several of the very best varieties that will grow in almost any moderately moist soil.

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy, a free flowering sort, of spreading type, flowers rosy crimson, late Summer blooming.

Callosa Alba. Large clusters of pure white flowers in June and July. Very dwarf and bushy.

Opulifolia. Upright, 8 to 10 feet, although the wonderfully pretty, heavy, white flowers, in umbels, in June, make the branches droop. Old flower heads turn dark red.

Prunifolia, fl. pl. Tall growing, 6 feet, but prunes to any desired height. Blooms in May, with long, gracefully curved branches covered with small, double, pure white flowers. The foliage turns orange in Fall.

Reevesiana. Tall, graceful, 4 ft. Foliage dark green, bluish green underneath, large, pure white, double flowers in May and June. Not so hardy North of Lapark as other sorts.

Van Houttei. The grandest spirea and one of the best of all shrubs, 6 ft in height, with arching branches: the foliage dark green, pale bluish green underneath. A fountain of white bloom in May and June.

Queen Alexandra. Very dwarf, 18 in. An elegant, hardy border plant that does best in partially shaded situation; flowers delicate pink. Makes delightful pot plant for Winter.

PRICES the same on all Spireas, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen, postpaid; \$7.00 per 100 by express, assorted any way you wish them.

TOAD LILY. *Tricyrtis*. A rather curious Japanese plant, about 8 in high, producing in Fall a great profusion of clusters of peculiar, lily-like flowers, creamy white, spotted purplish. An odd and very interesting plant in great demand. Not altogether hardy, so must be protected in the North. Set in partly shaded situation. 15 cts each; four for 50 cts.

TRUMPET VINE. See *Bignonia*.

Wahlenbergia. See *Platycodon*.

WEIGELA. Ornamental, hardy, evergreen shrub, grown for its showy, pure white to dark crimson flowers, appearing profusely in May, June and July. Prefers a moist and partly shaded situation, in any garden soil.

ROSEA. Flowers pale to deep rose, 1½ inches long, the corolla broadly funnel-shaped; in May and June. The variety most generally cultivated and fairly hardy.

VARIEGATED. Flowers the same, but foliage is attractively variegated in white and green.

Both, your choice, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

YUCCA Filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Spanish Bayonet. A stately, hardy, foliage and flowering plant, equally imposing and ornamental, in solitary or grouped plantings, with its oriental and tropical appearance. The evergreen foliage is close to the ground, long, stiff and sword-like. In Midsummer, tall, stiff stalks shoot up, carrying for several feet on all sides, on little branches, innumerable large bell-like flowers in creamy white. We had such a beautiful illustration of Yucca, but for lack of room are forced to omit it just now.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

WISTERIA MAGNIFICA. Frutescens. Is a tall, stout climber, with lovely lilac-purple flowers, in long clusters, like a bunch of grapes, 6 to 8 inches in length, with as many as 50 to 60 flowers in a cluster. Hardy, preferring a deep, rich soil. Start it up to a big, old, dying tree, in the sunlight, or over a porch, and do not attempt to train it.

SINENSIS. The always popular Chinese Wisteria, that produces thousands of drooping clusters of delicate, violet-blue flowers.

Price, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; four for 50 cts.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. Trumpet Vine. A very beautiful, hardy, American climber, strong and rapid in growth. In any good, rich, garden soil, with plenty of moisture, perfect drainage and training it quickly covers anything in the way of stumps, rock-work or unsightly objects, bearing profusely large, striking flowers, dark red, with orange throat.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; four for 50 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All gladiolus are sent by parcels post, and we pay the postage, excepting lots of 500 and over, which are shipped by express, receiver to pay express charges. When it is cheaper to send 500 or more by parcels post rather than express, we send the package that way and ask your postmaster to collect the postage from you. We do this only when it means saving money for you.

New Gladiolus For 1922

The past season will long be remembered among gladiolus growers for the introduction of a number of magnificent new flowers, the equal of which the world has not previously enjoyed. From among them we have selected four that, in our judgment, have demonstrated themselves as especially adapted for successful cultivation in all parts of the country covered by our Catalogue, both for display in the garden and for decorative purposes as cut-flowers.

Bulbs of these four novelties are as yet very scarce and three of them are extremely high in price, but gladiolus growing is moving forward to a new plane and we do want our friends to become interested in these new, marvelously perfect flowers, that represent such improvement over most of the older varieties we are used to.

We are, therefore, willing to give our space in this Catalogue, (and I can assure you I need every line of it, and wish it were 64 pages larger so that I would not have to omit the splendid photographs we had prepared, or to cut down descriptions of certain plants that I think should be enlarged upon,) to tell you about these new flowers, and to deliver bulbs to you without profit so as to introduce them to you. When you see the great, vigorous plants they produce, and the exquisite, undreamed of, tremendously large flowers they produce, you will find it difficult to believe that gladiolus, as most of us have known them in the past, could ever have been brought to such perfection, and you will feel amply repaid for taking our advice to procure as nearly to one of each of these new sorts as you can possibly see your way clear to taking care of.

Remember, too, that they will more than repay their cost in the production of bulblets, that, after awhile, will produce an ample stock for you, of bulbs and flowers for which there promises to be an unsatisfied demand for many years to come.

LemARSHAL FOCK. Absolutely the Largest Flowering Gladiolus. Originated by Mr. P. Van Deursen, and awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Holland Gladiolus Society. The flower is excessively large, extremely early, and of the most delightful shade of shell-pink, twice as large as the present best, leading, pink flower, the famous gladiolus "America," and of a more desirable shade, that withstands the sun-heat and hot winds of Summer better than any other flower, and is pronounced by florists the most satisfactory cut-flower variety yet introduced. Every bulb is perfect, large, full-flowering size, and is sure to flower.

Price, 35 cts; \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid.

MRS. DR. NORTON. The Greatest American Gladiolus Introduction. Deep, cream bases, blending to white and then to flesh-pink tips and edges, mid-ribs creamy yellow, bases of [Page 30] All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

lower petals and throat penciled and stippled rose and crimson, and occasionally is upright, with all petals marked like the lower ones of normal bloom. It has a strong spike, over 3 feet in height, carrying ten to fourteen blooms, many open, facing around the spike, the individual flowers measuring 4 inches across, wide open and spreading in lily-like form, with reflexing lips. Blooms in 81 days from planting. What more could we say that would portray a more charming flower?

Price, 55 cts each; \$6.00 per dozen.

WHITE GIANT. The largest pure White Gladiolus. Not a trace of any other color to mar the virgin purity of this snowy white, Easter Lily-like flower, which glistens and scintillates, like freshly fallen snow in northern sunlight. The individual flowers measure 6 inches across, and come into bloom as early as Halley, which at present is recognized as one of the very earliest gladiolus to bloom. Not only are the flowers of White Giant so extraordinarily large, but the spikes of bloom are more than 3 feet in length, strong and upright, fully and closely filled out with buds. There is no comparison in quality and desirability between White Giant and any present wholly white flower.

Price, 25 cts each; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

PRINCE OF WALES. Supreme In Color and Earliest. While Prince of Wales is not as new as the other varieties listed here it really is new to about 95 per cent of the growers, and we have chosen it because it is such a superb and fitting companion to those we have already described, and unsurpassed in its particular class.

In the first place, it is the earliest gladiolus to open its buds, and therefore in tremendous demand as a cut-flower.

As to color, it has no rival, an ethereal, translucent, coral-pink, faintly lighter in the upper throat and creamy inside of the lower petals, powdered at the base with darker dustings on both sides of the petals, the creamy shade reaching out over the mid-rib.

The individual flowers are 5 in. in diameter, and of most elegant form, the central petal hooding a little, and the other petals reflexed, all of them broad, rounded and curved. While the spikes are 3½ to 4 feet in height, maintaining their fresh appearance, and lasting an unusually long time after cutting.

Price 15 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

GLADIOLUS, CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

The most popular and widely grown of the Spring planting bulbs for Summer blooming. Unlike any other in magnificent display of color, adaptability to any soil or location, and ease of culture. We have not room to tell you a long story of the discovery and improvement of gladiolus, or to give each bulb a lengthy description. Nor can we run all the pictures we had made for this year's catalogue. There are many other varieties than we list, but some of them are high priced novelties that are not yet sufficiently established or are too high priced for general growing. We have selected the very best variety in each color, or combination of colors, and our prices are as low as we can make them for good, sound bulbs of proper size. The majority of them were grown at Lapark during the past season, and we are planning to increase our acreage this year considerably as we find gladiolus do exceptionally well in our soil and climate. All first size, largest, finest, blooming size.

Cultural directions sent with each order.

AMERICA. Soft flesh-pink, slightly tinged with lavender. One of the finest gladiolus for both bedding and cutting, with flowers of largest size, all facing one way.

7 cts each; six for 35 cts; 60 cts per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.75 per hundred.

AUGUSTA. Pure white, anthers slightly penciled bluish.

8 cts each; six for 42 cts; 75 cts per dozen; \$1.30 for 25; \$5.00 per hundred.

ATTRACTION. Deep, rich, dark crimson, with large, white center and throat.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts per dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

AUTUMN QUEEN. A new, exquisite variety for late planting. A sweet, creamy yellow, the upper petals suffused with peach blossom, lower petals striped carmine-red.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts per dozen; \$1.70 for 25; \$6.20 per hundred.

BARON J. HULOT. Royal, deep violet-blue; a really blue gladiolus, and one of the most lovely and satisfactory, fine for cutting.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per 100.

BERTRIX. A marvelously fine, beautifully white gladiolus, of great substance and similar in size and form to the famous "America." It virtually is a white America.

15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.70 for 25; \$10.50 per hundred.

BRENCHLEYENSIS. Vermilion-scarlet. A splendid variety for massing in beds, or planting in front of shrubbery.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$2.75 per hundred.

CHICAGO WHITE. Flowers pure white, with faint lavender streaking in the lower petals. One of the best for early blooming outdoors and fine for cutting.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; \$1.30 for 25; \$5.00 per hundred.

CRACKERJACK. Dark red, with deep yellow and maroon blotch in throat, flowers medium large, well placed on strong spikes. 5 cts each; 45 cts a dozen; 25 for 85 cts; \$3.25 per 100.

DAWN. An extremely handsome variety; great, large flowers, borne on strong, tall, stiff spikes, the flowers wide open and of a charming salmon color, with claret stain in throat.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$2.75 per hundred.

EMPEROR OF INDIA. Rich, deep, dark, velvety red, with deeper shadings, almost black. 10 cts each; 55 cts for 6; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

EUROPA. Pure, snowy white, making a magnificent spike, composed of largest individual flowers. Used a great deal by florists.

25 cts each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 a dozen; 25 for \$4.00; \$15.00 per hundred.

EVELYN KIRTLAND. Beautiful rose-pink, darker at edges, passing into shell-pink at center, attractively blotched with brilliant scarlet, presenting a glistening, lustrous ap-

pearance not present in any other gladiolus. Large flowers in extra tall spikes.

15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.70; \$10.50 per hundred.

GRETCHEN ZANG. Pink, melting into scarlet on lower petals; spikes tall, graceful, making a magnificent flower, its large, sparkling bloom a fitting companion to Evelyn Kirtland, to which it is similar. 12 cts each; 65 cts for 6; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

HALLEY. Soft, salmon-pink, with slight rosy tinge, lower petals bearing a creamy yellow blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

HERADA. True, clear, glistening mauve, with deeper markings in throat. Immense flowers borne on tall, straight spikes, massive in every way.

15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; \$1.50 a dozen; 25 for \$2.70; \$10.50 per hundred.

INDEPENDENCE. Watermelon-pink; flowers wide open, on tall, straight spikes.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

KLONDYKE. Clear yellow, with crimson-maroon blotches in throat.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

KUNDERDI GLORY. Flowers magnificently large, expanding in long spikes, creamy pink in color, with attractive crimson stripe on each lower petal; petals charmingly ruffled and fluted. 12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

LILY LEHMAN. White, sometimes tinged blush-pink, the large, open flowers arranged around the stems like a hardy lily.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

LOVELINESS. Creamy pink, a rich, fascinating combination of color, in large, well formed flowers, many of them open at same time, produced on strong, upright spikes, fine for cutting. 12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

MADAME LEMOINER. White, tinted yellow, with large crimson spot in the base of the three lower petals. 7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cents per dozen; 25 for \$1.; \$3.75 per hundred.

MADAME MONNERET. Clear, rosy pink, an attractive cutting flower, well placed on strong, straight stalks, many of the flowers open at the same time.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

MARY BLACKMAN. Salmon-red, lower petals finely penciled on base with rich, golden yellow. 8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

MARY FENNEL. Deep lavender, petals penciled charmingly with primrose, flowers large, spikes of medium height and desirable for planting in groups with yellow and pink sorts.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 per dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

MRS. FRANCES KING. Flamingo, or flame-pink, immensely large flowers on spikes 4 feet tall, with 18 to 20 flowers, a half dozen open at the same time, a splendid variety for massing and unsurpassed for house decoration.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Salmon-pink, with brilliant, deep red blotches on lower petals; flowers very large, borne on long, strong, straight spikes.

12 cts each; six for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$8.50 per hundred.

MRS. WATT. Clear wine-red. A newer, high priced gladiolus, utilized a great deal by florists on account of its color and quality.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

NIAGARA. Soft primrose-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with carmine at throat; flowers very large, borne in pairs on tall stalk, for cutting.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

PANAMA. Rich, lively, deep rose-pink, in growth and character like America but individual flowers somewhat larger and deeper pink. Finest pink for cut-flowers.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

PEACE. White, faintly penciled carmine on lower petals. 5 feet tall, the enormous flowers well placed along the stem.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

SCHWABEN. Largest, freest-flowering, most beautiful yellow gladiolus, the enormous, well-expanded flowers, superbly arranged on great, tall, heavy, strong spikes. Clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in throat.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

WAR. One of the largest, handsomest, finest red, dark blood-red, shaded crimson-black, on tall spikes, 5 or 6 flowers at the same time, loosely, gracefully arranged; fine cut-flower.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS. Very much improved type of Primulinus, giving considerably larger flowers, retaining the distinctly hooded form that has endeared them so greatly to gladiolus growers; ranging in color from deepest orange and softest salmon-pink to rich crimson, with a few white, some with dainty blotches of harmonizing colors in the throat, adding to their marvelous beauty. 7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

LAPARK FAMOUS NAMED MIXTURE. Those listed here, together with many other splendid sorts not in our catalogue. The same large size bulbs as the named varieties, and will give you a splendid array of colors. No better mixture is offered by any seedsman, and on account of the lower price this is a very desirable way to buy.

60 cts a dozen; \$1.10 for 25; \$3.80 per hundred; \$30.00 per 1000.

Our Colored Picture, facing page 290, shows some of the many colors and forms in this mixture.

LAPARK SECOND MIXTURE. Including many of our catalogued named varieties, slightly smaller in size, and many other shades and colors, not catalogued. This mixture is offered at considerably low price, and necessarily does not contain as many of the newer named varieties, but is perfect in assortment of color and will be found entirely satisfactory.

40 cts a dozen; 25 for 70 cts; \$2.40 per 100, postpaid; \$17.50 per 1000.

LAPARK GOOD MIXTURE. A very good mixture, in a wide variety of colors, desirable for beds and used as cut-flowers. The bulbs are smaller, but all are full blooming size. A splendid mixture for those desiring a lot of good bulbs at lowest price. This is the popular mixture that has been sent out from Lapark by the hundreds of thousands, ever since gladiolus began to be generally grown.

20 cts a dozen; 25 for 35 cts; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid; \$10.00 per 1000.

Hardy, Everblooming Roses

STRONG, VIGOROUS, HEALTHY, WELL ROOTED PLANTS

Our Special, Postpaid Prices

30 cts each; any three for 80 cts; any six \$1.50; a dozen, assorted any way you wish, \$2.50.

Except for the special collections A. B. C. and D., and where any different price is printed.

Do not forget that for every dollar your order for Roses and Plants amounts to, we send you one extra plant of our own selection free of charge.

Even if we had the desire to fill page after page with descriptions and pictures of hundreds of roses, we would not have space to do so, and it would serve no purpose but to bewilder anyone excepting possibly a few of the most comprehensive commercial rose growers of the country. There are certain accepted colors among roses which everyone wishes to plant, and of these colors there are recognized varieties that are preeminently best. Of course there are different classes of roses, like bush-growing, climbers, etc., but the same rules hold good in every class.

It is our idea, therefore, that it is much better to select these leaders in the various colors, so that our customers will know that in ordering from us all they need do is to exercise their own ideas as to colorings and that anything we offer will prove satisfactory as far as growth and blooming are concerned.

As a rule our roses are larger, better rooted, and more vigorous than the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch-pot mailing size usually catalogued.

HARDY, EVERBLOOMING HYBRID-TEA ROSES

Full, easily followed cultural directions are mailed free with every rose order.

COLUMBIA. True pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink, delightfully fragrant, of strong, vigorous habit, shooting up numerous stiff stems with fine foliage, exceptionally free blooming, flowers of good size and perfect in form, both in bud and when fully open.

CRIMSON QUEEN. Rich, velvety crimson, large, full flowers. Plant of strong, upright growth. A splendid variety.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Vivid crimson, with darker shadings; very double, of good size and charmingly scented. One of the best of the red Tea Roses.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. A big, red rose, shading to cerise, of great substance and keeping quality, primarily a Summer Rose, strong, sturdy; flowers large, well formed, exceedingly double and keep well.

GENERAL MCARTHUR. Vivid, warm crimson-scarlet. One of the earliest and most perpetual flowering sorts, the flowers of good form and intense perfume.

HADLEY. A grand, rich crimson, varying to deep, velvety pink. One of the best garden roses of its color, flowers well formed, on long petals, beautifully curved at edges, making a lovely cut rose, unsurpassed in perfume.

HELEN GOULD. Warm, rosy red, with long, beautiful buds and full double flowers. Extra hardy. A persistent and constant bloomer.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. A most magnificent rose, with beautiful, well-shaped, long buds, and large, full, perfect flowers, intense, rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet; sweetly fragrant. Included as one of the "Dozen Best" garden hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Or, as it is also called, the new La France. One of the very best bedding roses in existence, the flowers deep, imperial pink, the outside of petals silvery rose-white, large in size, perfect in form, produced in great numbers on long stems. This is another of the "Dozen Best."

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. An improved plant of the lovely, old-favorite Killarney Rose. A sparkling cerise-pink, shading a little lighter at base of petals, with large, fragrant, well-formed buds, the flowers perfect at all stages. Vigorous grower and free-bloomer, one of the very best dark pink roses for general growing. Also known as Killarney Queen.

LADY PIRRIE. Deep, copper, reddish salmon; the inside of the petals apricot yellow, flushed tawn and copper. A free branching, vigorous growing rose, with a flower at the point of every shoot. Awarded the gold medal for color, form and habit.

LADY URSULA. Another of the "Dozen Best," and a truly magnificent rose, of vigorous, erect growth, exceedingly free blooming throughout entire Summer and

Autumn, a large, full flower of perfect form produced on every shoot, each with a high center from which the petals gracefully reflex. A tone of flesh-pink, distinct from all others and delicately Tea-perfumed.

LAURENT CABLE. Brilliant carmine, large and deliciously scented, produced throughout the season and almost as good in hot, dry weather as a more favorable season. Extra hardy and a vigorous grower.

LUCIEN CHAURE. Flesh-colored, illuminated with clear, rosy cream; very large and perfectly formed, free blooming, and especially desirable as an Autumn bloomer.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Carmine-rose, with salmon shadings; having a pointed bud, and double flower. A favorite bedding rose, of strong growth and a free bloomer.

MRS. AARON WARD. A distinct Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream towards the edges. Under certain conditions the entire flowers sometimes come a yellow tinted white throughout, but under all colorvariations it is most beautiful, remarkably free blooming, of strong, vigorous, compact growth, the flowers in splendid form, fully double and equally superb in bud or full bloom. One of the finest roses in existence.

MRS. AUTHUR ROBERT WADDELL. Delicate, soft, rosy-salmon, suffused with a golden sheen; flowers of medium size, especially handsome when half-expanded; free flowering. Entitled to be in every garden collection.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWER. Brilliant, clear rose, splendidly formed, large, fully double, on stiff, erect stems. Especially fine in Autumn.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT. A newer rose that is turning out splendidly. A bright, attractive shade of crimson, with long, well-formed buds, a variety that it would be well for anyone to set out before it is more generally grown.

MARYLAND. Not a new rose, but one of the very best, freest flowering bedding roses particularly fine in warm, sunny weather, although it is splendid all through the season and almost always in bloom, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, of a bright, tender, salmon-pink, which lights up charmingly as they open. Very double, of perfect form and exquisitely fragrant.

OPHELIA. The rose that is more generally talked about to-day than any other, because of the record it has made for itself as absolutely the best pink rose for years. The flower is of good size, ideal form, held well erect, on long, stiff stems, in a most delightful, delicate tint of salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, and so extra free flowering that you can literally cut roses all the time, by the armful. We know this to be a fact from personal experience and cannot recommend Ophelia to our friends too highly.

PARISSAER. Rose white, shading to a pretty, soft salmon, a thoroughly dependable garden rose, free flowering, with long buds and delightfully double flowers. Never disappoints in quantity or quality.

RADIANCE. An American rose and a perfect bedding, continuing to produce its large, beautifully formed flowers right through the most unfavorable, hot, Summer weather, when frequently many other roses cease to bloom. Brilliant carmine-pink, with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at the base of petals. A "Twelve Best" Hybrid-Tea.

SUNBURST. Orange-copper, or golden orange and golden yellow in intense shades, importing an extremely engrossing, brilliant effect, like the early rising Summer sun. A strong, healthy grower, with long stems, and long, pointed buds, produced freely. A most charming garden rose.

WHITE KILLARNEY. A pure white sport of the famous and popular Killarney Rose, precisely the same as its parent in every good quality, excepting color, which is pure white. A splendid rose that you will enjoy every minute.

Hardy, Hybrid Perpetual Blooming Roses

Unquestionably the best varieties in this class, and second only to Everblooming Hybrid-Teas in popularity and usefulness.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Undoubtedly one of the finest, most beautiful roses ever grown under glass. There is now a hardy variety, which does splendidly in certain locations outdoors, and we are pleased to supply plants to any who desire them. In color it is a rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded.

CLIO. Showy, feeling satiny flesh, with deep, darker center; flowers very large, globe-shaped and borne on long stems.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. White American Beauty. The ideal hardy white rose, pure white in color, perfect in form, a strong grower and remarkably free flowering.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Bright, shining, rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, deliciously fragrant. The "Jack" Rose is a famous favorite for outdoors everywhere, as well as for pot-growing.

GEORGE ARENDS, or Pink Frau Karl Druschki. An entirely different shade of pink. In fact, it is different from all other roses; a large, handsome flower, with long petals, well opened and an unusually free bloomer.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. White, tinted with yellow; a large, full rose of good form, freely produced, pleasing and satisfactory.

HUGH DICKINSON. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Large, well formed and distinctively fragrant.

J. B. CLARKE. Intense scarlet, charmingly shaded crimson; the flowers of enormous size. A rose that attracts wide attention and gives unbounded satisfaction in the garden.

MAGNA CHARTA. Bright pink, attractively suffused with carmine; a very beautiful rose, perpetual in bloom, and a strong, hearty grower.

PAUL NEYRON. Probably largest of all roses, a great, full, double giant, of bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; exquisitely perfumed. The plant is a vigorous grower, and the lovely roses are carried on tall, substantial stems that are almost thornless.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Bright cherry-red; full and very large, strong growing sort and one that always does well and is a great cheerful decoration in the garden.

Moss Roses

Some of our friends are very fond of Moss Roses and we therefore continue to offer two of the very nicest ones.

CRIMSON GLOW. Large, full, very beautiful flower of deep crimson; a hardy everblooming Moss rose that has long been popular.

MOUSSELINE. Pure, snowy white. A magnificent, ever-blooming Moss rose of commanding color, chaste color, hardy and ever blooming.

CLIMBING OR PILLAR HYBRID-TEA ROSES

While these are not as a rule, as free flowering as the bush type of Hybrid-Tea roses, these climbing forms produce a great number of large and very beautiful flowers in June, with quite a number of blooms scattered throughout the season. At any rate, when you have seen one of these plants in bloom, you will not fail to notice the difference between full sized flowers and the ordinary climbers we have all been used to, with clusters of miniature roses. The difference between these and the bush-form is only in the plant, which is of a climbing nature, and not in the size of the flowers, which are exquisitely beautiful and certainly every one who loves roses ought to squeeze in at least one or two.

CLIMBING ETOILE de FRANCE. Brilliant red-crimson velvet centering to vivid cersei, identical with the bush variety of the same name, excepting that it is a climbing variety.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD. Warm, watermelon-red, same color as Helen Gould, but of a climbing nature.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The climbing form of this most popular and beautiful white rose, which is particularly free in its production of large, handsome, lasting flowers.

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. The only difference between this plant and Killarney Brilliant is in the habit of its growth, which is felt and twining.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET PINK. The same identically, excepting that the color of the flowers is a lovely pink.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Same as White Maman Cochet except that it is a climber.

CLIMBING SAFFRON, or REVE D'OR. Translated into English, its name means "Golden Chain," because the vine is a strong, hardy climber, covered with large flowers of orange shade, or a still deeper saffron. A very handsome rose, and a beautiful and satisfactory plant.

WICHURAIANA. The Memorial Rose Evergreen. A very hardy type of trailing rose, of Japanese origin, recommended for covering graves, climbing over walls, arbors, tree stumps, rocks, or rough

ground. The foliage is of a leathery texture, shiny green, proof against all insects and remaining on the plants until well into the Winter. The flowers are pure white with yellow stamens in June and July, followed in the Fall with bright red hips, or berries, very attractive and in large numbers.

VEILCHENBLAU. The Blue Rambler. As vigorous as its progenitor, the famous Crimson Rambler, producing immense panicles of bloom opening reddish lilac changing to amethyst and steel blue. A very fine Climbing Rose, the equal in this respect to Crimson Rambler, and the nearest approach to a pure solid blue. Quite popular.

Prices. Please remember that down this far in the Rose Department our prices are all, 30 cts each; three for \$0 cts; six for \$1.50; \$2.50 per dozen. You may assort three or more in any way that pleases you.

LAPARK FAMOUS ROSE COLLECTION A

Four Hardy Maman Cochet Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

The Maman Cochets are among the standard, recognized best, dependable, hardy, everblooming Hybrid-Tea roses. While they are not a new variety their popularity is as great today as it was when the rose growing world was startled by their introduction, and we sell more of them than any other dozen or ten roses we have ever catalogued. We send one of each color as follows:

Pink Maman Cochet. Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals.

Red Maman Cochet. Rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds and full, double flowers.

White Maman Cochet. Pure waxy white; very large, beautifully formed.

Yellow Maman Cochet. Exquisite shade of sulphur-yellow; fine open flowers.

Price, 30 cts each; the collection of four 65 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS ROSE COLLECTION B

Four Magnificent, Hardy, Climbing Roses

For this collection we have chosen four of the most satisfactory, dependable and charming climbers, that furnish a lavish profusion of flowers in each of the four desirable colors. They will cover anything you wish them to grow over with the most gorgeous display of color imaginable, growing easily and quickly and needing little attention.

Aglia. "The Yellow Rambler." Double, golden yellow flowers in superb clusters.

Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson-maroon, with scarlet tipped petals.

Euphrosyne. "The Pink Rambler." A better climbing, pink rose than Dorothy Perkins, the loveliest rich, pink.

White Dorothy Perkins. Pure, glistening white, in huge masses.

20 cts each; the four for 60 cts: postpaid.

LAPARK FAMOUS COLLECTION C

Five Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

A. H. Gray. Deep, lemon-yellow, becoming more intense yellow as the bud unfolds. Large, full flowers with high pointed center and perfect form. Freely produced and strongly tea perfumed. Robust, vigorous and erect. The best pure yellow rose.

Clothilde Souperf. White shading to pink at center strong, dwarf grower, free bloomer, flowers a medium size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Hardy outdoors and fine for potting.

Gruss an Teplitz, or Virginia R. Coxe. Richest, fiery scarlet, sweetly fragrant, on long stems. A magnificent rose, hardy everywhere, 4 to 5 feet in height.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Immensely large, long, full, double, pure white flowers; a vigorous grower and free bloomer from Spring until frost.

Wellesley. Clear, salmon-pink, the reverse side of petals silvery rose; large flowers, of good substance, freely produced on long, stiff stems.

20 cts each; the five for 65 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS COLLECTION D

Five Loveliest, Dwarf Baby Ramblers

Particularly intended for bedding, forming shapely compact bushy specimens from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, the flowers borne in greatest profusion, in immense trusses of small flowers, just like the great climbing roses, from early in the season until heavy frost. Need practically no care, are a most delightful ornamentation.

Pink Baby. Bright carmine-pink.

Red Baby. Cherry-crimson, that does not fade.

White Baby. Pure, snowy white, very double and fragrant, like Hyacinths.

Yellow Baby. The "Fairy" or "Sweetheart Rose." Dainty, coppery, golden yellow buds opening to clear yellow flowers, early, in quantities, and in large clusters.

Baby Doll. Brilliant, golden yellow tipped with clear, bright cerise; lovely, miniature, "sweetheart" buds and blooms, borne in erect panicles and singly. Fine for corsage and dainty floral decorative work.

20 cts each; the collection of five, for 80 cts.

FOUR SUPERB HARDY ROSES

MRS. AARON
WARD THE PICK
OF OUR
GARDENS

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY

AMERICAN BEAUTY

OPHELIA

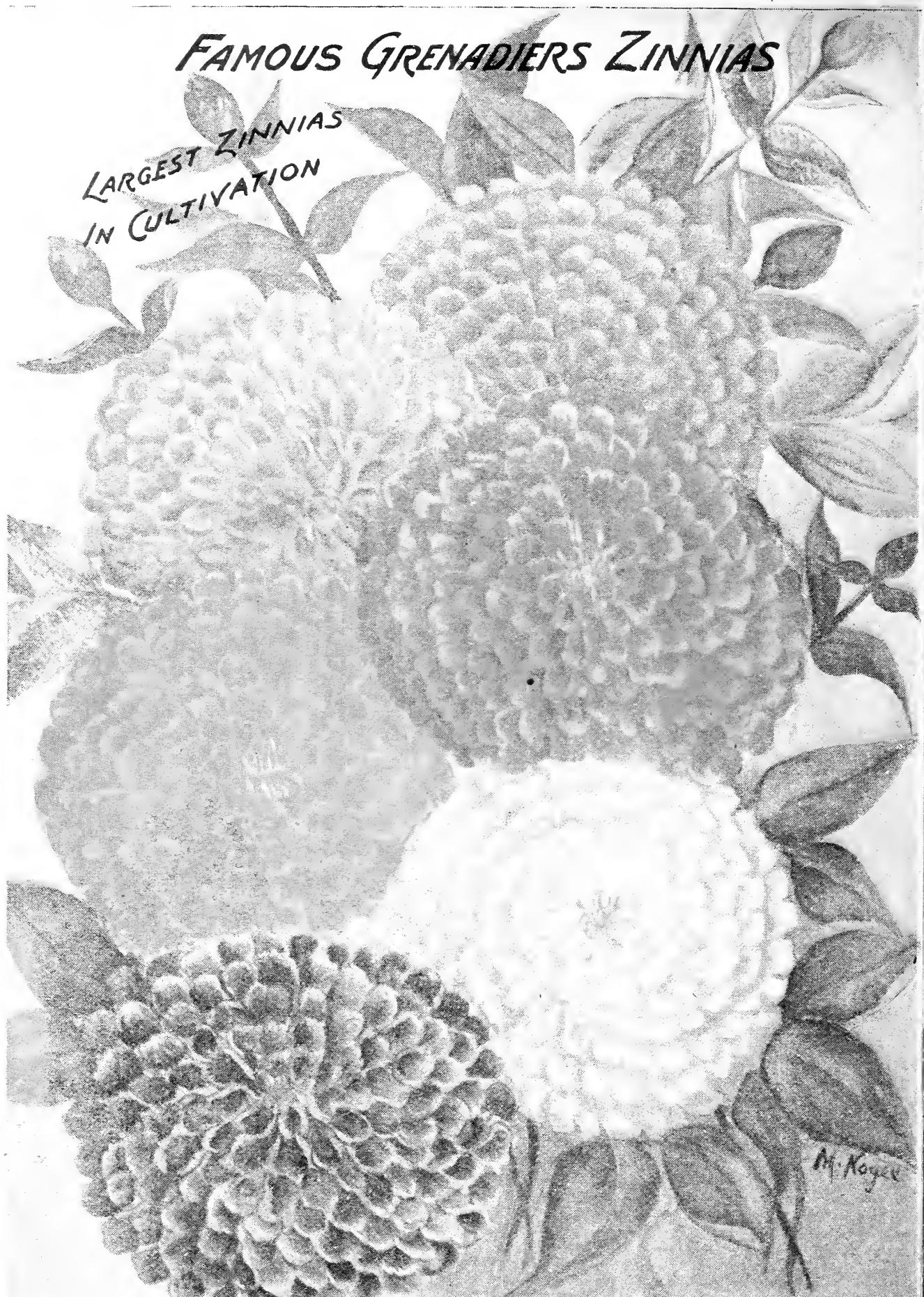
These Four Sturdy, Healthy, Growing Roses, \$1.00

Every Rose grower will recognize the names of four of the most perfect and desirable Roses grown in America to-day, each one a leader in its color and all magnificent samples of the Rose growing ambition and ingenuity of America. We are members of the American Rose Society, and pride ourselves on knowing something about Roses, and the selection of these four is based on our experience of what is most beautiful and desirable for outdoor planting.

We mail these four Roses, properly wrapped, pay the postage and guarantee safe delivery to any Post Office in the United States, at the trial price of \$1.00. Fully described in the Rose Department of this Catalogue.

FAIRY GRENADIERS ZINNIAS

LARGEST ZINNIAS
IN CULTIVATION



We Challenge Any Seedsman to Surpass the Famous Lapark Grenadiers Zinnias in Size, Form or Color.

For many years we have haunted the trial grounds of America and Europe for larger, more perfectly double, freer blooming, charmingly colored Zinnias than our own "Grenadiers." And every time we have found a likely specimen we have added its seed to our own, because Zinnias are my favorite among the Annuals, and one of our specialties at Lapark. We are happy to be able to offer you some of this splendid seed and trust every customer will make it a point to have a bed of Zinnias this year, and to become acquainted with one of the finest, most dependable, most beautiful flowers that bloom. The seed we offer is mixed in all the many colors.

One Packet, 15 Cents.

Two Packets, 25 Cents,

Five Packets, 50 Cents.



VEGETABLE SEEDS

*Use Lapark Thoroughbred Seeds
and Have a Better Garden*

CAUTION

The greatest of all complaints from home gardeners is that they manure their garden thoroughly, dig deeply and spend much time in working the soil up in fine shape, and yet have poor crops. Nearly every time this happens they blame the seed and send their next order to a different seedsman. But the fact is that no seedsman of any reputation sends out poor seed; to do so would be the quickest way to bankrupt his business. One of the most frequent causes for poor crops is covering seed too deep. This is particularly true of Flower Seeds, and this is just exactly the fault that most home growers have, they bury the seed so deep that the sprouts are smothered off before they can grow through the mass of dirt over them to reach the light and air they must have to live.

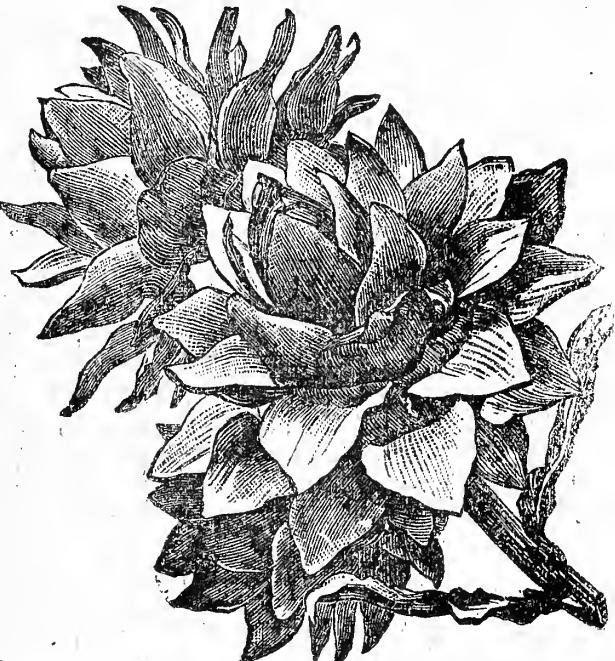
Follow cultural directions in this Seed Book, and those printed on many of our seed packets. Do not waste your seed by sowing too thickly. We supply you with the very best seed, fully tested for germination, and while, at our prices, it does not cost you so very much, it is hardly a good idea to unnecessarily waste it. After the plants are well up thin them freely so as to give your vegetables plenty of nourishment, air and space in which to grow. Cultivate often, most cups between the plants as well as between the rows. Unless you are an experienced gardener and have worked out better methods of your own you will find it a pretty good idea to follow our instructions, modified, of course, by local conditions, as our directions are particularly for this part of Pennsylvania and therefore must be subject to change to suit the different soil and climatic conditions in the part of the country where you live.

WE GLADLY ANSWER QUESTIONS

We have been growing successfully for more than 52 years and are always pleased, on request and without charge, to give anyone the benefit of our experience. Do not, therefore, hesitate to write to us because what you want to know may seem a simple question to you. Many times it is lack of information on just these little points that causes the failures experienced by those who are new to gardening.

Of course, we cannot guarantee success, but we will supply you with the best seed procurable anywhere, thus doing everything within our power to insure you a grand garden, but you must plant properly, you must do your part, and Nature must not fall down on hers, and she does not as a rule.

Remember, All Seed Is Sent Postpaid.



ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE

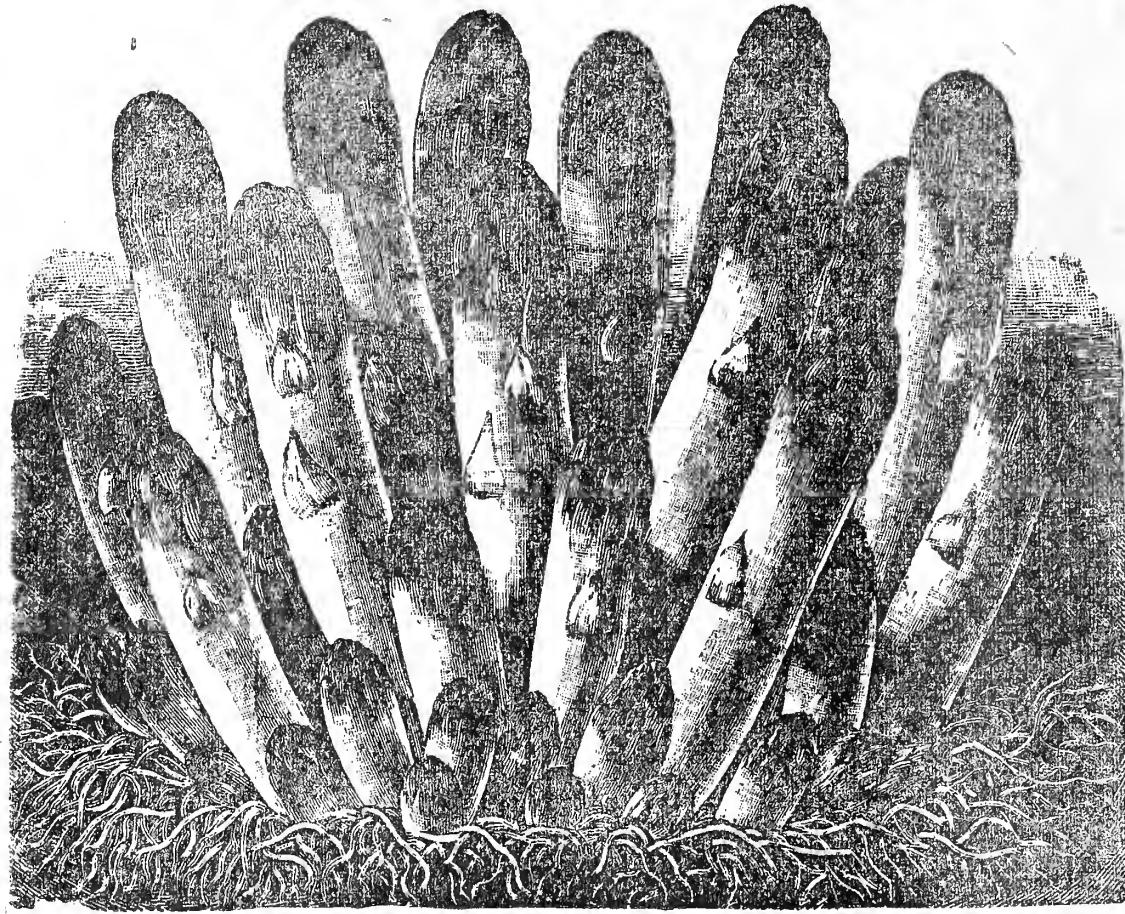
Large Green Globe. This is an entirely different vegetable from the better known Jerusalem Artichoke, and it is grown for the soft, fleshy receptacle of the flower-head and the (Page 35)

thickened base of the scales, which are the edible parts, that are sometimes eaten raw, as a salad, but are usually boiled and served with drawn butter or sauce, like Asparagus. Sometimes the leaves are blanched like Sea-Kale and cooked as a pot-herb.

The Green Globe Artichoke is propagated by seed or by suckers, the seed sown indoors, or under glass, in February or March, and the plants set out in April or May, as soon as the ground is dry and warm, in rows three feet apart, the plants two to three feet apart in the row. If seed is sown outdoors in April or May, and the plants transplanted, the crop will be ready for the table the following Spring, though some heads may be fit the first season. Any good garden soil will answer, but a rich, deep soil where the water does not lie in winter, is preferable.

The Globe Artichoke is native in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. It will be found in some gardens on Long Island and in Massachusetts, and is grown with fair success in certain other Northern sections provided the crown is protected in winter in such a way that snow and heavy mud do not choke the plant and a free circulation of air is permitted. Place over the crown a cap, or sort of tent. In California it thrives splendidly as a field crop and does well anywhere in the gardens of the South. While it is a perennial, the supply should really be renewed every two or three years. This is certainly a vegetable that should receive more attention in America. An ounce gives 500 plants. Pkt. 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts; oz. 65 cts; 1-4 lb \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS



Asparagus is the first, fresh, green vegetable ready for the table in the Spring. This is exactly what its name means, and how we do welcome it, and how good it is for us to eat as plentifully as our garden will supply or our pocket-book provide. For more than two thousand years asparagus has been grown in Europe, running wild in Britain, Russia and Poland, and prized by the old Greeks and Romans in the early days of civilization, and

used by them first as a food. Asparagus is a strong grower and anyone can have a successful bed if he cares to—it is comparatively little trouble. A well cared for though small bed will not only supply the average family but easily pay all the bills for seeds and plants for your garden.

It is one of the muted questions whether or not there are really distinctive varieties of asparagus, or whether the difference in quality and color is a matter of cultivation. For ourselves, we are of the opinion that asparagus is asparagus, and that there are so far no variations that do not result from cultivation. For example, if the shoots are well covered from the lights the stalks will be white; if not protected, or allowed to grow high out of the ground, they will be green. However, as nearly all seedsmen do catalogue several named sorts, and our customers call for them by name we also list those that are more generally recognized as varieties.

SOWING THE SEED. Asparagus is readily grown from seed which is, of course, the economical way to start, but it does have the disadvantage of taking two years longer than by buying plants. Sow the seed in the Spring, thinly, in rows a foot apart for the garden, two to three feet apart in the field, and two inches deep. When the plants are up nicely thin one to three inches apart in the garden, but there is no necessity for thinning in the field. Transplant to the permanent bed the following Spring, or a year later as you prefer. An ounce of seed makes about 750 plants. Germination requires from three to four weeks.

Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth. Very large green stalks, often an inch in diameter; tender, succulent, quick-growing, and very productive.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 70 cts.

Columbia Mammoth White. Large, clear white stalks, tender and of excellent flavor. Careful records indicate that from 80 to 90 per cent of the stalks will be white all season.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cents; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 75 cts.

Conover's Colossal. A vigorous and healthy plant, the fine, large stalks remaining green and tender until very late in the Spring. Said to be virtually rust-proof.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 19 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Giant Argenteuil. Very productive, of exceedingly large, tender and good quality stalks, green in color. Recommended as a disease-resisting variety of particular value for the home garden. This is the asparagus that the French gardeners find most in demand in the great vegetable markets of Paris, and the most productive and profitable to grow.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Palmetto. Very large stalks; early, uniform in size, disease-resisting and most prolific. The stalks usually average an inch in diameter, a bunch of fifteen measuring more than a foot in circumference, and weighing about two pounds. A great deal of attention has been given to developing the strain we offer.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 19 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Washington. A new strain produced under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a rust-resisting, vigorous-growing asparagus, prolific in its yield of giant stalks, exceedingly tender and of delicious flavor.

Pkt 10 cts; oz 50 cts; 1 lb \$1.65; lb \$5.50, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

PRICES: One-year old plants, 25 cts a doz.; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$6.00, all postpaid; \$8.25 per 1000 by express. Two-year old plants 35 cts a doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$6.40 for 500, postpaid; \$9.00 per 1000 by express, receiver to pay express charges.

You may assort an order for 100 plants by selecting half and half of two kinds, or in an order for 500 or more we will send you 25 or more of any varieties.

In this connection we again call your attention to the fact that in our judgment the size of the stalks and the productiveness of the bed depend almost entirely on the way you take care of it, just as the color depends on the depths the crown is covered and how regularly you cut.

Making an Asparagus Bed. Asparagus will live and thrive to a certain extent on almost any soil, and even when wholly neglected, but the great, big, fat, tender stalks that we love to eat can be grown only when the plants are set well apart, in well drained, well-manured and thoroughly cultivated soil. The land should be a warm, rich loam, preferably with an easterly or southerly exposure, and manure and fertilizers must be used lavishly if you want extra fine stalks. Mix stable manure thoroughly and deeply with the soil at the beginning. After the bed is well established use commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen and potash. Most people prefer two year old plants, but generally one-year old plants are better.

As an asparagus bed is a permanent feature of the garden it should be set at the side, and from 50 to 150 plants will be necessary according to the size of ones family. Asparagus is such a rugged plant it will grow in any soil, but it does best in a warm, rich, loamy soil. Plow or dig deep; work deeply and thoroughly. The rows should be 4 ft to 6 ft apart, the wider apart the larger the clumps will become and the greater the size and the more numerous the stalks. If you prefer green stalks remember that they are grown mainly above the ground, and your plants, therefore, need not be set more than five to nine inches deep. If you like the blanched, white stalks, those big tender stalks of delicious flavor, set them 3 to 4 inches deeper. Plants in the row should be 3 feet apart and set each one on a little mound of dirt, spreading the roots out around it nicely. Cover with mellow soil 3 or 4 inches, and, later on, gradually fill in the furrow or holes even with the surface of your garden. These directions need little modification for commercial, field growing. If a home gardener will take the trouble to do so it will pay him to fill in the row or hole with fine, old compost, wood's earth, leaf-mold, or any other loose, rich material, because, for real results, the surface above the crown of the plant must be kept as loose as possible. Do not let weeds grow in your asparagus bed at any time of the year, and every fall cut the stalks close to the ground, and take them away from the patch to prevent the seed scattering.

ITS ENEMIES. Rust does considerable damage to asparagus. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when the dew is on, and after the cutting season, is the most effective remedy. Two applications three or four weeks apart are necessary. For the common asparagus beetle and the twelve-spotted Asparagus beetle, chickens and ducks will take care of them. Another method is the close cutting of the little shoots in the early season, and dusting Arsenate of Lead on the plants while they are dew-laden, after the cutting season is past.

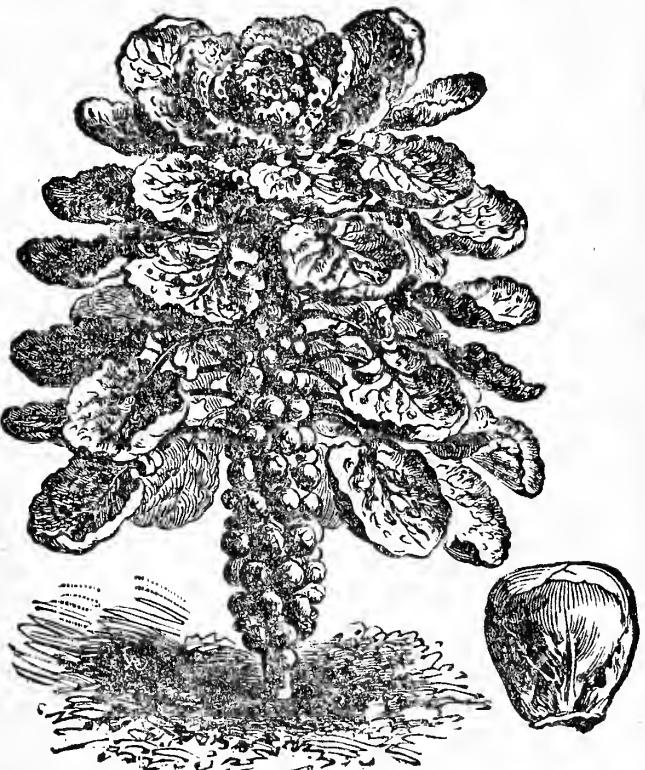
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One of the Most Delightful of the Cabbage Family

Brussels Sprouts belongs to the Brassica group of vegetables, including cabbage, which is a native of the British Islands, the Netherlands, and northern France. It has been under cultivation for hundreds of years, for the delicious, little, round buds or sprouts, resembling miniature cabbage, which are produced along the stout, erect stem. The young plants look like cabbage, but as it develops the form becomes different, as shown in our illustration. There are several varieties, but really there is no practical difference, perfection depending more on the quality of the seed, and we furnish only the very best, and on the cultivation. Brussels Sprouts, or "Sprouts," as they are generally called, are not known as generally as they should be, probably because they are a little more trouble to get ready for market and to prepare for cooking than either cabbage or turnips, but they are a far greater delicacy, and far more than repay the trouble expended on them.

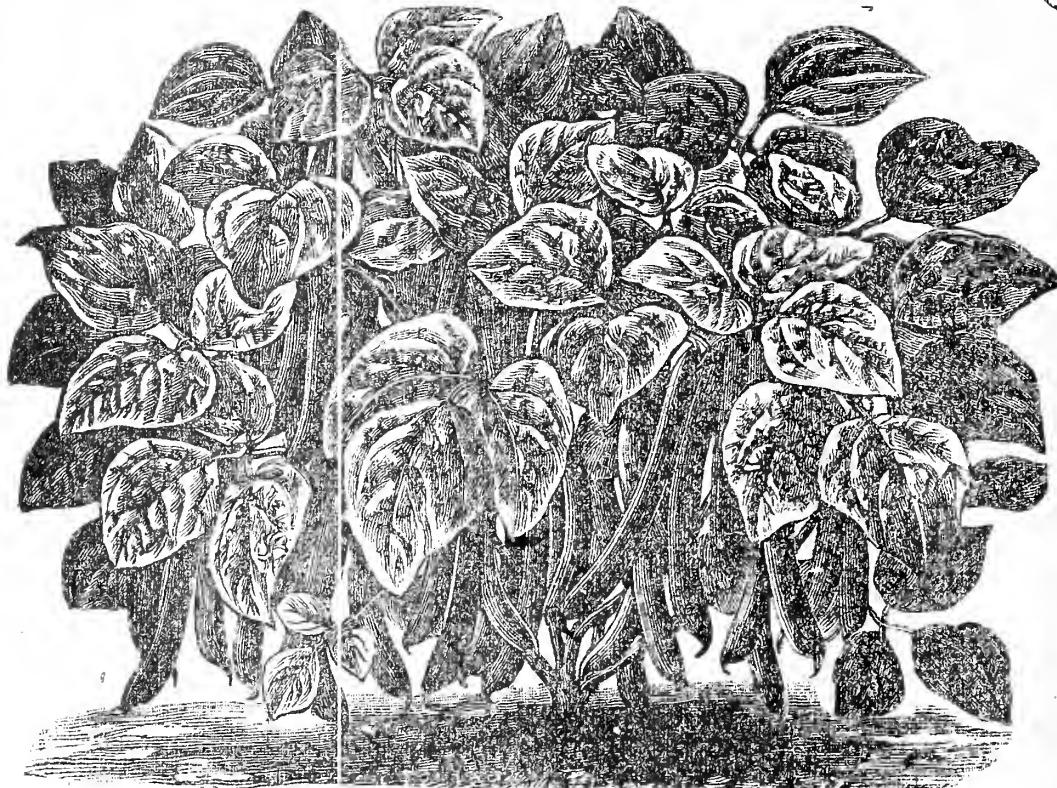
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid.

(Page 37)



BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

It is a good idea to remember that what we call beans are known to the French as Haricot, and among the Spanish as Frijole, both of these words are now frequently met with in current literature. The bean, undoubtedly, originally grew in tropical America, and several specimens have been found in the old tombs of the Peruvians, and writings tell us that at the time of the discovery of America the Indians were cultivating several varieties of "Kidney" beans. But it is only during comparatively recent years that this most nutritious vegetable has been developed to its present day perfection, almost entirely by American growers.



EARLY STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

ed and regularly. If you permit the pods to ripen the vine will quickly stop producing. The poorer your soil the closer you can plant because the bushes will be smaller, but they should never be closer than 2 inches in the row. On the average you will find it a waste of time and seed to plant beans too early, and even if they do survive those planted quite a few days later, when the soil is warm and dry, will produce a crop first. The Bush or Bunch beans, are very much earlier than the Pole varieties. All our bean seed is grown under the most favorable circumstances, is hand-picked and has passed rigid germination tests. Inoculating bean seed with a prepared Bacteria increases the crop very materially. Please see index for the number of the page on which our Bacteria is fully described

INSECTS AND DISEASES. So far, the only insect that bothers beans to any extent is the Bean-Weevil, and all the seed that we send you is treated by us against the Weevil. Bean Blight is the chief enemy of the successful cultivation of Beans, and can be guarded against or overcome only by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, the first spray when the plants are about 6 inches tall, and two additional sprayings 10 days apart. It is hardly necessary to go to the expense of spraying beans unless you know that Blight has attacked your garden or is in the vicinity. Anthracnose exhibits itself in the form of black spots with reddish or yellow margins. Nothing is effective against it excepting planting good seed.

THE GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

As a rule, the Green-Podded varieties are hardier and can be planted earlier than the Wax-Podded sorts. They are also less subject to blight and rust, are more prolific than the wax-podded or butter beans and inclined to bear longer. By all means make your first planting Green-Podded Beans.

Pequea Strain Improved Stringless Green-Pod. 40 DAYS TO TABLE. About as many people favor the Stringless Green-Pod as grow Bountiful, and it is a magnificent bean. It is hardy and can be planted successfully a few days earlier than most varieties. The plant is strong, upright, from 12 to 15 inches in height, very productive; the pods about 5 inches in length, round, pronouncedly rigid because of the very large beans they contain, strictly stringless, meaty, tender, and of most excellent flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs, by express, \$1.90.)

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. MATURES IN 50 DAYS. A very popular, hardy, vigorous-growing, medium early variety planted extensively both North and South, particularly for home canning, canning factories and pickling, and very much for fall crops. It yields enormously a slender, slightly curved, round pod 5 to 6 inches in length, light green becoming white streaked with

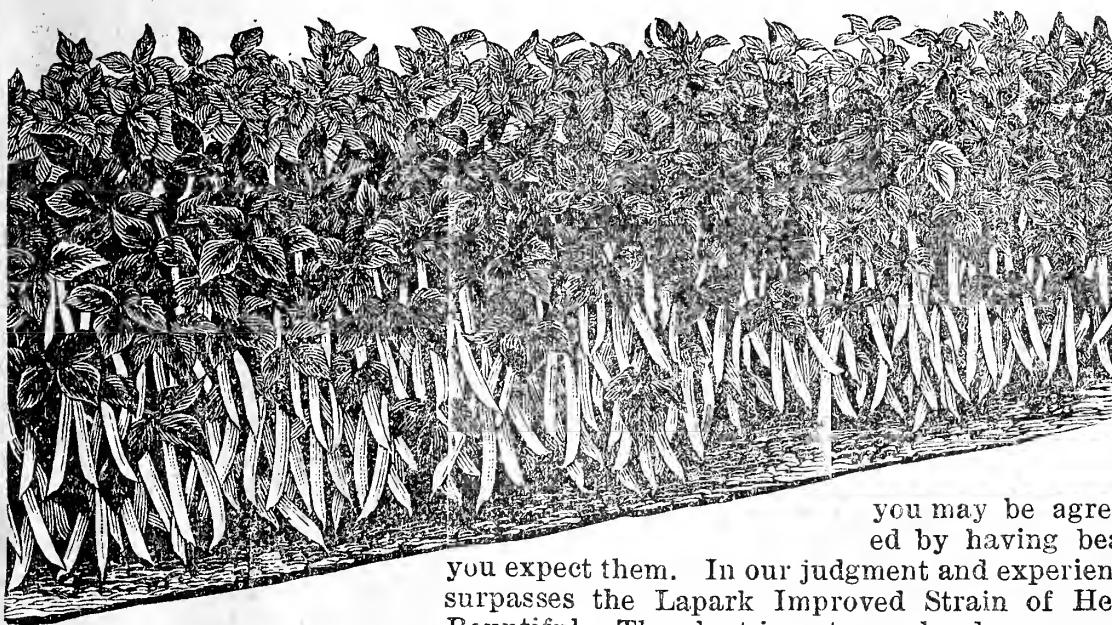
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS: In the North, except in especially favorable situations, it is not wise to plant beans very much earlier than May 1st, although in some seasons it proves all right to take a chance; in the South they can be planted as early as March. But wherever they are planted it must not be before the soil is dry and thoroughly warm, as they will rot in cold, wet, heavy soil. Set them 3 inches apart in drills 15 to 18 inches apart for the family garden, and cover 2 inches deep. For a succession sow every 2 weeks until 2nd week in August in the North, and September in the South. In the field the rows should be from 18 to 30 inches apart according to the method of cultivation, whether hand or horse. Cultivate or hoe frequently but not deeply, always drawing the soil toward the plant and never hoe or pick beans while damp with rain or dew. Keep the pods picked.



REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1

purple as it matures. An excellent summer sort, just slightly stringy.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 19 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs \$1.80, by express.)



Lapark
Improved
Early
Bountiful.
40 DAYS TO
MATURITY.
The number of
days to matur-
ity varies
quite a little on
account of lo-
cation and cul-
tivation — we
give a safe
average, add-
ing a few days
more than gen-
erally cata-
logued so that

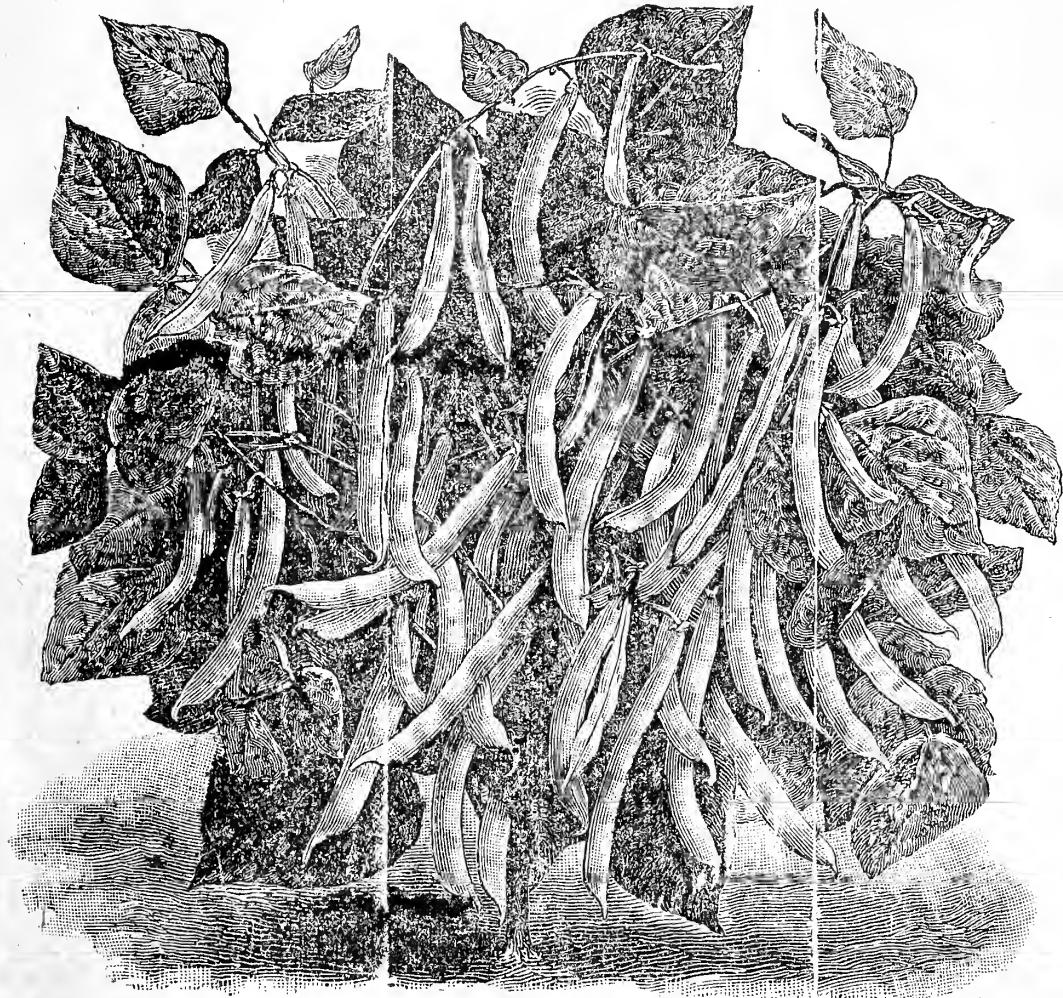
you may be agreeably disappoint-
ed by having beans earlier than

you expect them. In our judgment and experience no Bush Bean
surpasses the Lapark Improved Strain of Henderson's Early
Bountiful. The plant is a strong, hardy grower, practically rust-
and mildew-proof, almost a foot and a half in height, bearing
great quantities of extra long, over 6 inches, flat, slightly curved pods, light green in color,
positively stringless, and containing 7 beans. It is a solid, meaty pod, of most delicious flavor,
always crisp, brittle and tender, free from any tough, fibery lining, and it retains its tenderness

LAPARK EARLY BOUNTIFUL

great quantities of extra long, over 6 inches, flat, slightly curved pods, light green in color,
positively stringless, and containing 7 beans. It is a solid, meaty pod, of most delicious flavor,
always crisp, brittle and tender, free from any tough, fibery lining, and it retains its tenderness
and good fla-
vor almost
until it is
dried. One
particular
feature of
the Lapark
Strain of
"Bountiful"
is the fact
that it does
not cook
away as so
many beans
do, making
it also ex-
ceptionally
economical
for canning.
We are ar-
dent admirers of the
Bountiful
Bean and
have never
found any-
thing to take
its place in
our garden.
We sell far
more Bountiful
than of
any other
Bush Bean.

Pkt 5 cts;
2 ozs 10 cts;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts;
pint 33 cts;
quart 56 cts.,
postpaid; (10
lbs, \$1.80, by
express.)



RED VALENTINE

Red Valentine. Earliest and Most Improved Strain. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. Introduced
in 1845, the Red Valentine has been persistently improved until it has reached its perfection in
the special strain we offer you. Some seedsmen will tell you it will be ready for the table in from
32 to 35 days, but our experience makes it a little longer. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, hardy
and will stand more frosty weather than any other sort. The plant is not quite so tall (Page 39)

or bushy as Bountiful or Stringless Green-Pod, but pods are produced in great numbers, are round, not quite so long, but well filled. The Red Valentine is not what we call a stringless bean, but when picked young is tender, brittle and of an exceptionally fine flavor. For these reasons and because of its earliness Red Valentine has for generations been planted for the first crop in nearly every garden. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 33c; qt 56c, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

Giant, or Mammoth Green-Pod. 45 DAYS TO MATURITY. A magnificent, early-developing, Green-Pod Bean, exceedingly productive, the pods in bunches so that picking takes only about a third of the time of any other variety. They run from 6 to nearly 7 inches in length, round, slightly curved, dark green in color, very brittle, fleshy, and entirely stringless. The plants stand well up and the crop matures pretty well together, so that it is an excellent variety for the market gardener, as well as a favorite for the family garden. We urge everyone who has not planted the Mammoth Stringless Green-Pod to try it this Spring.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Fordhook Favorite. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. A splendid, newer variety, vigorous-growing, 18 to 20 inches in height, and yielding very heavily pleasing green pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, so full and fleshy as to make the pod practically round. It is brittle, entirely stringless at all stages, juicy and of most excellent flavor. As the dried beans are white they can be shelled for Winter use. Fordhook Favorite is one of the very best of the Green-Podded Beans, one of the three best in our judgment, being entitled to a place along with Bountiful and Stringless Green-Pod.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 22 cts; pint 37 cts; quart 65 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.20.)



LONGFELLOW

vigorous than any other Bush Bean, and can be planted so much earlier. In the South it is sown for very early marketing.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

Black Valentine. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. Resembles the Red Valentine quite a little, but the pod is fully a third longer, round, straight, of a beautiful, soft green color, and quite tender. It is not stringless but is grown because of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Its introducer, Henderson, claims that his exhaustive tests prove it also the best of all varieties for late planting. It is a great favorite with market gardeners in many sections, and is grown heavily in the South because it is so attractive in appearance on the market, is such a splendid shipper and possesses such remarkable blight-resisting qualities.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

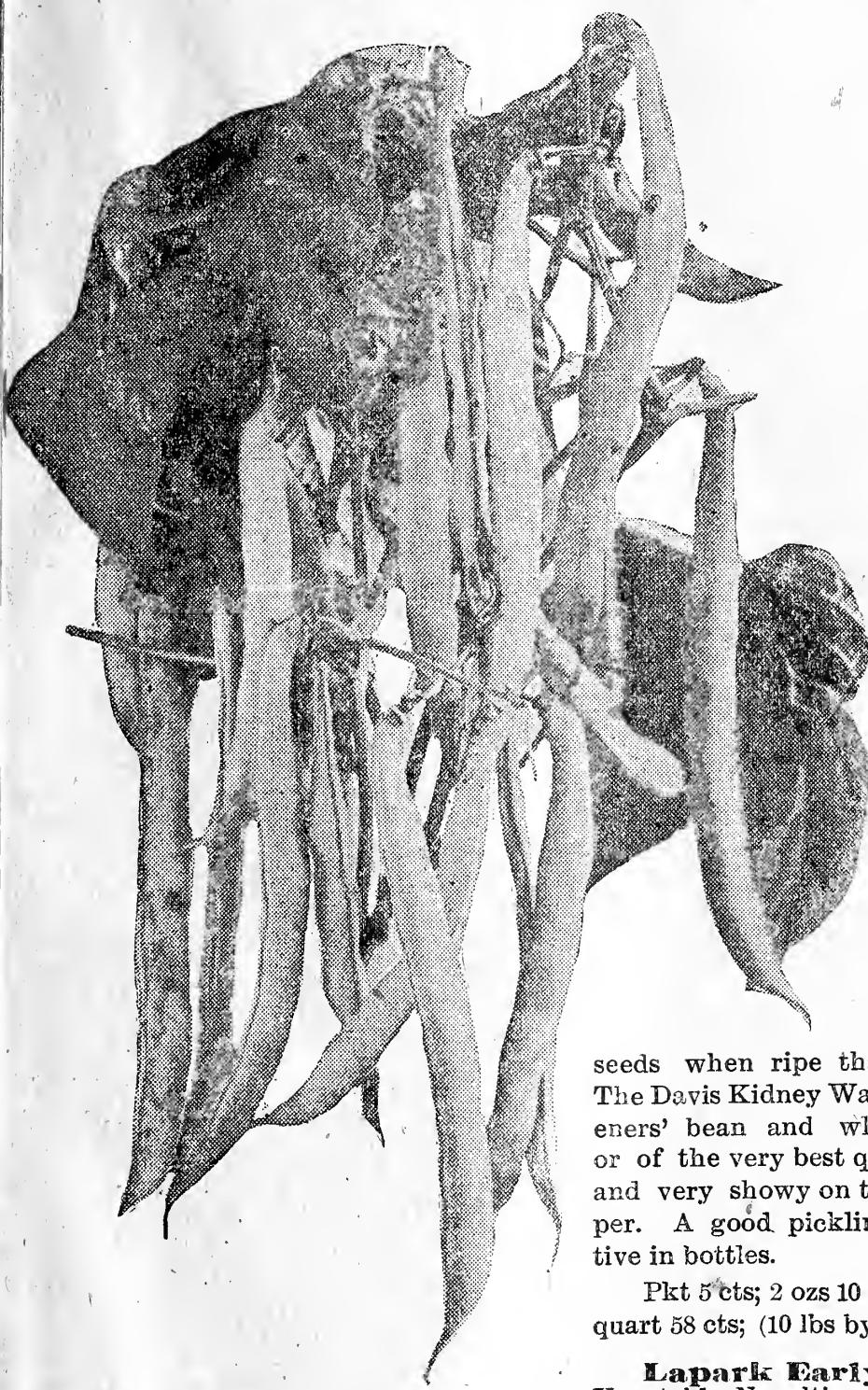
WAX-PODDED, or Butter Varieties

Culture same as for Green-Podded Sorts.

Admiral Togo. MATURES IN 38 DAYS. Earliest, healthiest Wax-Pod Bean, reported by the introducer as the most perfect combination of extreme earliness, productiveness, and disease-resisting qualities. The large, handsome pods measure 6 inches in length, and are of an attractive, soft yellow color, ready for the table only two or three days later than Valentine, and a little over a week ahead of any other Wax Bean. Tender, of fine, rich flavor, and an altogether desirable variety entitled to a trial. Last year we catalogued Admiral Togo among our Novelties (Page 40) and Newer Things. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 23 cts; pt 36 cts; qt 65 cts, postpaid.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the earliest and best of the dwarf-growing Butter Beans, and a strain that quite successfully resists disease. It is very early and productive, the pods short, stout, almost straight and rather flat. The flesh brittle, stringless and of very good flavor, which it retains until too ripe for the table. Color a bright, pretty yellow.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)



RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX

Brittle Wax. Introduced by Burpee and claimed by that seedsman to be the earliest of all Wax Beans, and of superb quality. The plant is remarkably hardy and very prolific, the fleshy pods long, round, tender and of fine grain without any strings. It is wonderfully productive but also of most delicious flavor. Those who have been in the habit of sticking closely to the older varieties would do well to try a new sort each year, because sometimes you will be agreeably surprised to find how much better you will like the newer sorts.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 22 cts; pint 36 cts; quart 60 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$2.00.)

Davis White Kidney Wax. 38 DAYS TO MATURITY. An early, very attractive and productive Wax-Pod Bean, the pods clear, bright yellow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in length, straight, oval-shaped, with white

seeds when ripe that are good for Winter use. The Davis Kidney Wax is essentially a market gardeners' bean and while not entirely stringless, or of the very best quality, it is extremely early, and very showy on the market, and a good shipper. A good pickling sort and looks very attractive in bottles.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Lapark Early Wonder Wax. See Vegetable Novelties. Get page number in index.

Lapark Golden Perfect Butter. See Vegetable Novelties.

Lapark Melting Butter Bean. See Vegetable Novelties.

Weber Wax. A vigorous, productive variety of very good quality, the pods from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, quite broad, uniformly curved, fleshy, stringless, brittle, with very little fibre. It is a hardy variety, more vigorous than most yellow-podded sorts; bright yellow in color, and one that is largely planted.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 19 cts; pint 32 cts; quart 54 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.70.)

REMEMBER: Prices on all seeds include postage, except in quantities larger than single pounds and quarts. When catalogued to go by express, receiver pays express charges, on account of extra low prices quoted. (Page 41)

Pencil Pod Black Wax.

FORTY-FIVE DAYS TO MATURITY. A magnificent Wax Bean, by all odds the best of the dwarf, black-seeded class. We have tried all the Wax Beans for our own table, and, with the exception of a few of one or two of the other varieties, our main planting, for early and late, is Pencil Pod Black Wax. It is a true Bush Bean, the plants standing up 15 inches in height, marvelously productive of perfectly grand pods 6 to 7 inches in length, round, straight, solid, entirely stringless and free from fibre, fleshy, brittle, of most exquisite flavor and of a beautiful, clear yellow color. They mature quite early, and make an attractive show contrasted with the rich, green foliage. Their mildness of flavor is one characteristic that appeals strongly to those who find fault with the pronounced "beany" flavor of so many varieties. Another good quality of the Pencil Pod Black Wax is the fact that it does not seem to shrink up so much in cooking, and when canned it retains all through the Winter the flavor of freshly picked beans.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Kidney Wax. 45 DAYS TO MATURITY. There are several different strains of Kidney Wax Beans. We have tried them all, tested them, and prefer Burpee's. It is robust in growth, most prolific, with long pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad,

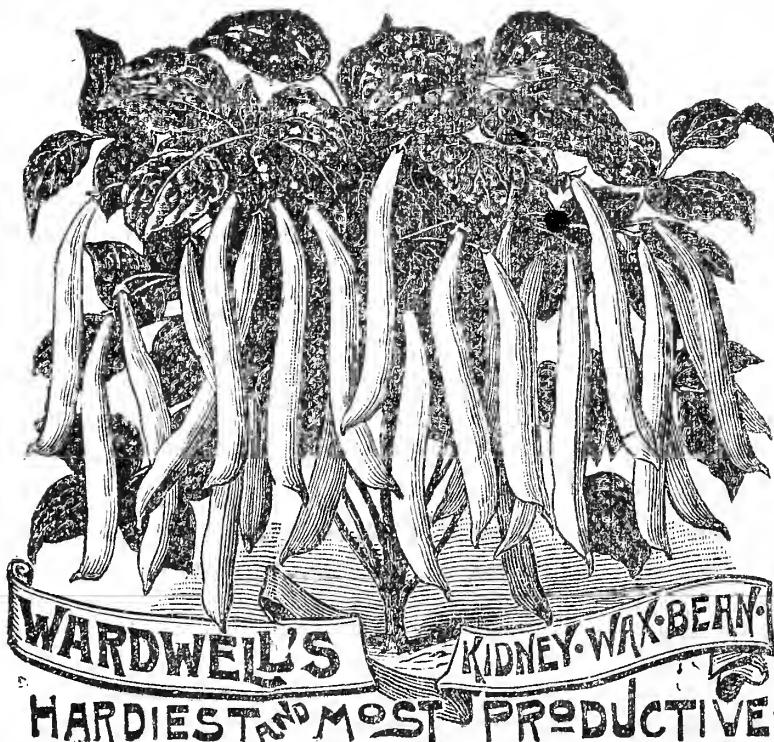


CELEBRATED PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

$\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, entirely stringless, fleshy, of fine quality and of a rich, lemon-yellow shade, remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, and exquisite flavor. The plants stand well up, 18 to 20 inches in height, and even during the wet weather the foliage is free from rust.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Michigan White Wax. 42 DAYS TO MATURITY. A white-seeded Golden Wax. An excellent and very early, productive variety of splendid quality. The pods are 5 inches in length, oval, broad, meaty, and stringless; a light, golden yellow in color. We grow Michigan White Wax ourselves and are very fond of it both for the table and canning. It is one of the most show beans in the garden and hard to beat a producer.



(Page 42) Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 21 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.00.)

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. 50 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the heaviest croppers among the Butter Beans, and one of the choicest in all good qualities. The plant is sturdy and upright, with many branches, each branch bearing a goodly number of the handsome, glowing yellow pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, almost round, perfectly stringless at all ages, neat, sweet, and peculiarly desirable in flavor. Not only is it a disease-resisting variety, but it stands dry weather well, and is an excellent bean for both the home garden and truckers' growing.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid.

SHELL BEANS

Navy, or Boston Pea Bean.

We have very excellent hand-picked seed of the desirable, small, short, almost round, solid, white variety, prized by house-keepers for the various purposes to which they put this bean during the Winter. On this bean the quantity prices vary very much, as it is a standard product traded in by the market, so if you wish a peck or more, we would be glad to give you a quotation at the time you are ready to buy.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 18 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express \$1.60; 25 lbs or more 12 cts a pound.)

White Tepary. This is a white Shell Bean that we have not catalogued before, and do so now because we have considerable call for it. It is the most valuable Shell Bean for parts of our country where the rainfall is very slight. It is a native of the Southwest, cultivated by the Indians, and responds splendidly to general cultivation anywhere. It ripens 2 or 3 weeks earlier than other sorts, and can be sown in the field after the grain is harvested, and after a good many crops have been taken off in the garden. The beans are slightly smaller than the Boston, but swell up very much greater in cooking. It is said that 2 pounds of Teparies will make as large a dish of cooked beans as 3 pounds of Navies. In the field sow 10 pounds to the acre.

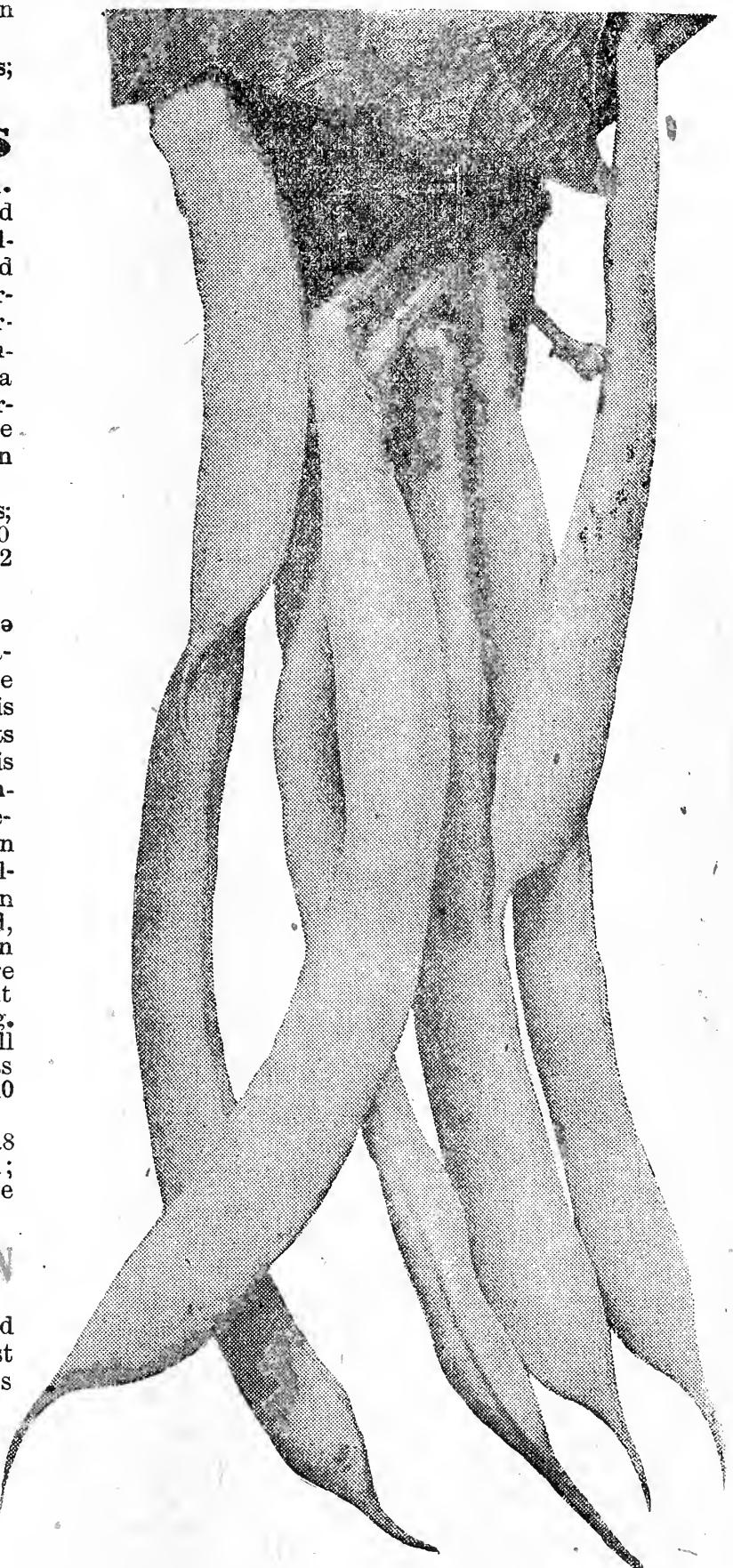
Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 18 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express \$1.60; 25 lbs or more 12 cts a pound.)

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

We catalogued the English Broad Windsor Bean last year for the first time, and received a great many orders for it, inducing an awakening interest in a class of bean that is worthy of greater attention, but that has heretofore been neglected in America. It is particularly valuable for the cooler parts of our country, where Limas do not have a long enough season to develop. The

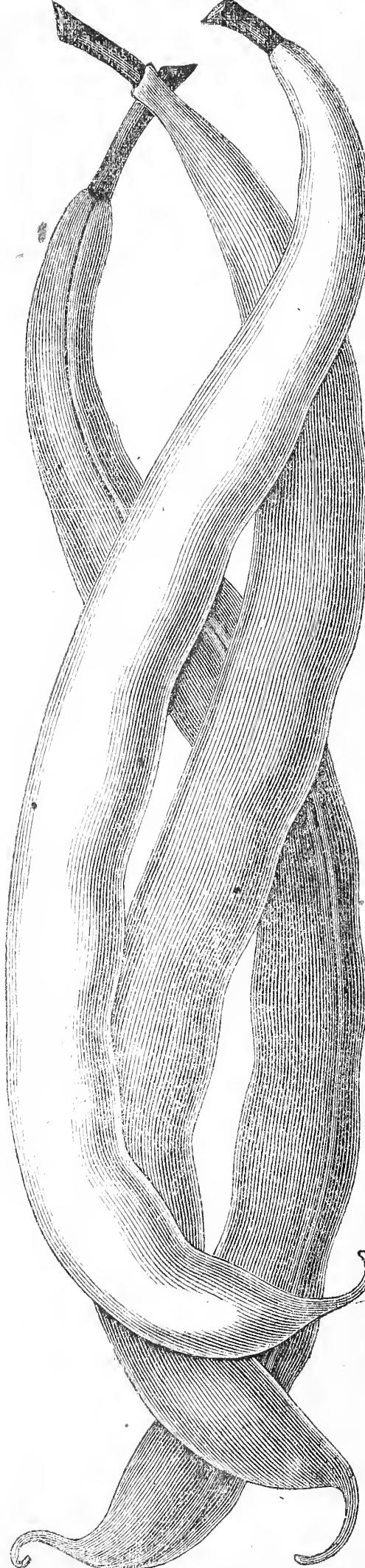
Broad Windsor is as hardy as peas and may be planted much earlier than other beans. It is a wide, rather flat bean, as many as five in a pod, for shelling, cooking and serving like Limas. The plants grow about 3 feet tall, are self-supporting, and therefore need no poles or strings. It can be planted as early as you can get on the ground in the Spring, in rows two to three feet apart, four inches apart in the rows, and three inches deep.

Pkt. 10 cts; 2 ozs. 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 25 cts; pint 35 cts; quart 65 cents, postpaid. (Page 43)



SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS



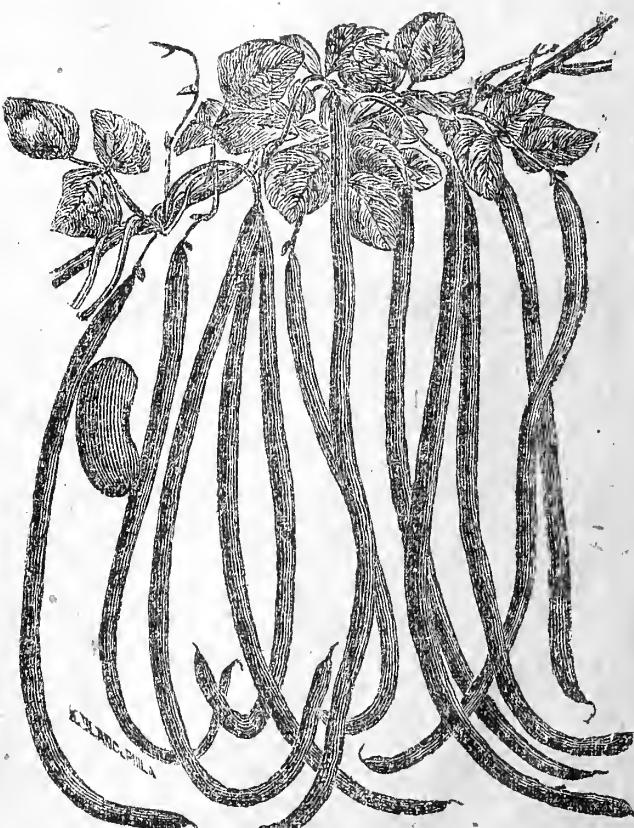
Plant them about 2 weeks later than Bush Beans as they are not quite so hardy, although they are more prolific than the Bush sort on account of the greater growth of vine, and as a rule the beans are of unusually delicious flavor. They also have a longer bearing season, but they must be given proper support. Warm, sandy soil is best, and it should be thoroughly enriched with well-rotted stable manure. Plant when the ground is warm and dry, 6 to 10 beans to a pole, and 1 inch deep, thin to 4 to a pole when growing. A quart plants 200 hills.

Kentucky Wonder, Old Homestead, or Texas Prolific. The earliest maturing, most generally grown, most prolific, green-podded, Snap Pole Bean. The vine is a thrifty grower and produces very early, in the South where it is more generally planted than any other Pole variety, from April to August, and in the North a week or two later, clusters of great, almost round, light green pods, 8 inches to a foot in length, straight but curving as they grow older, very meaty, tender and delicious. The vine will continue to bear until late frost if kept well picked off and produce so many pods that a dozen hills will provide an average family bountifully with the most delicious Snap Bean all season, as many as a peck has been picked from a single vine, and they do not really shrink so much as Bush Beans in cooking. It is preferable not to let the pods get too large. Shelled and dried the beans are of rich flavor cooked like Navy Beans. We are sure if you have never grown Pole Beans before you will be delighted with a trial. They need rich soil, but will do well even climbing the fence. Our artist has not quite caught the form of the Old Homestead, because the pods show the beans they enclose very much more conspicuously bulging through the sides.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid.

Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean

We catalogued this bean for the first time last year and sold quite a lot of it. We were advised to use it by our Michigan seed bean grower. I added the word Brazilian as part of the name because I found it used by a very reliable grower, but have decided to omit Brazilian from now on. The bean is rather odd on account of the great length of the pods, which are borne prolifically and



OLD HOMESTEAD, OR KENTUCKY WONDER POLE BEAN
(Page 44)

YARD LONG, OR ASPARAGUS BEAN

are from 18 inches to 2 feet in length, quite often more than 30 inches. They are slender, round, and of quite good quality broken up and used as a Snap Bean. They are also cut in lengths, boiled and served like asparagus, and are given their name asparagus because they are similar in flavor. We have not grown the bean ourselves, but have had only one unfavorable comment, from Oklahoma, from a customer there who says she knows it as Soy Bean. I referred her comments to our grower, and he is absolutely positive that it is not a Soy Bean, but a distinct variety just as we have described it.

Pkt. 10 cts; 1 oz 20 cts; 2 ozs 35 cts.

White Creaseback. A very hardy, very early, vigorous-growing Pole Bean, the pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, dark green in color, brittle, fine, slightly stringy, but of good quality. The beans are small, oblong in shape and white in color. A popular bean, grown exclusively in certain parts of the country where it has become known.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; qt 65 cts.

White Dutch Case-Knife. A rather early and heavy producer of a green pod, 7 to 8 inches in length, very straight and flat, stringy, brittle, and of fair quality. It is sometimes planted in the corn, and is a very good Shell Bean for Winter use, as it is white.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; qt 65 cts.

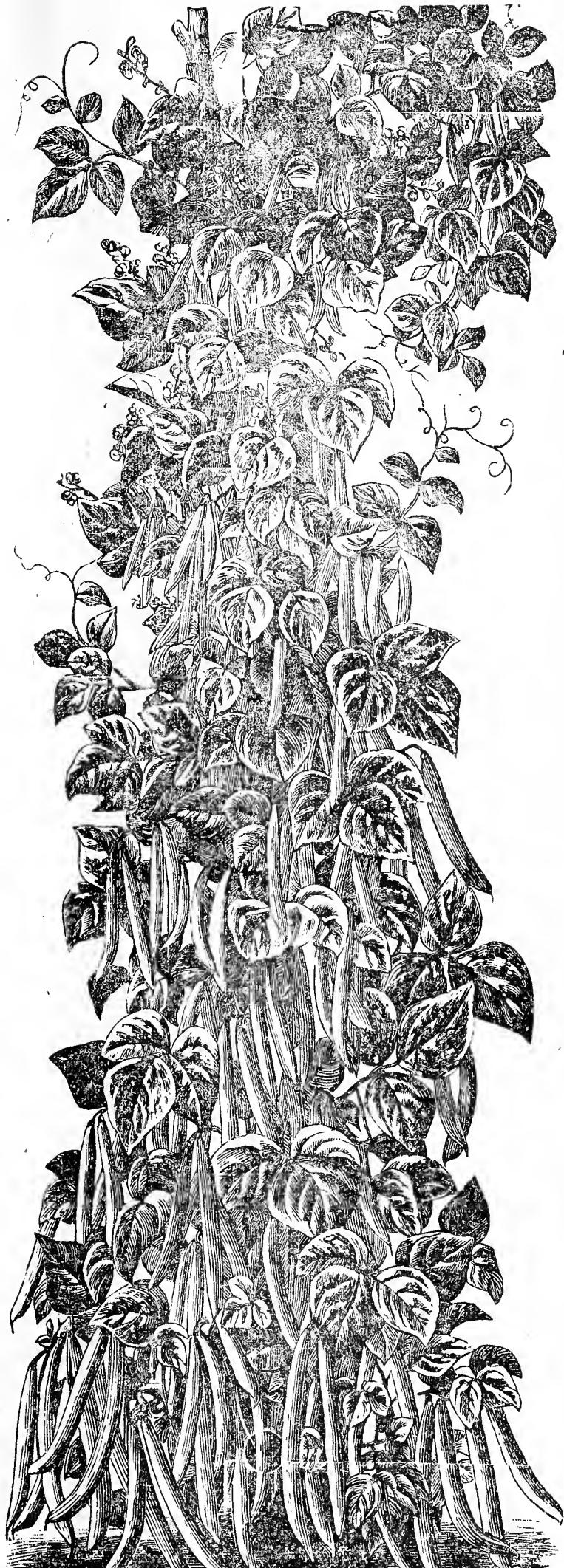
Early Golden Cluster Wax. Shown in our illustration. It is recommended by many horticulturists as not only the best Wax-Podded Pole Bean, but the best of all Pole Beans. It is an early, vigorous grower, hardy and exceedingly productive; the lovely, deep yellow pods, are broad and flat, from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in length, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in width, stringless, very fleshy, fine-grained, and of high grade and quality all the way through. The pods hang in clusters of from 4 to 6, and they begin to bear about 10 days after the Davis Bush Wax Bean and continue until frost. A splendid bean for the table and one of the best for pickling.

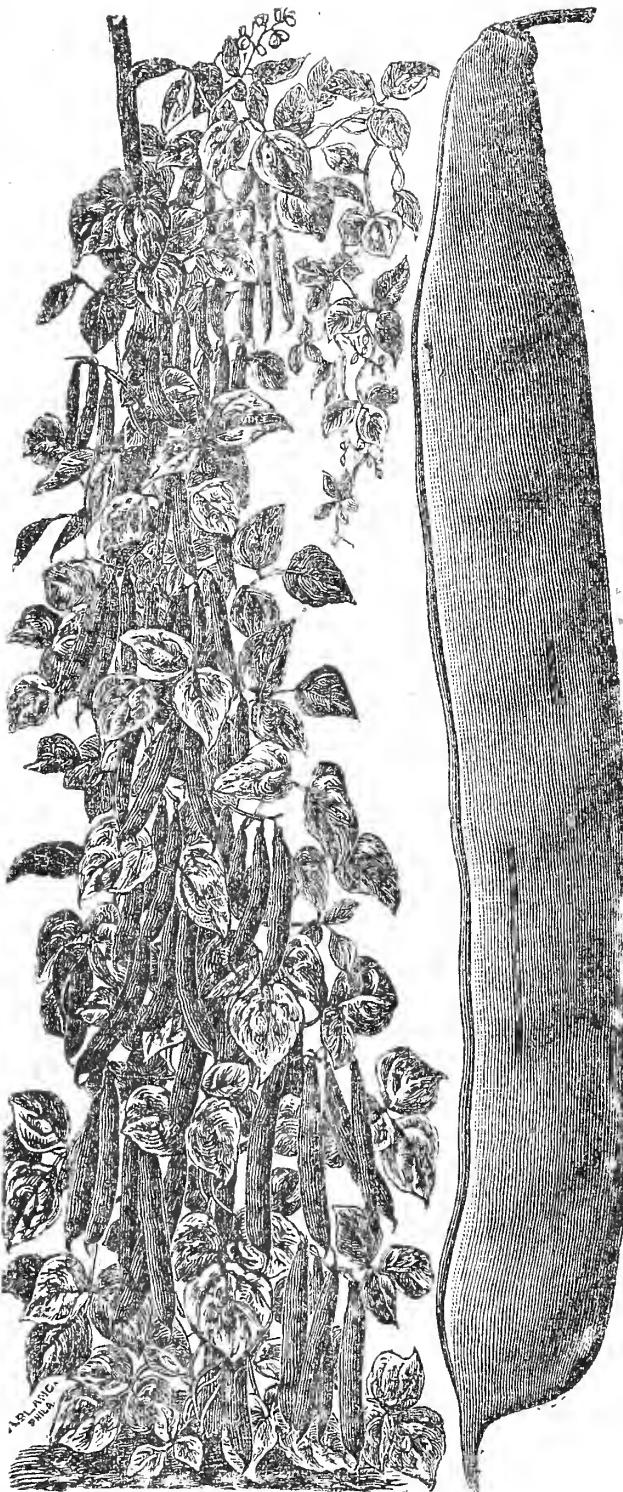
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 28 cts; pint 42 cts; quart 80 cts; (10 lbs or more by express, 27 cts a lb.)

Scarlet Runner. Usually grown as an ornamental climber, but is edible and used by a good many people just like any other Snap Bean, and also as a Shell Bean. The vine is a strong, hardy grower; even away far north in Canada, quite ornamental and has pretty sprays of bright scarlet, pea-like flowers in profusion.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 25 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 60 cts.

Postage on all seeds is paid by us, except when it is stated distinctly in this Catalogue that an article is sent by express, when customer is expected to pay express charges on account of the low prices quoted:





EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER POLE BEAN

Lazy Wife's, or White Pole Cherry Bean.

A later, most excellent variety for Snap-Shorts (or Shell Beans), and sown quite a little with corn. The pods measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, are very broad, straight, flat, fleshy, fine-grained, stringless, and remain brittle until too old to use as a Snap Bean. In color, Lazy Wife's is a medium dark green, and a good crop is borne all Summer, maturing somewhat later than Kentucky Wonder. The dried beans are white, round and of good flavor and are therefore fine for Winter use. Lazy Wife's is more generally grown throughout the country than any other Pole variety, purely on account of its merits.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 27 cts; pint 40 cts; quart 75 cts, postpaid.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.

An old, well-known Pole Bean grown exclusively in many parts of the country by those who have known it for years, and who would not have any other. It is hardy, very productive, maturing in mid-season, the pods 5 to 6 inches in length, straight, flat, stringless, and of good quality; dark green in color, splashed with red. Used both as a Snap and Shell Bean. Particularly satisfactory variety where the seasons are short and the weather generally cool.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; qt 60 cts; postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Wax.

A yellow-podded Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder, a thrifty grower and heavy yielder, beginning to bear when no higher than the average Bush Bean; and continuing right through a long season. The pods are golden yellow, 8 to 9 inches in length, thick, crease-backed, very fleshy, brittle, and of good quality. Usually catalogued as stringless, but it really does have some strings, though not enough to be considered a serious fault.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 28 cts; pint 48 cts.

Our bean seed is nearly all grown for us in Michigan, which is said to produce the finest, heaviest, cleanest, hardest seed, freest from disease and with the strongest germination qualities.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Essentially An American Vegetable And The Pride Of The Garden

All beans are invaluable as human food, but Lima Beans contain about three times more protein, fat and carbohydrates than String Beans, and should therefore be grown wherever possible. Differs very little in origin from the Bush Bean and probably originated in Peru or Brazil. Traditions of the cliff dwellers tell us that it was enjoyed by them for thousands of years. For greater success with Lima Beans a warm, sandy loam, thoroughly enriched with stable and poultry manure is necessary. Of course Limas will grow and do well in any garden soil, but it must be rich. Do not plant them until the ground is thoroughly dry and warm. Limas require more care than Bush Beans or the Pole varieties, more particularly in giving them rich soil and in not planting them too early. The tendency among home gardeners is to plant too early; the beans are so delicious that everybody naturally wants to begin eating them as quickly as possible, but 7 times out of 10 you waste your time and your seed if you plant them too early. If you use poles put them in firmly before you plant the seed; they should not be closer than 4 feet apart each way. Then plant 4 to 6 beans in a hill, 2 inches deep. When they are up and have made a large leaf, thin out to 2 in a hill. It is not absolutely necessary, but many successful growers set the beans with the eyes down. Cultivate quite frequently, but not too deeply, and not when the vines are wet with either rain or dew. Pick the pods regularly and clean, and you will have plenty of beans right up to frost; if you let the pods stay on and ripen, the vines will stop producing pods.

An Economical Substitute for Poles. Poles have become quite expensive in most parts of the country, and gardeners are forced to scheme new ways of trailing up the Limas. Our (Page 46) way is to set posts 8 to 10 feet out of the ground, firmly, about 50 feet apart. If row is

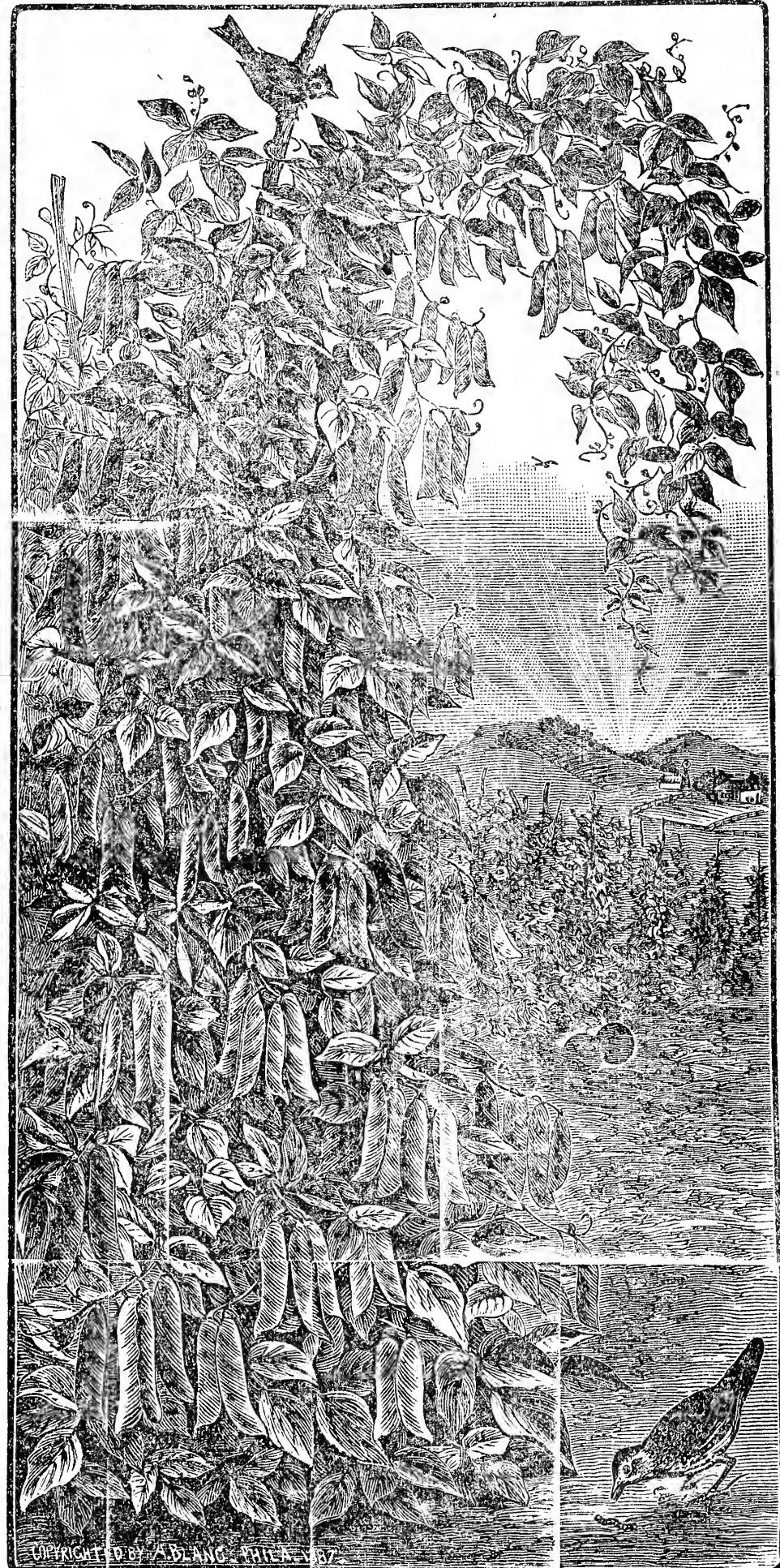
quite long, use heavier posts at the two ends and lighter ones between them, about 40 or 50 feet apart. Then stretch a good heavy wire, or a lighter wire doubled, from one end to the other, securely fastened to the posts; now plant your beans in a double row about 3 feet to each side of the posts. When you get time, after the beans come up, you can either drive little stakes firmly into the ground, about a foot apart in each row, and carry stout string from the stake on one side up over the wire, with a loop, down to the stake on the other side. Or, if your row is very long, you can stretch a light wire about 4 inches from the ground along each row. Then fasten a stout twine to the wire on one side, carry it up over the top wire with a loop and over to the wire at the other side. Repeat this operation over and over again all along the row. This latter plan is the one we have adopted, and it is very satisfactory and inexpensive, because the posts and the wires can be used for years, the twine costing very little, and is very quickly and easily arranged.

Improved Early Leviathan. In our judgment, with the exception of Beiler's 70-Day Jumbo, the Leviathan is the largest, earliest and finest Pole Lima. The vine itself is a good climber, strong and healthy, and the beans are produced about a week earlier than most varieties, which is a very great advantage, particularly where there is danger of early frost. The crops produced are unusually heavy, often as many as 5 to 10 pods in a cluster, 5 to 8 inches in length, which contain from 5 to 6 large beans of most delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Keep the beans picked off as they are ready and you will have all you can eat throughout the season.

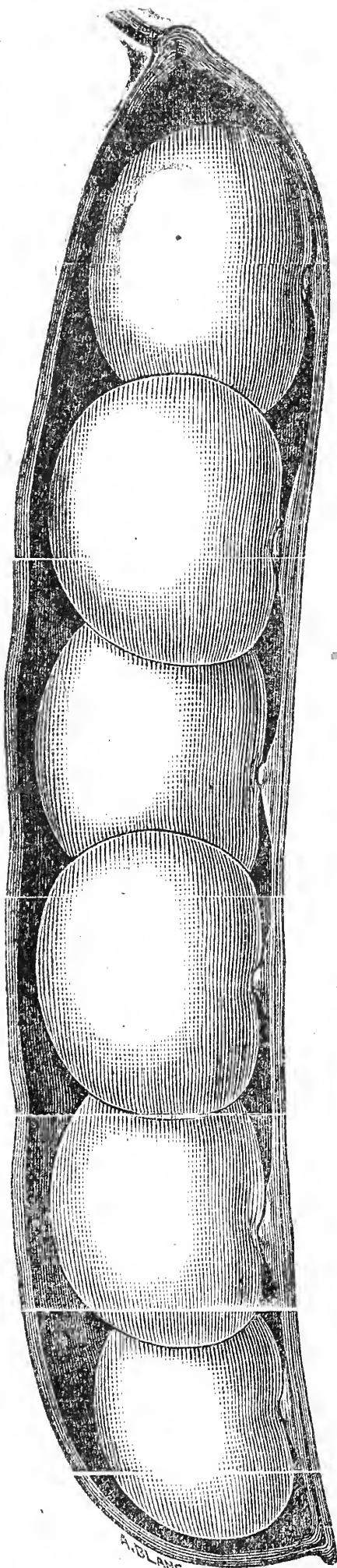
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 21 cts; pint 38 cts;
quart 60 cts, postpaid; (10
lbs or more by express, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
cts per pound.)

Early Jersey. Not very much different from King of the Garden, but those who grow it claim that it gives them beans for the table a few days earlier than the "King". It is claimed, also, that there are often specimen pods containing 5 to 8 large, tender, juicy beans, but our experience is more generally 3 to 4 beans, but they are of most excellent quality.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 21 cts; pint 38 cts; quart 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, 21 cts a pound.)



A POLE OF IMPROVED LEVIATHAN



KING OF THE GARDEN

it at market. Fordhook Bush is the only truly erect-growing form of Bush Lima.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 28 cts; pint 43 cts; quart 80 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.70.)

New Wonder Bush. Similar to Burpee's celebrated Bush Lima, but very much improved; the plant more dwarf and less inclined to make runners; the bean broader, thinner and

Beiler's 70-Day Jumbo. This is our own introduction, and we consider it the finest Lima Bean grown. We have described it fully on one of our front pages, among Novelties and New Things. However, other seedsmen have made introductions, and among our customers are a number of people who are strongly attached to Pole Limas that they know under other names, and therefore we catalogue all leading sorts to please other people as well as ourselves.

King of the Garden. An old and well-known standard sort, differing very little from the Leviathan, with a dark green, fleshy pod, containing 4 to 6 large white beans of excellent flavor. It begins to bear well toward the bottom of the vine and continues right up to the top. Many of our friends will not have any other than the King of the Garden.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 22 cts; pint 38 cts; quart 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.15.)

Large White. Another name that has its ardent adherents, but with practically no difference in either vine or bean. It is a very large, white bean, maturing about the same time as the other Pole varieties except the Beiler's, and of very fine flavor.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 36c; quart 60c, postpaid.

Carpinteria. An unusually prolific bearer, a fine, vigorous, strong grower, maturing early, the pods containing 4 extra large beans that are thicker than other varieties, and that retain their greenish color even when thoroughly dried. Carpinteria Lima has one other excellent feature that commends it highly to those who grow it, the skin of the bean is thin, so that they are deliciously tender, and of quite superior flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 36c; quart 60c, postpaid.

Dreer's Improved Lima, Challenger, or Potato Lima. A well-known variety, recognized by the three different names under which we catalogue it. It originated a good many years ago in New Jersey, but has been considerably improved by Dreer, giving a large vine, with numerous runners of good climbing habit, very productive, pods about 4 inches in length, straight, broad, and flat, containing 5 medium size, light green beans of fine quality. When dried they are slightly greenish tinged.

Pkt. 5cts; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 28c; pint 43c; quart 80c, postpaid.

Seibert's Early. An extra early Pole Lima, very productive, the pods containing on an average 4 thicker and larger greenish beans of very fine quality. Seibert's is grown quite extensively, and planted exclusively by those who know it and appreciate its very delicate flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 34c; quart 58c, postpaid.

Small White Lima, Carolina, or Sieva. An enormously productive, very early and vigorous Lima, the bean somewhat like Henderson's Bush Lima. It is particularly grown in the South, and is sometimes catalogued as the "Butter Bean of the South," and invaluable in that part of our country, producing, as it does, all through a long season, beans of the most delicious, buttery flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 20c; pint 34c; quart 58c, postpaid.

BUSH, OR DWARF LIMAS

They require the same rich soil as the Pole Limas, should be planted in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart, according to whether you cultivate by hand or horse, and 18 inches apart in the row, 2 inches deep, preferably eyes down. Dwarf Limas are ready for the table in from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than the Pole varieties, but they must not be planted any earlier—wait until the soil is thoroughly warmed through and dry, and until danger of frost is past. No bean, particularly Limas, will stand planting in cold, wet soil, without rotting.

Fordhook Bush Lima. More desirable than any other dwarf Lima for the home garden. The plant is of strong, upright growth, keeping the pods off the ground, and producing numerous clusters of large pods, each pod well filled with 4 to 6 larger, thicker beans than any other dwarf sort, and they are tender, juicy, of sweet, rich and most delicious flavor. This is the variety of Bush Lima which is grown most extensively by market gardeners, not only because of its productiveness, but also because their customers recognize it as the best Bush Lima, and ask for

atter. The plant is vigorous, with heavy foliage, a little over 2 feet in height, and branching out as much as 2 feet across; the pods generally measuring 5 to 6 inches long and an inch and a quarter in width, containing 5 to 8 delicious beans.

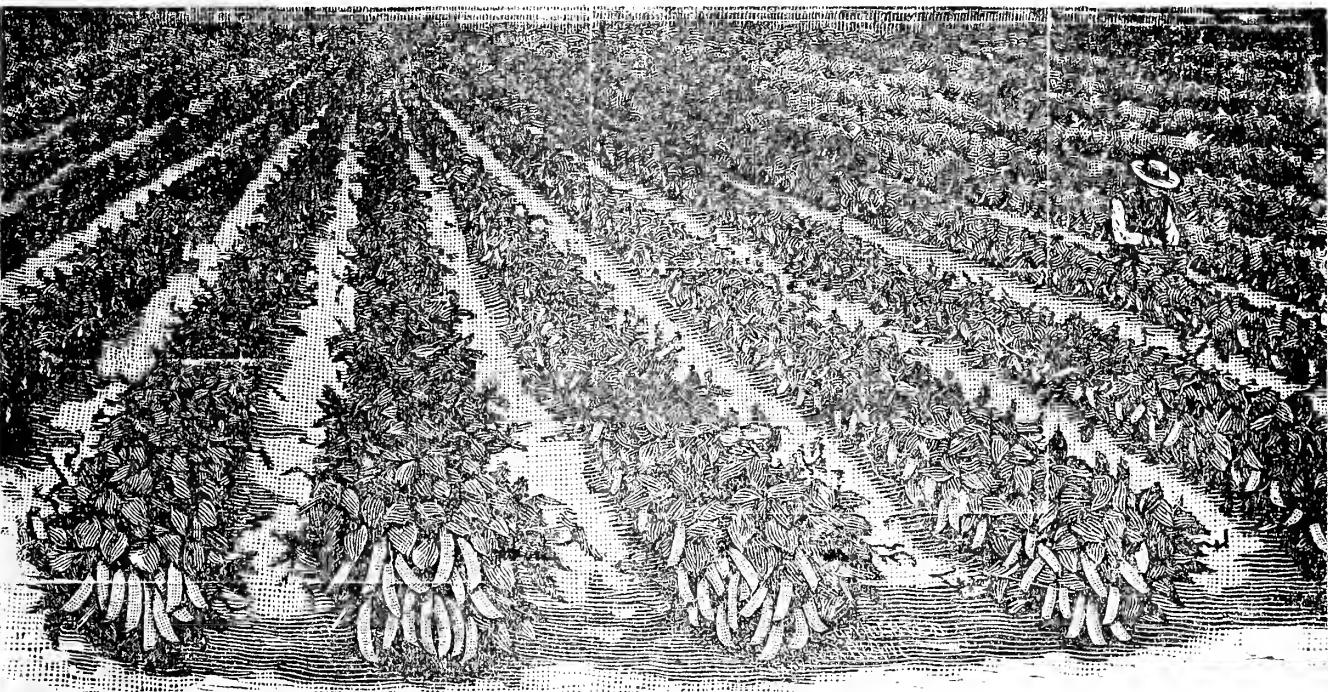
Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 26 cts; pint 43 cts; quart 75 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.65.)

HENDERSON'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA. MATURES IN 70 DAYS. Ten days earlier than any other Bush Lima and so hardy and dependable that it can be grown practically in any part of the United States. It was the original Bush Lima, said to be a dwarf form of the old Carolina, or Sieva Pole Lima. The plant is low, the pods small, producing generally 4 beans, white, juicy and of particularly rich, buttery, luscious flavor. Peter Henderson has given a great deal of attention to improving his favorite bean, the only defect in which was the extremely small size, but the seed we offer you gives a bean 50 per cent larger than it used to be, and the variety is constantly becoming more popular, extremely so with those who prefer excellence of flavor rather than great size of the bean.

Very popular in the home garden and used

in enormous quantities by canners for high-class city trade.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; quart 62 cts, postpaid.



A FIELD OF FORDHOOK BUSH LIMAS

BEETS OF ALL SORTS

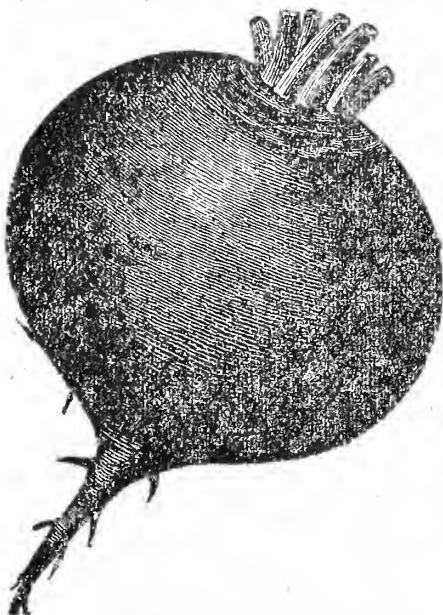
For the Table, Sugar Making and Stock Feeding

The beet is a native of Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, and it is named after the second letter of the Greek alphabet, beta, because the seed pod resembles that letter in form. The more direct parent of our garden beet was found in Egypt, and this is the reason the word Egypt is still connected with a couple of varieties of beets which occupy a prominent place in all worthwhile catalogues. The beet is a very old vegetable, although records of its cultivation do not date back farther than the second or third century before Christ. We also know that about 400 years ago it was introduced into France and England from Italy, and that it had been very highly developed and improved, particularly in France, to develop a large, tender, succulent root of attractive appearance, and that it is grown extensively in all civilized countries, thriving best in the cooler parts of the world, as an early Spring crop in the North, and an important Winter crop in the South of our own America. The young plants will stand light frost, and after they are a couple of weeks old they will stand quite considerable frost.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. While beets will make a certain growth in any garden soil, there is such a tremendous difference in appearance, quality and flavor between those grown under proper conditions and those produced haphazardly, that it is worth while to give them more attention. Market gardeners know this and they go in for beets heavily where they have a loose, porous, sandy loam, because, while the oval and turnip-shaped beets are shallow feeders, all beets seem to require a fairly deep, moist, well-drained soil. When grown in heavy soil, they are ugly shaped, have a large number of fibrous laterals and are neither attractive for home nor for market. Soil should also

(Page 49)

be extraordinarily well enriched with thoroughly rotted stable manure, and with a commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash. The truckers find a great advantage in giving a light application of nitrate of soda during the growing season, one hundred pounds per acre. Do not use green manure, and cultivate thoroughly and frequently. Sow the first seed early in the Spring as soon as the soil can be worked. For a garden that is well looked after and intensively cultivated, the rows may be not over a foot apart, and the beets thinned to 6 inches apart in the row. In ordinary gardening make your rows 2 to 3 feet apart for horse cultivation, or 16 to 18 inches for hoe or wheel-plow, and after the beets are fairly grown, thin to 3 to 4 inches apart, using the little beets you pull out for greens. In many family gardens the beets are not thinned at all but when pulling for cooking they are taken here and there so as to finally have the crop well thinned out. Plant at intervals of a couple of weeks until about the middle of July. Take up the late crop after the first rather heavy frost, as beets are one of the most valuable Winter vegetables. Sow seed 1 inch deep. An ounce will plant 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6½ pounds to the acre. Beets are one of the most important Winter-growing crops in the South; making better growth during the cooler weather. Some home gardeners, who have plenty of time, and many truckers. Sow the seed a month earlier in hot-beds and transplant to the open ground a few days later than you would otherwise sow the seed outdoors.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8
cts; ¼ lb 22 cts; ½ lb
38 cts; 1 lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lb lot \$2.15, receiver to pay
postage or express charge).

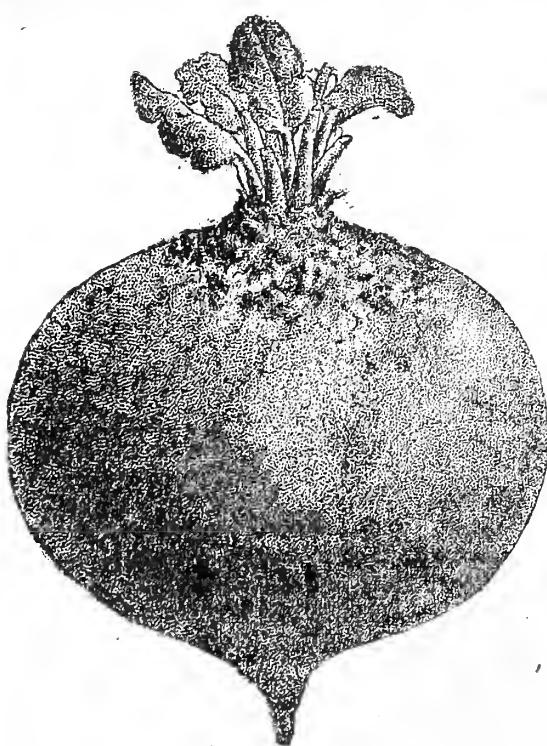
Edmand's Blood Turnip. An old favorite second-early beet. Round, smooth, a very deep, blood-red, exceedingly tender, sweet and good. It has a small top and is therefore a desirable variety for gardens where space is limited.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ¼ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 33 cts; 1 lb 57
cts, postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.65 by express, receiver to pay
express charges).

Crimson Globe. A late, main crop variety of attractive globe-shape, medium size, the skin and flesh both very dark red. A beet that has small tops, takes up little room, is sweet, tender and never grows coarse or overly large.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 cts; ¼ lb 22 cts; ½ lb 38 cts; 1 lb 65
cts, postpaid.

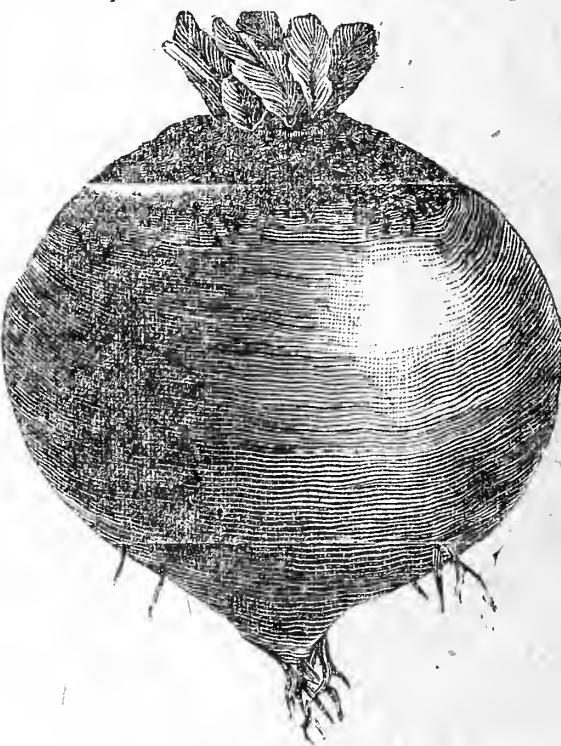
Extra Early Egyptian. 45 DAYS TO MATURE.
The variety most generally used for forcing; very early,



CRIMSON GLOBE

Crosby's Egyptian. 45 DAYS TO Maturity. Probably the most largely used of all beets for early planting, by both home gardeners and truckers, on account of its extreme earliness, earlier than any other beet. The plant makes a straight, upright growth, so that it need not be thinned as other sorts; turnip-shaped and of a rich vermilion color. Very tender, fine-grained and of delicious flavor, and can be cooked when quite small. It does not become woody and tasteless over quickly and can be planted as late as July 15th.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8
cts; ¼ lb 22 cts; ½ lb



EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP

grows quickly, about 2 inches in diameter, with small tops and beets that are well rounded on top and flat at the bottom; very smooth. The flesh is deep, dark red, the interior blood-red zoned a lighter shade; tender and free from fibre when young.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ¼ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 32 cts; 1 lb 55 cts,
postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.55, receiver to pay express charges.)

Early Blood Turnip. The old, standard table beet, the roots nearly round, just a little flattened on top, bright red, zoned, sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. It is not as early as Detroit Dark Red, and, in our judgment, not so good a beet, but we offer an improved strain, and a great deal of this variety is planted.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ¼ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 32 cts; 1 lb 55 cts,
postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.55, receiver to pay express charges).

Early Eclipse. 50 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the established and distinctive varieties, the roots round, smooth, slightly top-shaped, bright red in color, and running about 2 to 2½ inches in size. The interior of this beet is red zoned pinkish white, very tender and sweet. Only a little later than the very early varieties.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ¼ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 33 cts; 1 lb 55 cts;
postpaid; (5 lbs by express, \$1.65.)

Long Smooth Blood Beet. THE BEST LONG BEET, and one of most desirable for Winter storage and use. The roots are around 14 inches in length, smooth and rather slender, the flesh a very deep, purple-red, sweet, fine-grained remaining firm, tender and juicy all

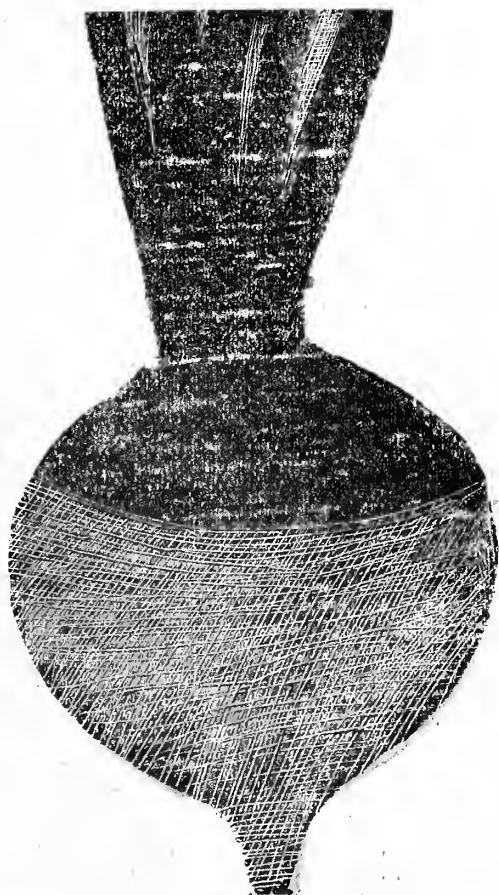
through the Winter. There is no better beet than this long variety for Winter pickling.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 22 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 38 cts; 1 lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs \$2.15, by express).

Scarlet Knight. See Novelties on one of our front pages.

Detroit Dark Red. 45 DAYS TO MATURITY. The most universally planted table beet for all purposes, and one of the finest, highest quality beets grown. It is almost true globe-shape, large, skin blood-red, flesh a rich vermillion with scarcely any lighter zone, tender, maintaining its quality unusually long without fibre, cooks well and is one of the most desirable for canning, either home or at the factory, because of its most excellent color, and splendid meat. No beet grown can be recommended so highly, indeed the only objection is that about one-third of it grows above the surface and is inclined, therefore, to become a little rough. But this is forgotten when all its splendid qualities are remembered.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 23 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 35 cts; 1 lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs lot \$2.15, by express).



DETROIT DARK RED

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

A very ancient vegetable, known at least 4,000 years ago, hailing originally from the Canary Islands, around the Mediterranean Sea, and from western temperate Asia. The present varieties are greatly improved forms, thrifty growers even in hot weather when spinach does not succeed, and highly valued by those who grow them. Sow and cultivate like beets, but thin to six inches apart in the row. Continue successive sowings until the middle of July, an ounce being amply sufficient for 100 feet of row.

Chard is grown for its leaves, those on the outside having a refreshing, spinach flavor when boiled, the large mid-stalks and ribs boiled and served like asparagus, which they greatly resemble in flavor. Another way is to boil the entire leaf, making a most excellent "greens."

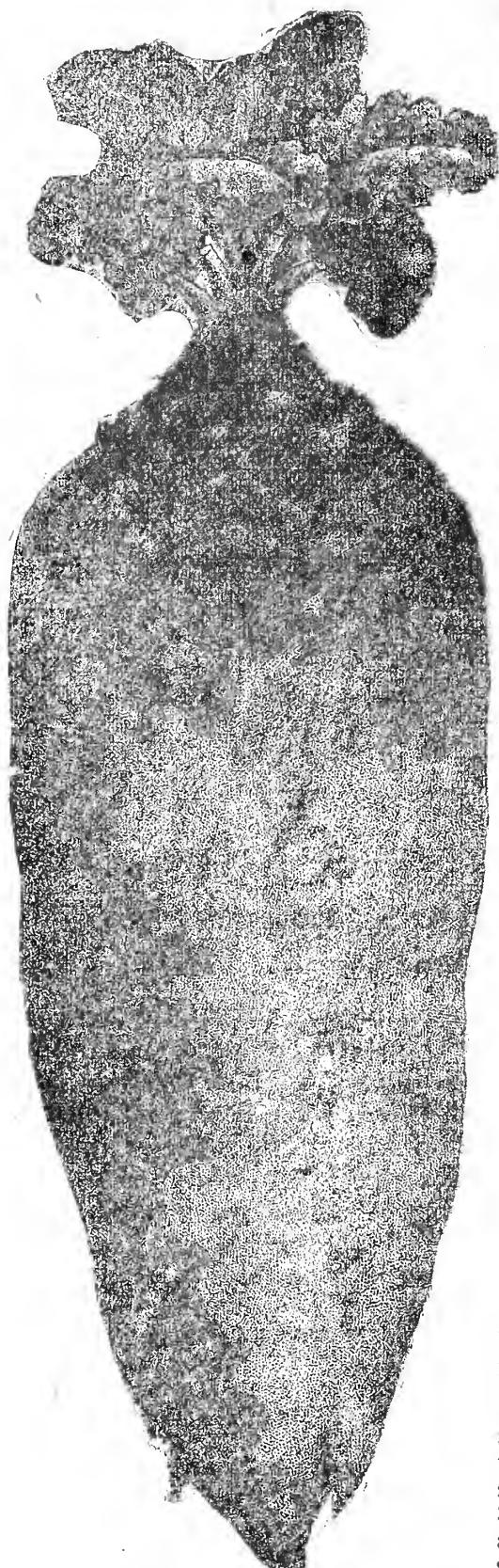
Silver Swiss Chard. The leaves are a very attractive yellowish green, tender and of good flavor. The variety usually sown.

Giant Lucullus. The most highly improved Swiss Chard, growing 2 to 2½ feet in height, with very large, tender, yellowish-green leaves, the thick, broad stalks resembling Rhubarb in appearance. The leaves of this variety are heavily crumpled, like Savoy Spinach, and experienced gardeners and cooks declare they are better than any Spinach, because the leaves can be pulled off and a new crop develops from June to Winter, being fresh and crisp right in Mid-summer when nearly all varieties of Spinach are tough, fibery and bitter. There has been a very great increase in the use of Chard during the last few years, and we like it even as a raw salad.



GIANT LUCULLUS CHARD

Price, either variety; Pkt. 5 cts; oz 7 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 30 cts; 1 lb 57 cts, postpaid. (Page 51)



MANGEL WURZEL

cuts and reading matter always in just exactly alphabetical order.

SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet. Used a great deal for making sugar and also for stock and poultry-feeding, on account of its high sugar content, and its very heavy yield. It is a decided improvement on the White French Sugar Beet.

Klein Wanzeben Sugar Beet. More extensively used than any other sugar beet for sugar making and also grown for stock feeding. Roots rather small, about 7 to 8 inches long, but quite thick, possessed of a very high sugar content, and yielding tremendously heavy on fertile soil. It can be grown as closely as 5 in. apart in row, with only 2 feet between the rows. (Page 52) Both the same, Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 22 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 36 cts; 1 lb 65 c; (5 lbs \$2.15 by express.)

MANGELWURZEL

For Live-Stock-Feeding and Poultry.

The growing of mangels, or beets, for feeding milch cows has become very much less since silos have come into use, but mangels are one of the greatest milk-producing and fat-developing crops we have, and when fed in conjunction with grain, they are worth nearly as much, pound for pound, as the grain itself, while costing very much less to produce. Breeders of hogs, and poultry raisers, find mangels very valuable, adding a relish to the feed, and even though you have only a very small garden, if you have any chickens by all means raise a few mangels to furnish your laying hens green food during the Winter, economically and in a form that they delight in, and that is egg-producing. 6 pounds of seed will sow an acre, plant in May or June and cultivate as you do beets.

Long Red Mammoth Prize. LARGEST AND BEST. An improved Norbiton Giant that yields from 30 to 50 tons to the acre, the roots standing well above the ground. Grows right along no matter what the weather, and succeeds in soil conditions that no other variety will successfully stand. The roots are uniformly straight, well formed, enormously large, frequently two feet and more in length and 6 inches through, deep, dark red in color, the flesh veined with rings of rose-pink, and of very high nutritive value; has small tops.

Golden Tankard. THE BEST YELLOW MANGEL. An attractive, cylindrical root, clean, smooth, light grey above ground and deep orange below; the flesh a bright, golden yellow firm and sweet and unusually rich in saccharine matter. Very productive and easily harvested, as it generally has only one tap-root.

Red Globe. A large, oval-shaped variety that produces a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red Mammoth Prize, is easily harvested, keeps well, and is a very firm, solid root of desirable quality.

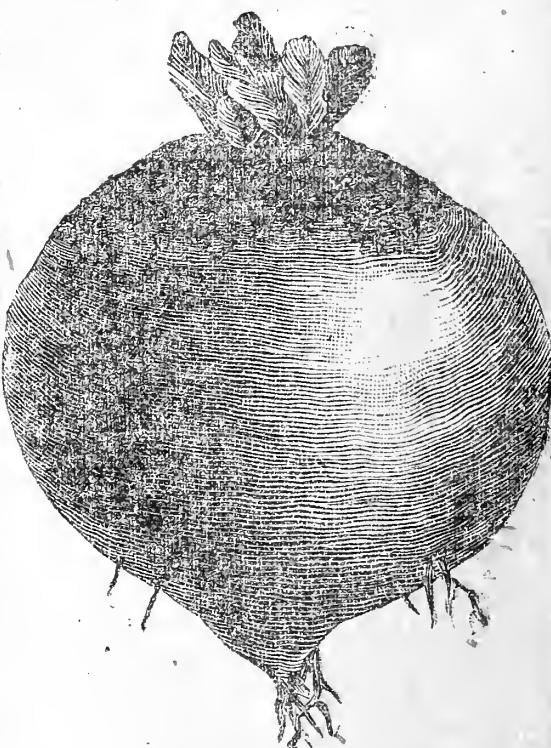
Yellow Globe. Same as the Red Globe excepting in color, the skin being a rich, orange-yellow, the flesh white with lemon-yellow rings, very sweet and solid.

Prices of All Four Are the Same:

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 16 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 26 cts; 1 lb 45 cts, all postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express 25 cts a pound).

Broccoli.
Please read description on page 62, along with Cauliflower.

Brussels Sprouts. We had to catalogue Brussels Sprouts on page 37 because our pages are rather small in size and it is difficult to arrange the

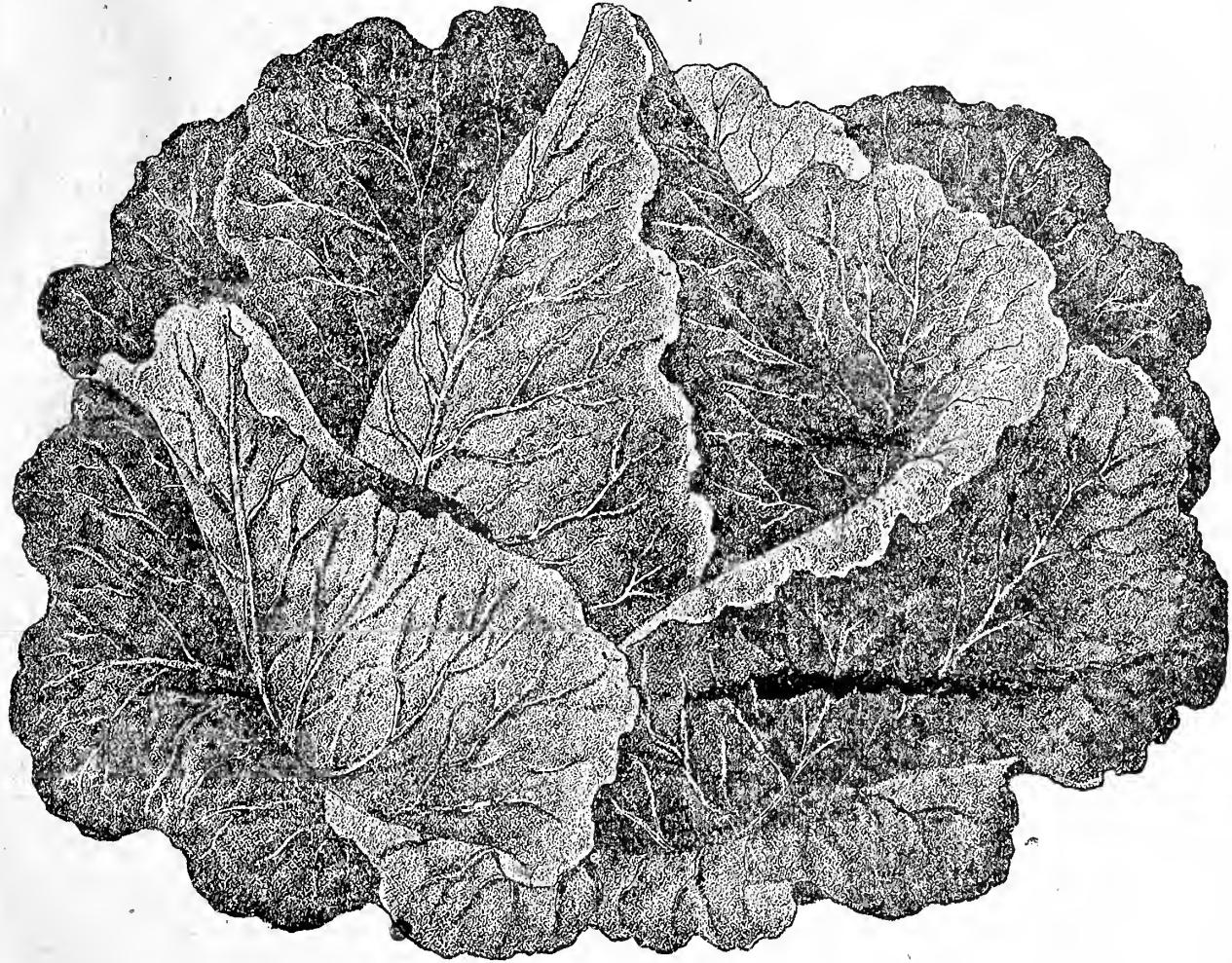


GLOBE MANGEL

Cuts and reading matter always in just exactly alphabetical order.

CABBAGE

Those who delve into such things are of the opinion that the entire Brassica group, which embraces cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, etc., came from the strange looking, scraggly Brassica oleracea, or Wild Cabbage, first found on the chalky cliffs of England and on the coasts of western Europe. The name Brassica is believed to have come from the old Roman word *præseco*, meaning that something was cut off from a stalk. Cabbage, used to indicate those members of this large family that form heads, was known to have been cultivated centuries ago by the "ancients". If we could show you a picture of the Wild Cabbage, to which we have referred, you would hardly believe that the great, big heads that we have today came from such a miserable looking plant, looking very much more like a bunch of turnip tops, and indeed turnips are brothers and sisters of our cabbage. We certainly know that cabbage was eaten 4,000 years ago. Cromwell has the credit of introducing it from England to Scotland, and presumably our American cabbage has a right to claim to have been brought to the New World in the Mayflower.



LAPARK EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

CULTIVATION. Cabbage can be grown to a certain extent in any garden, but it has its preference, and market gardeners know that saleable heads can be grown only where the crop has fertilizer in abundance. As a matter of test, cabbage requires more fertilizer than any other vegetable grown. Some growers object to the litter from hog pens; it is a fact that some of the finest cabbage are produced with a liberal supply of hog manure. Plenty of fertilizer hastens the development of the heads. The plant also prefers a moist, and comparatively cool climate, and suffers more quickly from lack of moisture in the soil and air than almost any other vegetable. But, on the other hand, it needs a soil that retains moisture, but which, at the same time, drains well, because cabbage does not stand a long period of continued wet. Then, too, it prefers loose soil, and a crop cannot be grown profitably on a soil that becomes hardened or baked quickly after a rain; permanent friability is the most necessary qualification in cabbage-growing soil. Cabbage does not enjoy extreme heat. Even when there is plenty of moisture in the soil, a few hot, dry days, such as corn and tomatoes delight in, often check the development of cabbage. This is not so noticeable with the early plants but rather during the heading period. Indeed, a prolonged period of excessive heat is more injurious than freezing, excepting in young plants. If your young plants are exposed to a long continued period of close to freezing weather, when they are set out in the field, instead of going to work to make heads they will go to seed. The best cabbage in America are produced on Long Island, the eastern shore of Maryland, and Puget Sound, near the sea, and along the Great Lakes, rather than in the interior, far from large bodies of water. Do not plant in the shade, or crowd your rows too close, or there is a tendency to go to seed instead of to develop heads. Where it is very hot grow the looser leaved varieties, such as collards, rather than the heavy heading sorts. Nitrate of soda, a tablespoonful to a pail of water, applied liberally around the plants during the heading stage is wonderfully helpful. Also wood ashes. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powders, etc., or sprinkling with hot soap suds, especially when made with whale oil soap solution, are safe and effective remedies against cut-worms and the green cabbage worm. Sow the seed for early crops under glass or indoors, in January or February. Or, in the South, in boxes outdoors, in sheltered spots, and cover from danger of freezing. Prick out the plants in frames or flats, and transplant in open ground in Spring as early as the ground can be worked, after the plants have put forth their fourth pair of leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in the rows, and the rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, according to variety and method of cultivation. For late cabbage sow seed outdoors in April or May, and set the plants in June or early July, giving them more room than the earlier varieties. An ounce to produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants; four ounces to plant an acre. Examination of various catalogues will show more than 500 different varieties of cabbage. But really the great majority of these are simply different strains and not separate and distinct varieties of cabbage. We catalogue only the best, most dependable sorts and those that are in greatest demand, and among them will be found virtually all the varieties from which experienced cabbage-growers select their seed.

Lapark Bumperhead. See Novelties on one of our front pages.

(Page 53)

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. LAPARK FAMOUS STRAIN. 80 DAYS TO MATURITY. Our old friend Francis Brill deserves the credit for developing the present strain of Early Jersey Wakefield. He found it originally in the state of New Jersey and took it over to his garden on Long Island, away back in 1871. Early Jersey Wakefield is the earliest of all worth while cabbage.

The strain we offer is the best, producing a uniformly cone-shaped, extremely solid head, of tender, delicately flavored, snowy white cabbage. Like all very quick maturing vegetables, the Jersey Wakefield should be used shortly after cutting to find it at its best. This is one variety that virtually everyone plants for his first cabbage. It is especially nice for slicing as a refreshing early salad or cold slaw.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. 90 DAYS TO MATURITY. Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield but makes a larger head, and consequently is a few days later in maturing. The head is thicker through, and not quite so pointed, and on account of its larger size is better to grow for the market, while the Early Jersey Wakefield is especially good for the home table. If you eat quite a lot of cabbage by all means set a few of this variety to fill in after your Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

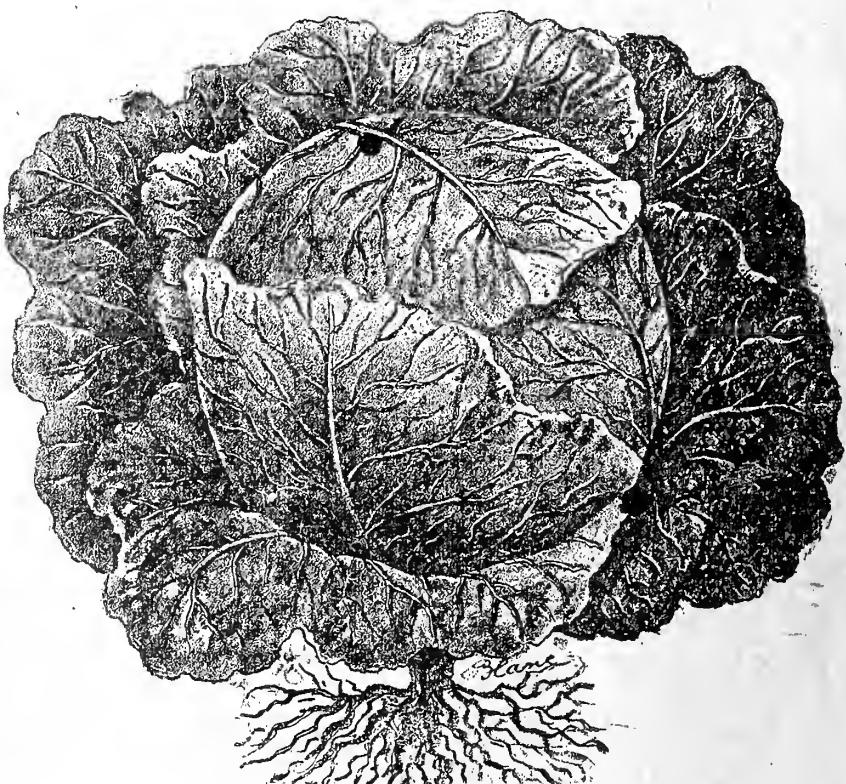
Early Winningstadt. 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the old-time, standard cabbages, that retains many friends and admirers in spite of the fact that it has been pretty well superceded by Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market. It is the hardest headed variety, sharply pointed, the leaves wrapped around so very tightly that it is less subject to damage by worms than most other sorts. In size it is medium, and in quality A1. It is sometimes planted as a late cabbage and is especially prized for kraut.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

Allhead Early. 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. The earliest of the large headed, flat cabbage, introduced some years ago by Burpee, and we recommend it as a second early variety for the home garden, and also for planting later as a Winter cabbage. It is a deep, flat, solid head of uniform shape, size and color, free from loose leaves, so that a thousand more can be planted to the acre. For the home garden it is suggested that it be stored away, heads up, before it has reached quite its full size. A desirable variety for kraut; tender, and of good flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

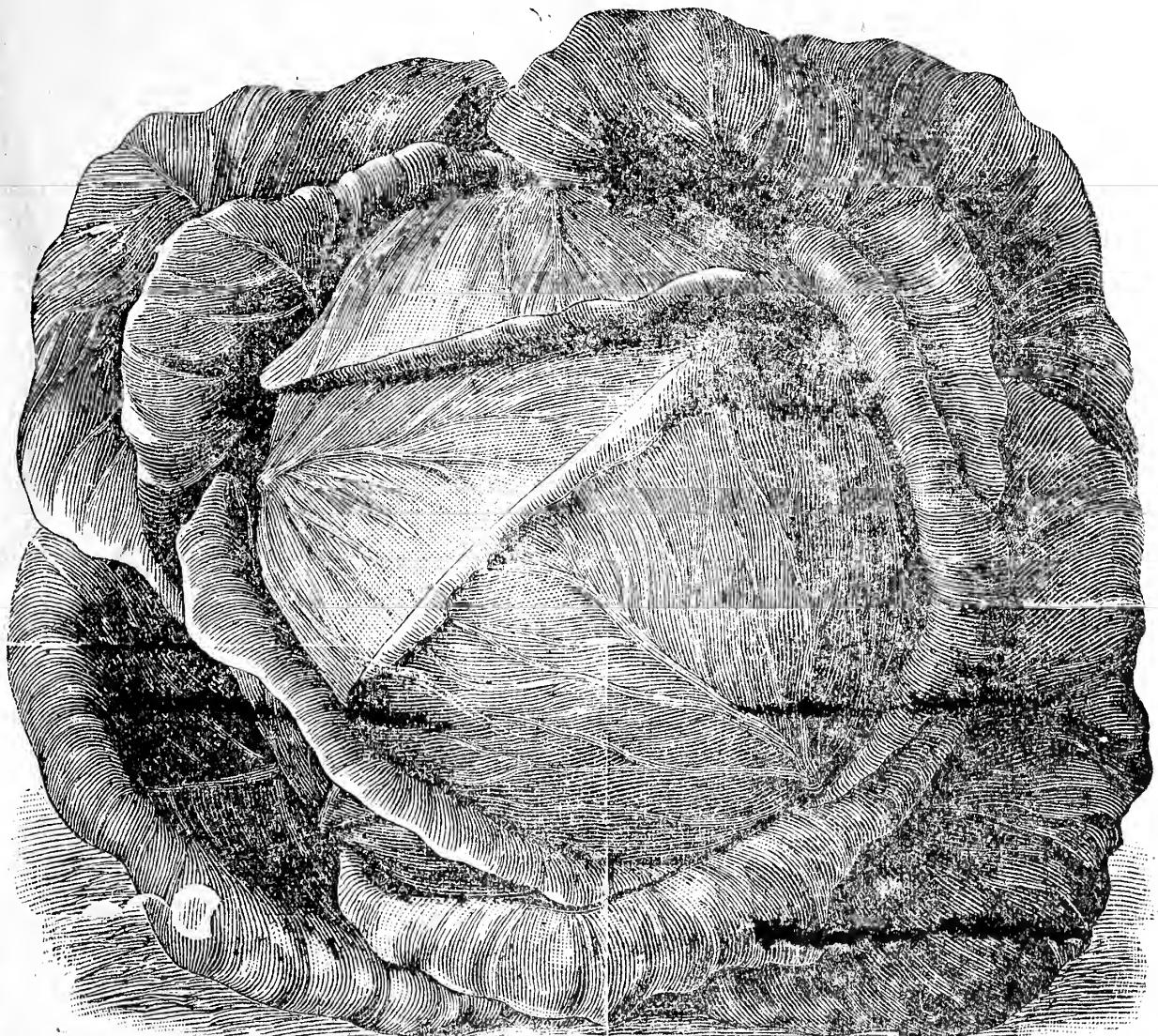
Early Summer. 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of Henderson's famous cabbages, and an ideal second-early. The heads are large, round, flat, very solid, weighing from 8 to 10 lbs, or double the size of the Early Jersey Wakefield, of tender, excellent flavor, and bluish green in color. This is another variety that can be planted fairly close, because the outer leaves are short. It is suitable for growing almost anywhere, and makes (Page 54) an excellent crop.



ALLHEAD EARLY

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. 85 DAYS TO MATURITY. An early, large, round-headed variety of Danish origin, that we cannot get along without. Introduced only a few years ago, it has come right to the front as an indispensable cabbage for both the family garden and the commercial grower. The head is almost perfectly round, hard, solid, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, and composed of light green leaves of tender, excellent quality. Not only is it the earliest of the large-



COPENHAGEN MARKET: THE EARLIEST LARGE HEAD

headed sorts, but its habit of growth allows it to be set closer together than other large cabbages, permitting a large product per acre when grown for market. The head is carried on an unusually short stem.

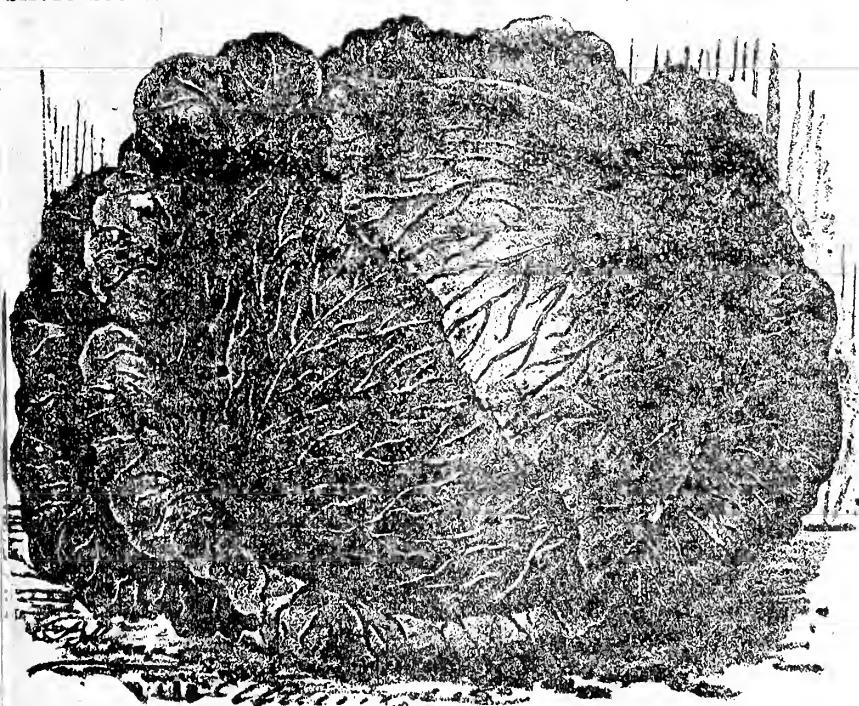
Pkt. 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 70 cts; lb \$2.25, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch. 100 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the oldest and most popular of the second-early, large headed varieties. The head is large, solid, of uniform shape, flattened on the top, and the fully developed heads quite often measure from 10 to 12 inches across, and weigh from a dozen to 15 pounds. It is fine-grained and of a dainty flavor, borne on short stems and sets well together. In the South it seems to resist the heat unusually well.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

Early Drumhead. We catalogue this variety, not that it is at all needed, but because quite a number of people like it and have asked us for the seed, and we want them to have it, if they do not care to try one of the newer varieties. It is a good cabbage, makes a large, round, solid head of very good quality, a little

(Page 55)



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

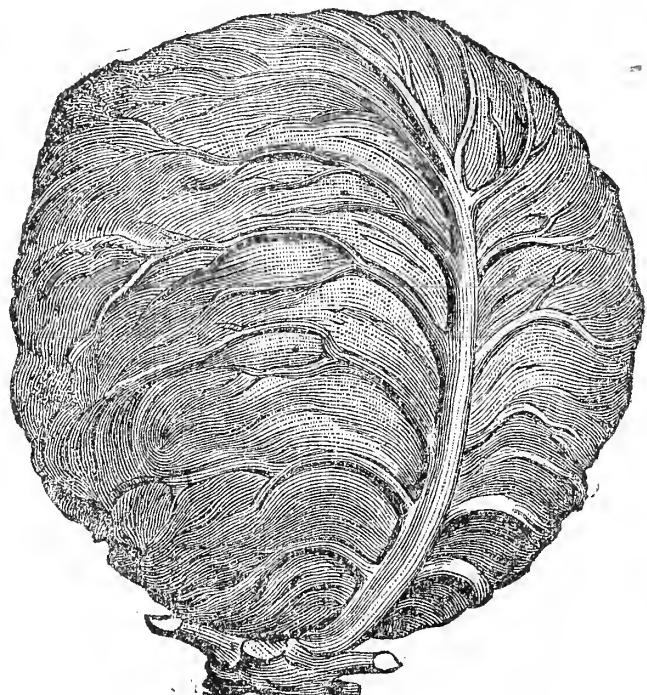
later than Charleston Wakefield, and a good variety to follow it for Summer use.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 90 DAYS TO MATURITY. A celebrated Holland cabbage, and a very good second-early variety, the heads slightly smaller than Copenhagen Market but nearly

round, just slightly oval, solid and of splendid quality. The crisp, tender leaves are creamy white, slightly curled and twisted at the ends. It is a good variety to set out after early potatoes and other Spring crops have been taken off, in July, because it is a quite good keeper. You will enjoy it for the home table, and it is a popular and profitable variety for market. A dwarf and compact grower, permitting of close planting, some of its admirers claiming it will produce more pounds of cabbage per acre than any other sort.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 70 cts; lb \$2.25.



TRUE DANISH BALLHEAD

All Season, 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. Desirable alike for early Spring, Summer or Fall. It makes a head that is unusually hard, solid, round, rather flattened on top, and quite large. All Season is an early Drumhead cabbage, and on account of its "all season" adaptability is grown very heavily.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.80, postpaid.

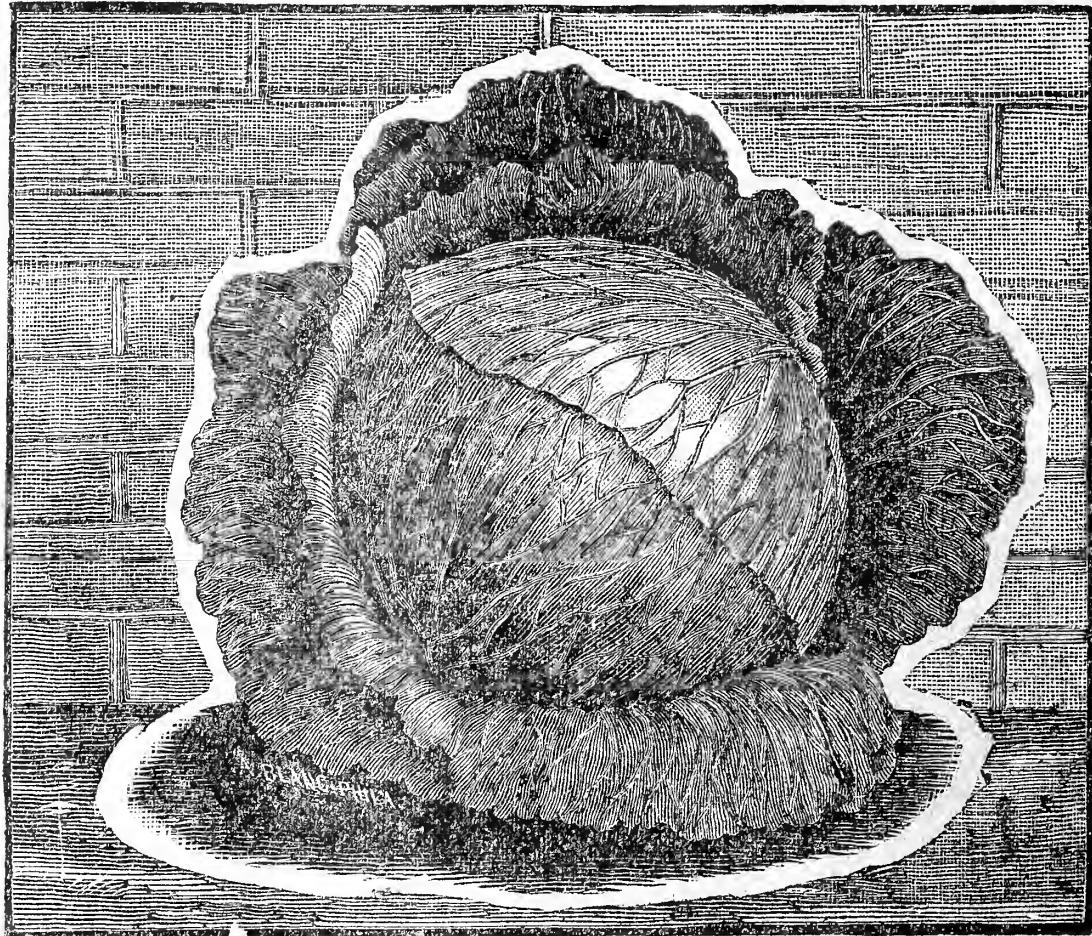
Danish Ballhead, or Hollander.

110 DAYS TO MATURITY. A medium-late variety and one of the most famous cabbages ever introduced into America, and that on account of its splendid keeping qualities is recognized as the very best variety grown for storing for Winter use. Its grand, solid heads, of medium size, round, fine-grained, are the joy, not only of the grower and the market man but also of the housekeeper, who is the final judge whomakes or mars the reputation of every vegetable. Our seed is of the

very best and genuine Danish grown Ballhead strain and is in great demand. Another feature of this cabbage is its strong growth, which enables it to withstand dry weather well. When properly stored you can have delicious cabbage all Winter long, with the flavor of heads freshly cut from the garden.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.

Lapark Extra Early Solidhead. A general crop cabbage introduced by us, and of which we are very proud. You will find it among our Vegetable Novelties and Newer Things on (Page 56) one of the first pages.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. A FAVORITE WINTER CABBAGE

Another feature of this cabbage is its strong growth, which enables it to withstand dry weather well. When properly stored you can have delicious cabbage all Winter long, with the flavor of heads freshly cut from the garden.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.

Danish Roundhead. A strain of the Danish Ballhead which has a shorter stem, less outer foliage, and matures a little quicker. Otherwise it is exactly the same and possesses all the splendid growing, keeping and eating qualities of its parent Danish Ballhead, so that we need not repeat that lengthy description of it. It is a popular variety with those who know it.

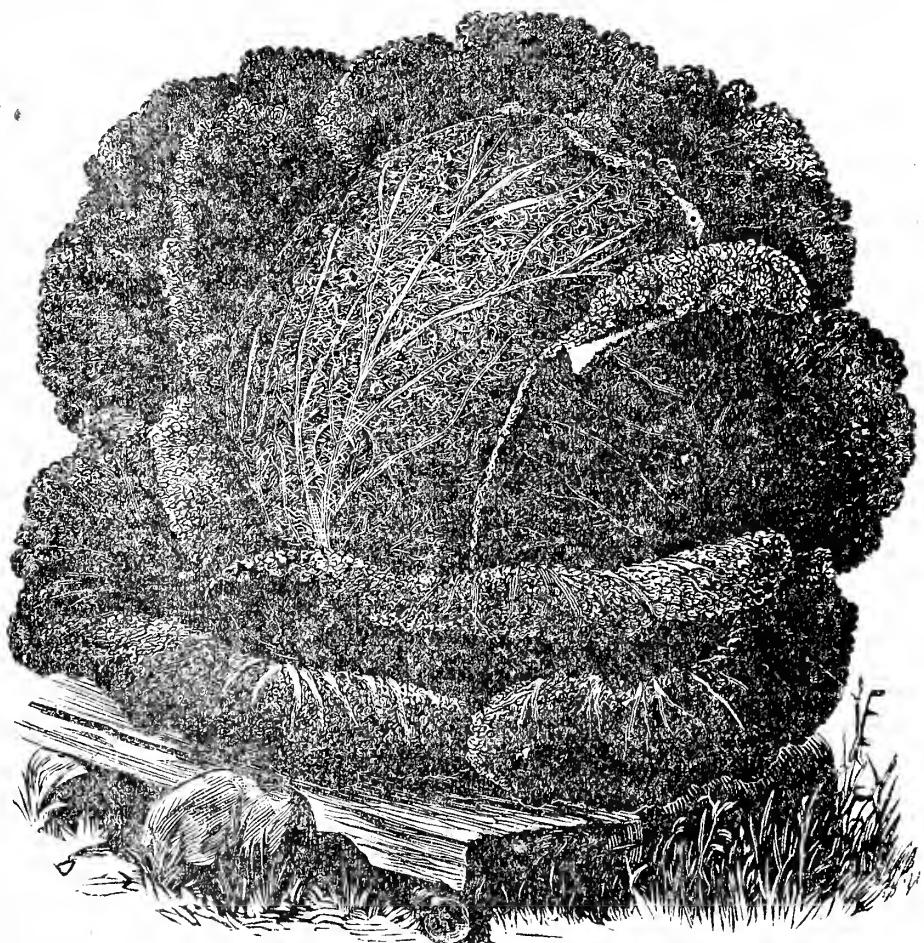
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.

Surehead. A Winter cabbage, very popular for its exceedingly large head, of the Flat Dutch type, round, flattened at the top, uniform in shape, extra hard, and of fine texture. Weighs from 10 to 15 pounds, ships well, and keeps well. Many growers plant no other late variety.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75.

Large, Late Drum-head. A dependable header, with very large, hard, solid, flattened head, uniform in shape and color, produced on a short stem, the leaves folding in closely around the head and leaving very few loose ones on the outside. An old variety, constantly improved, maturing in about 120 to 125 days; a standard late cabbage for home growing and kraut-making, a good keeper and an excellent seller on the market during the Winter. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 1 cts; oz 18 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts; lb \$1.70. postpaid.

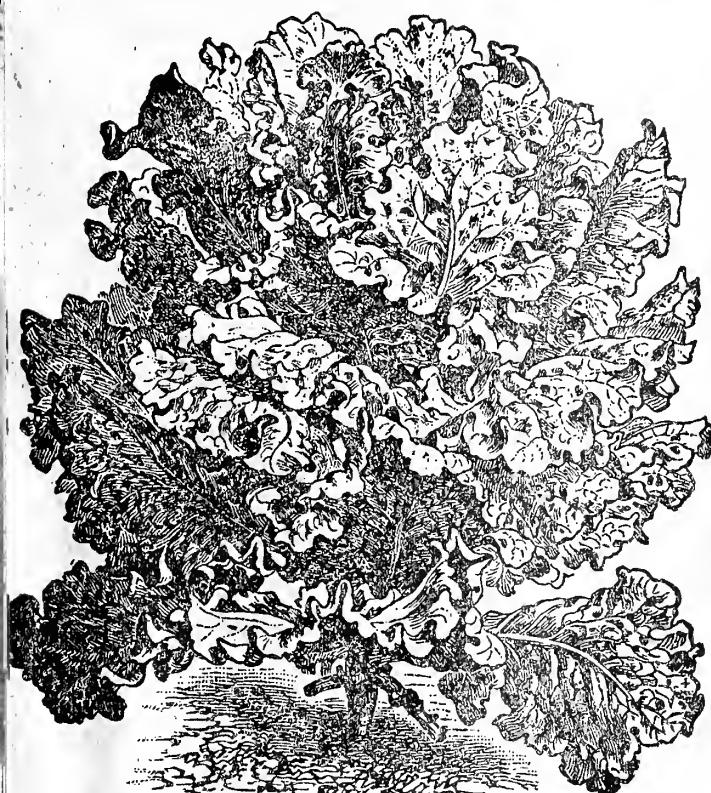
Premium Late Flat Dutch. A superior strain of this magnificent old cabbage. It forms a very large,



PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY

round, somewhat oval, hard head, the leaves very closely wrapped and over-lapping in the center, bluish green in color and of excellent flavor. It is a hardy cabbage, grows slowly, and practically every plant can be depended upon to make a head. Of first quality and frequently improved during storage in both solidity and quality. Practically everyone grows Late Flat Dutch for Winter because it is dependable.

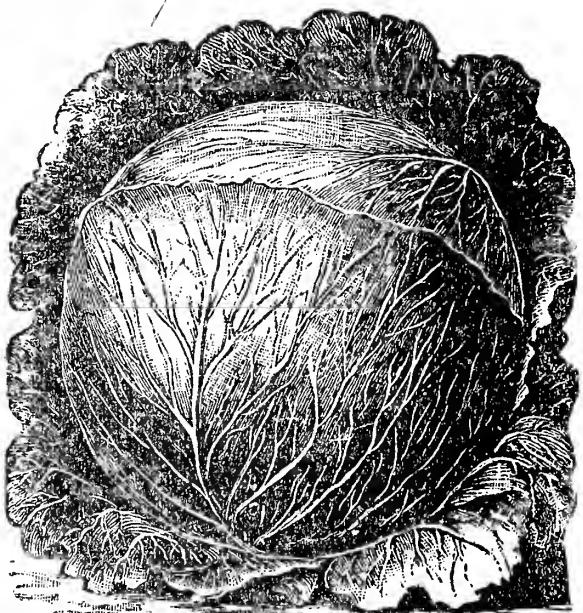
Pkt 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.



SOUTHERN, OR GEORGIA COLLARDS

See next page for description of Collards.

Autumn King, or World Beater. The largest of all heading cabbages, with many admirers; a great, enormous, rather flattened head, the dark,



RED ROCK

bluish green leaves, crisp folding in closely around it. It is a late variety, requiring extra good strong soil to head well, and we have frequent calls for the seed.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.80

Savoy Cabbage. PERFECTION DRUMHEAD THE BEST. We are especially anxious that more of our friends would try Savoy cabbage. It is a distinct class in which both the leaves and the head are crumpled, or savoyed, instead of being smooth. It is a slow growing sort, and, as a rule, the heads are comparatively small, but such head as there is, is surrounded by a mass of handsome, lovely, green leaves, all of which, with the exception of the extreme outside ones, are tender and of perfectly delicious flavor boiled. In our judgment there is no better late cabbage for cooking along with corned beef, or salt or smoked pork. Every horticulturists would tell you that the Savoy is worthy of more general cultivation for the family garden, and for nearby-markets. It is not a shipping variety, but keeps well in the winter. Perfection Drumhead is the best, and makes more head than any other strains. Do try a dozen or two this year; we know you will prize it.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts, postpaid

Red Cabbage. FOR GOULASH AND PICKLING-RED ROCK THE BEST. Those who grow red cabbage need no description except that we should tell you Red Rock is the largest and surest heading variety, more deeply colored right through to the heart than any other, grown on a medium to long stem, and of very fine grain and distinctive flavor. Those who have never eaten Hungarian goulash with red cabbage, or who have never tasted the crisp, delightful, red cabbage pickle that many of us would not think of keeping house without, are urged to grow a few heads this season. We feel very sure you will always thereafter remember to plant red cabbage.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts, postpaid

Collards, The Cabbage of the South. A species of cabbage grown everywhere in the South, a hardy, vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and sometimes loose head. Can be sown from early Spring until August 1st in the far South. An ounce of seed to 200 feet of row. When the plants are 6 inches high set them in the open ground, 2 feet apart in the row, and cultivate like cabbage. The Southern, or Georgia collards which we offer, is an improved strain of the old True Georgia, and will make a crop where the soil is too poor for head cabbage. It is of better eating quality than the older strain, the leaves are larger, thicker, more tender, succulent, and of better flavor. It will stand the winters as far north as Atlanta, and is a very desirable addition to any Southern garden where it is not already grown and appreciated.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts; lb 85 cts, postpaid



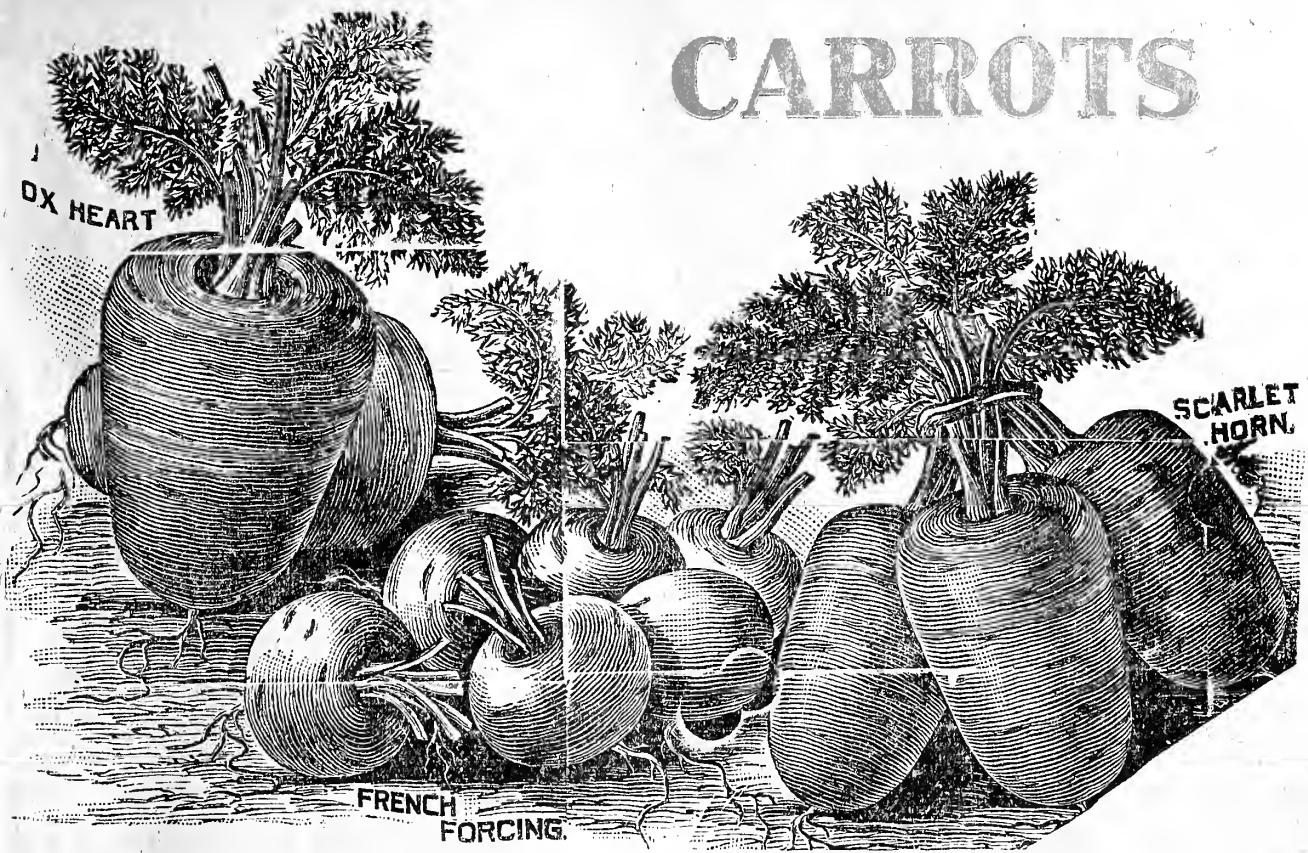
PETSAI, OR CHINESE CABBAGE. Although called Chinese cabbage and catalogued with cabbage, strictly speaking it is not a cabbage but rather mustard. However, it has been grown for more than 4,000 years by the Chinese and is one of their chief vegetables. It was brought to America in 1850, and was first catalogued in 1885, and until a few years ago was to be found in the catalogues of not over half a dozen seedsmen, whereas it is today given a prominent place in every catalogue because it has earned it. Petsai is served with dressing like lettuce and for that purpose deserves to be more generally used. It is also cooked like spinach, or Swiss chard. Resembling cabbage in appearance, it tastes more like Brussels sprouts, and is more nutritious than lettuce. It keeps better, and is cheaper to grow. It may be grown successfully virtually everywhere in the United States. Sometimes it is called celery cabbage. We offer the best variety, in which the leaves are long, thick, tender, crisp and brittle, almost white, certainly the main part of the leaf is white, the crinkled edges a greenish gold, and it makes quite a firm head, something like a Cos lettuce. Petsai should be sown early in the early Spring, and again in late July or August for Fall use, as it grows better, is sweeter in flavor, and remains in best condition for the table longer in cool weather, running to seed quickly in the hot Summer. In our own part of Pennsylvania we prefer sowing the first week in August. Thin the rows so that the plants stand 12 to 15 inches apart—it does not transplant so very well. Slight frost does it no harm, but before severe freezing it should be taken up by the roots and placed between layers of straw in a cool dry cellar. An ounce plants 500 feet. We urge our friends to grow Petsai; it is a genuinely desirable addition to our vegetable gardens.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75 cts; lb \$2.40 postpaid.

FREE PACKETS

With Every Order Amounting to 25 Cents or Over We Include Free One or More Packets of Our Own Selection—Usually Novelties and Varieties Which (Page 58) Are Anxious Our Friends Should Try.

CARROTS



The carrot is a native of Europe and Asia, probably particularly of the British Islands. Its development as a table vegetable is supposed to have been in Holland, from which country it was introduced into England in its improved form during the reign of "Good Queen Bess". The present day, particularly perfect varieties have been nearly all propagated in France. It is questionable whether the carrot for the purpose we use it was known to any extent before the 15th century. In Europe it is used a great deal more than over here because its particular purpose is for use in stews, soups and salads, forms of economical cooking not yet so generally practiced in America. We are of the opinion, however, that prime cuts of beef, lamb, mutton and pork are now so comparatively high in price that the tasty stew and goulash, with housewives on this side the Atlantic, will occupy a much more prominent part from now on, and nothing can possibly take the place of the carrots in making them delicious. We hope to be instrumental in persuading our friends to use more carrots, a hardy, easily grown vegetable that insects do not bother and of which we soon become very fond and the properties of which play an important part in our physical welfare.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared. Early sowing is essential for success in market gardening, as it gives the highest yield of best quality. Carrots succeed in any good garden soil, but they prefer light loam, rich and friable. The seed germinates slowly, and as the crop should be kept free from weeds, it is a good idea to sow a little lettuce seed in with the carrot, so that you will know where the rows are and will be able to cultivate between them before the carrots are up. Pull the lettuce out when you thin your carrots. Make the rows 12 to 15 inches apart, sow rather thinly, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and when they are 3 to 5 inches in height thin 2 to 3 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. In home gardens, where space is limited, the rows may be 9 inches apart. Keep them cultivated to keep down weeds and retain the moisture. Sow from 4 to 6 weeks later for the Fall and Winter crop, allowing it to grow as long as weather permits. Then pull, cut off the tops, a half inch above the crown, and place in frost-proof storage for the Winter. In Florida and along the Gulf, sowings may be made in September to December. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Early Golden Ball or French Forcing. The earliest carrot, either for forcing in cold frames or for first planting in the garden. The roots are almost round, not over a couple of inches in length and an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are very smooth, of an orange-red color, very fine grained, tender and of exquisite flavor. A great treat for they come so early.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 2 ozs 18 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 30 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 55 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid

Short Horn or Early Scarlet Horn. Very early, only a few days later than Golden Ball, ready for the table in 55 days. It is the standard variety for forcing for early crop, for marking, is a reddish orange in color, with small tops; the roots about 3 inches in length, blunt roots, fine-grained, and is of a rich, buttery flavor. Like other early, quick-growing vegetables, it should be used rather promptly after maturity, or it loses its flavor and tenderness, and has a tendency to become fibery.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 42 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Chantenay, or Model. 65 DAYS TO MATURITY. France is the country where carrots are most appreciated, and where they have been brought to great perfection. Chantenay is their favorite, general crop variety. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, tapering slightly, and stump-rooted, smooth, a deep orange color, the flesh crisp, tender, and of excellent quality. As a rule the well-known Chantenay will measure about 3 inches across the top, so it should be thinned to about 5 inches apart in the row.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 42 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Danver's Half-Long. In our judgment, one of the very best of all carrots except for the quick-maturing, very early crop. It is superb in form, color and quality, developed and improved here in our own country to best fit American soil conditions. Averages 6 to 8 inches in length, tapering gradually to a rather blunt point. Deep orange color, the flesh espec-

(Page 59)

ially tender, of a melting deliciousness of flavor unsurpassed in any carrot, unless it is our own introduction, Orange Prince. The Danver's Half Long is a very heavy cropper, and for this reason, and because of its beautiful appearance, it is a favorite with market gardeners for bunching.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 40 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Improved Rubicon. A carrot that has a great many admirers. It is similar to Danver's Half-Long, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, a few days earlier, almost cylindrical in shape, about 6 inches in length, smooth, stump-rooted; a rich, orange-red in color, fine-grained, sweet and sugary; a very heavy cropper and one of the best bunching carrots, that is not apt to crack open while growing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 45 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Red Intermediate. One of the most excellent carrots, of English origin, clear, bright, rich red in color, midway between the half-long, and the long varieties in size, uniform in shape, tapering to a decided point. The flesh

unusually fine-grained, sweet and tender, with a very small core and of a most appetizing flavor. A fine table carrot.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 2 ozs 18 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 55 cts; 1 lb 90 cts, postpaid.

Oxheart, or Guerande. One of the old, standard varieties, the roots about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and with an average thickness of 3 inches. The flesh is a deep orange color, and when young it is tender, sweet, and of very good quality. The Oxheart is a particularly good variety for heavy soil because it is so easily harvested, and it is quite often grown for stock-feeding because it matures earlier than the long sorts, and gives a heavy crop.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 45 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Orange Prince. See description of this splendid carrot among Vegetable Novelties and Newer Things on one of our front pages.

Improved Long Orange.

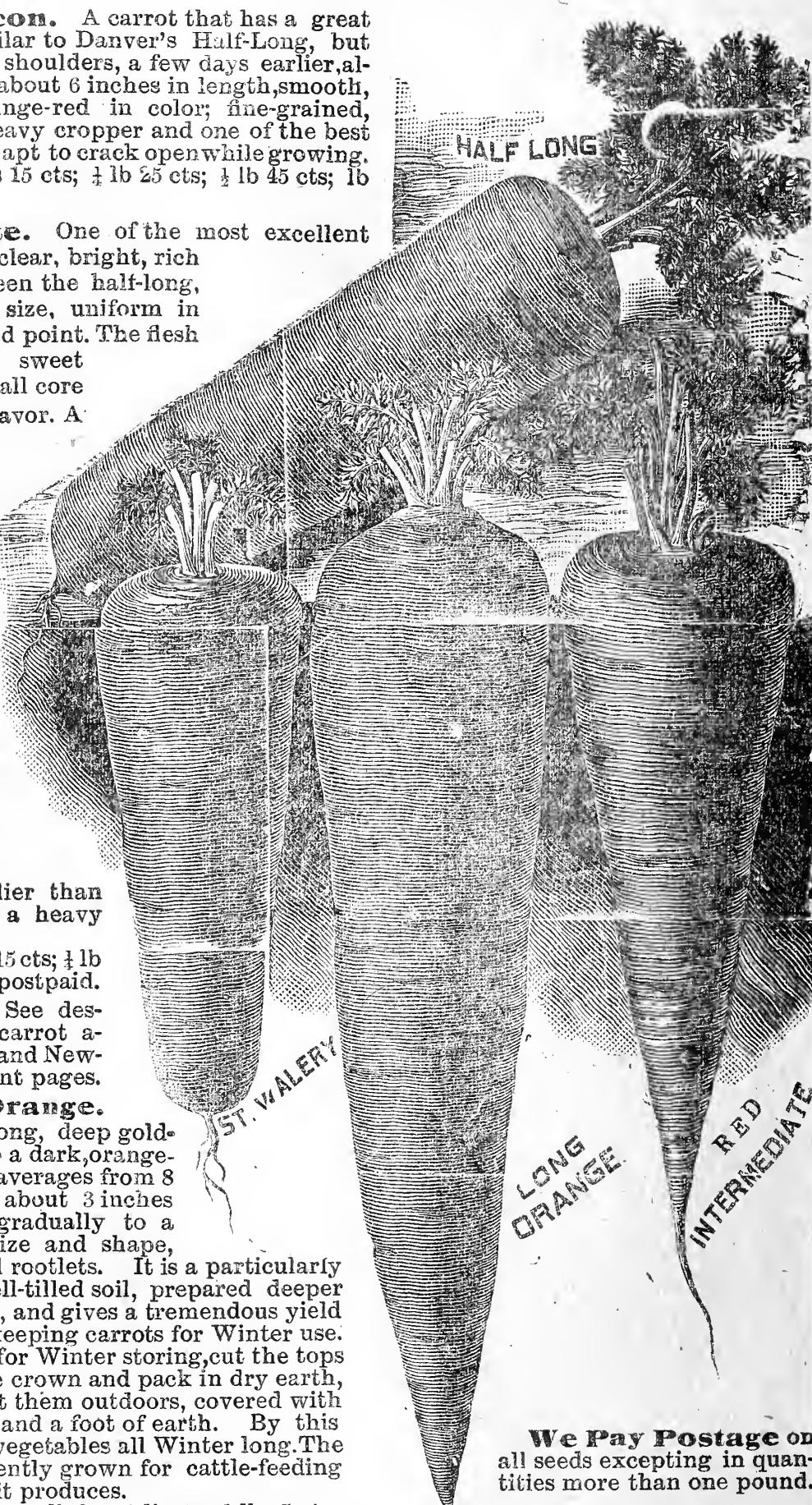
MATURES IN 78 DAYS. A long, deep golden yellow carrot, shading to a dark, orange-red when fully grown. It averages from 8 inches to a foot in length, about 3 inches across the top, tapering gradually to a point, very uniform in size and shape, smooth and free from small rootlets. It is a particularly good variety for a light, well-tilled soil, prepared deeper than for the half-long sorts, and gives a tremendous yield of most delicious, splendid keeping carrots for Winter use. When you prepare carrots for Winter storing, cut the tops off about an inch above the crown and pack in dry earth, or sand, in the cellar; or pit them outdoors, covered with a couple of inches of straw and a foot of earth. By this method you will have fine vegetables all Winter long. The Long Orange is also frequently grown for cattle-feeding because of the heavy crop it produces.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 2 ozs 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 45c; 1 lb 75 cts.

St. Valery. Also called "point-rooted Danver's". A large and handsome carrot, coming between the half-long and the long varieties, about 10 inches in length and from 2 to 3 inches across the top, tapering to a point. In color it is a deep orange, smooth, the flesh sweet and tender, and with very little hard core.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 2 oz 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 35c; 1 lb 65c, postpaid.

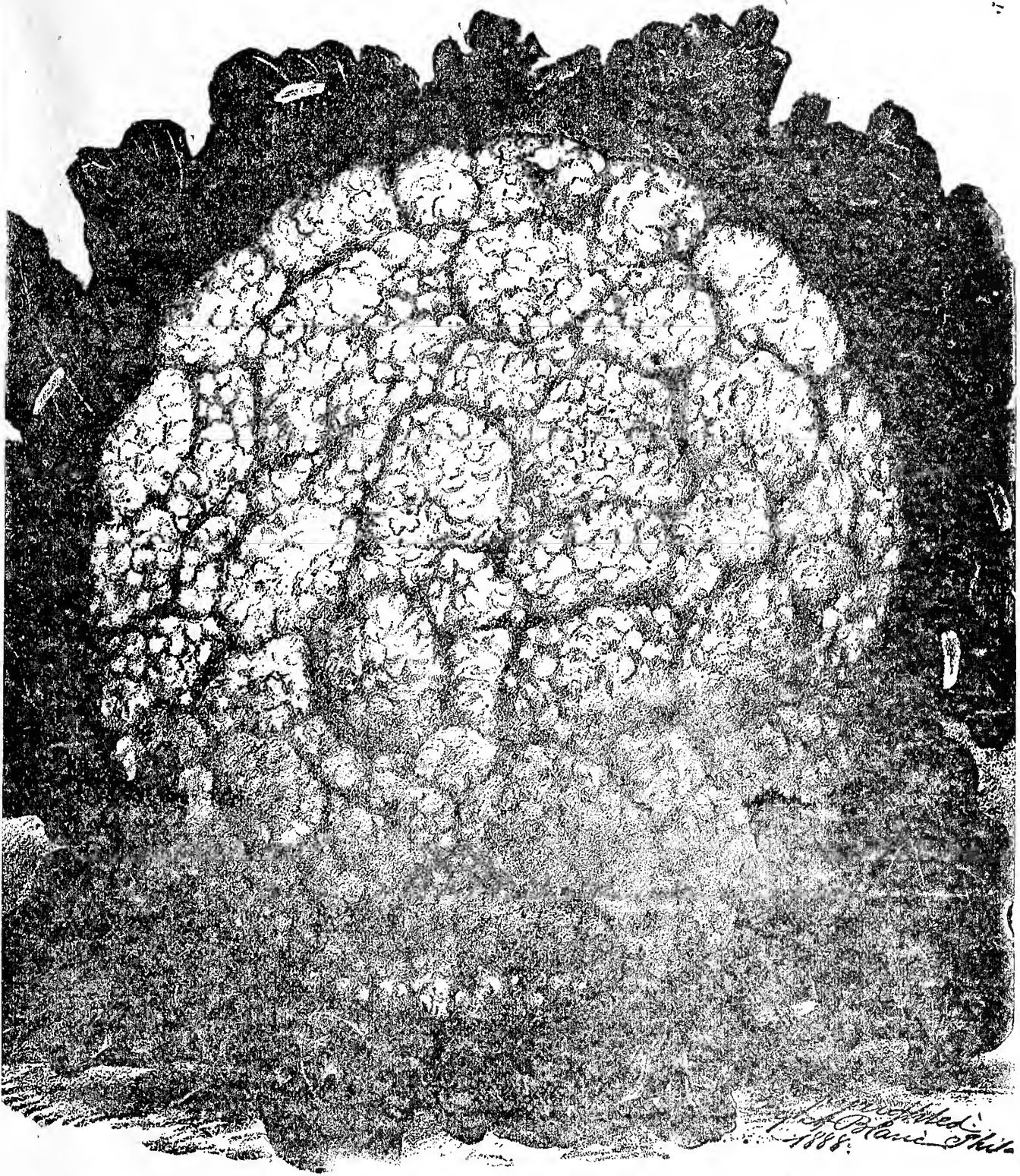
Large White Belgian. For Stock Feeding. The great cattle-feeding carrot crop of Belgium, where population is large, land limited, and every farmer grows only what gives him (Page 60) the greatest returns. There dairymen prize the carrot for the great amount of



We Pay Postage on
all seeds excepting in quantities more than one pound.

saccharine it contains, the desirable flavor it gives to milk, the relish with which cattle eat it, and its immense yield. It is a large carrot, a couple of inches across the shoulder and a foot or more in length, retaining its thickness pretty well all the way down, tapering only slightly to the root. About a third of its length is above ground, so that it is easily cultivated and economically harvested—it is pulled out and does not have to be dug out. Has few little roots, but is smooth and clean and of a creamy white in color, the part above the ground sometimes slightly greenish tinged, the flesh finely grained, sweet and tender. When I was a boy my mother very often boiled and mashed a couple of white carrots along with the yellow ones, for the table, and said that she thought they improved the flavor, and I believe they do.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 35 cts; 1 lb 65 cts.



1888
Plants This

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is a form of cabbage and is descended from the wild cabbage referred to in our story about cabbage. The white, creamy head of the cauliflower is composed of flowers and flower stems, the name meaning stem flower.

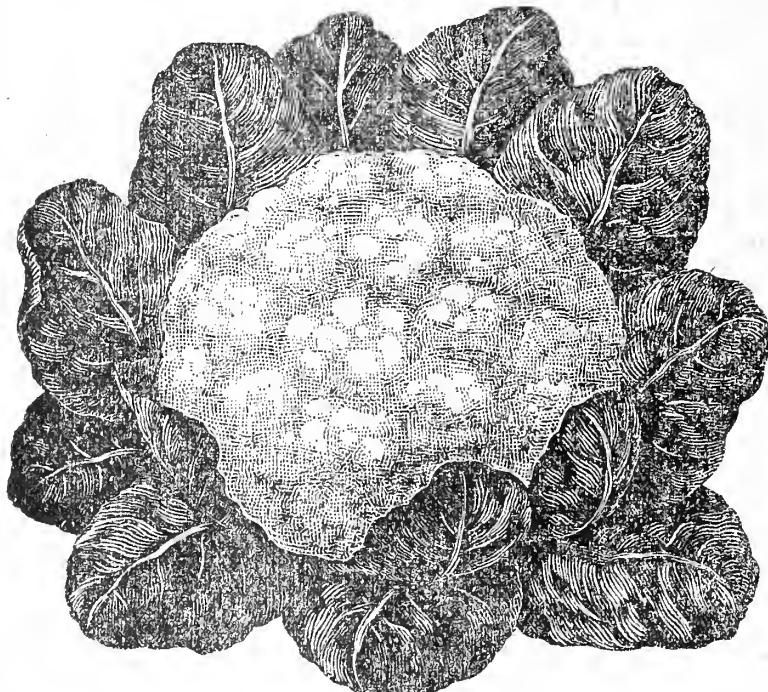
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The idea is to produce a perfect "curd", or head, and, to be perfectly frank with you, this requires considerable more care and attention than to successfully raise cabbage. We might write a lot about cauliflower but we will be as brief as possible. In the first place, cauliflower requires, for production of really satisfactory heads, the sort of heads you would insist on if you bought at market and the quality you would have to take to market if you were offering them for sale, a rich loamy soil well supplied with plant food, in the form of thoroughly rotted stable manure well distributed through the soil. If you use any commercial fertilizer the best is one composed of 3 to 4 percent of nitrogen 6 to 8 percent phosphoric acid and about 10 percent potash. The nitrogen should be in the form of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia and the potash as sulfate of potash. Use about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to 10 feet square, or 500 lbs to the acre. The soil should be such that it does not dry out quickly. (Page 61)

but that will furnish the plants with a constant supply of moisture. Cauliflower plants are not quite so hardy as cabbage plants and they cannot be properly wintered in cold frames. If they are so wintered they will not give such good heads. For the early plants, sow in hot-bed, or greenhouse; for the late crop in the North, sow along a shady side of a building, or where the bed is shaded in any other manner. In this part of Pennsylvania set the plants out at the end of June, or early in July. Set them 18 inches apart in the row, and make the rows as much wider as you need for your method of cultivation, whether hand or horse. Cultivate frequently, and make it shallow, to prevent formation of a crust. The plants must be kept free from insects, by treating the same as for cabbage. As soon as the head is the size of a hen's egg arrange the leaves so as to protect it from discoloration by summer heat and rain; towards maturity you must be particularly careful about this. Tie the leaves over the top. Large growers use different tying colors as an indication of the maturity of the head. Some growers practice giving cauliflower a little more of the commercial fertilizer about a week before the heads have reached maturity. Cauliflowers must be grown outdoors, as they do not like heat and always do best in the cool Spring and Autumn; and they must have a constant supply of moisture. While cauliflower requires more care than any other crop excepting vegetables that must be blanched, it is one of the most delicious for the table and one of the most profitable for market. By all means try cauliflower. An ounce produces 3000 plants.

All Absolutely Highest Quality Imported Denmark Grown Seed

Earliest Snowball. 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. The surest heading, earliest cauliflower for the family garden, as well as for truckers. The plant makes a compact, sturdy growth, with short outside leaves and a medium size head, pure white, solid, and of superb quality. No better cauliflower exists, and nearly all seed planted is of this variety. We import our seed directly from Denmark where it is grown for us especially by one of the most reputable seed growers.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 55 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 90 cts; oz \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$5.95, postpaid.



CAULIFLOWER, DWARF ERFURT

Weitch's Autumn Giant. A vigorous growing plant, with rather a high stem, bearing great quantities of leaves, which surround the large heads and thoroughly protect them against sun and weather, so that they are pure white and of very good quality. Away out West is known as California Wonder.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 18 cts; oz 30 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$1.05, postpaid.

Algiers. A favorite late variety among market gardeners. It is a vigorous grower, with large, bluish green leaves, that produces a very large, solid, white head, late in the Fall, in locations where the weather is cool and the soil very rich. Pkt 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 45 cts; oz 70 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$2.30, postpaid.

C A R D O O N

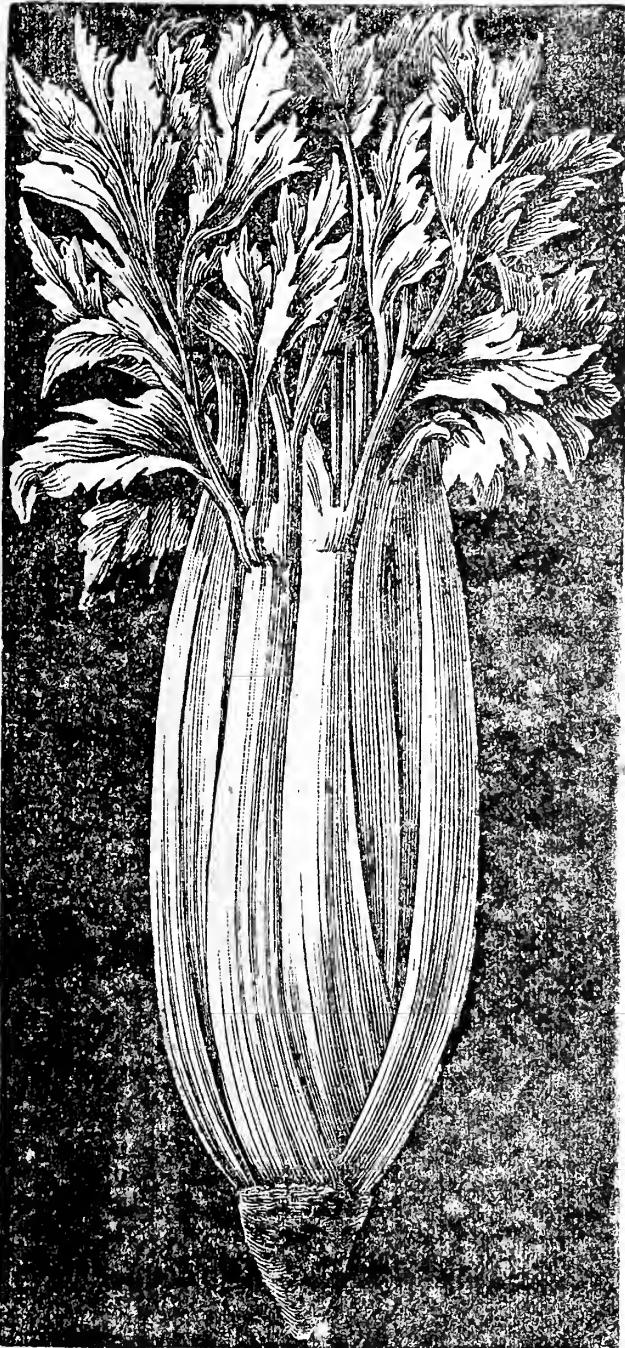
A thistle-like plant of southern Europe, cultivated for the thick leaf-stalk and mid-rib. It is a perennial but not hardy, and, therefore, seed is sown every Spring, either in pots or under glass, or in the open ground where it is to stand, in rich soil with abundance of moisture. When the leaves are nearly full-grown they are tied together near the top, straw piled around them and the soil banked up against them. This is to blanch them, and it requires 2 to 4 weeks. Set plants 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Sometimes grown in trenches like celery used to be planted. Cardoon is comparatively little known in America excepting among foreigners, who prize it highly, and it is at their request particularly that we are offering the seed this year for the first time. Tours is generally conceded to be the best Cardoon. Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 cts, postpaid.

B R O C C O L I

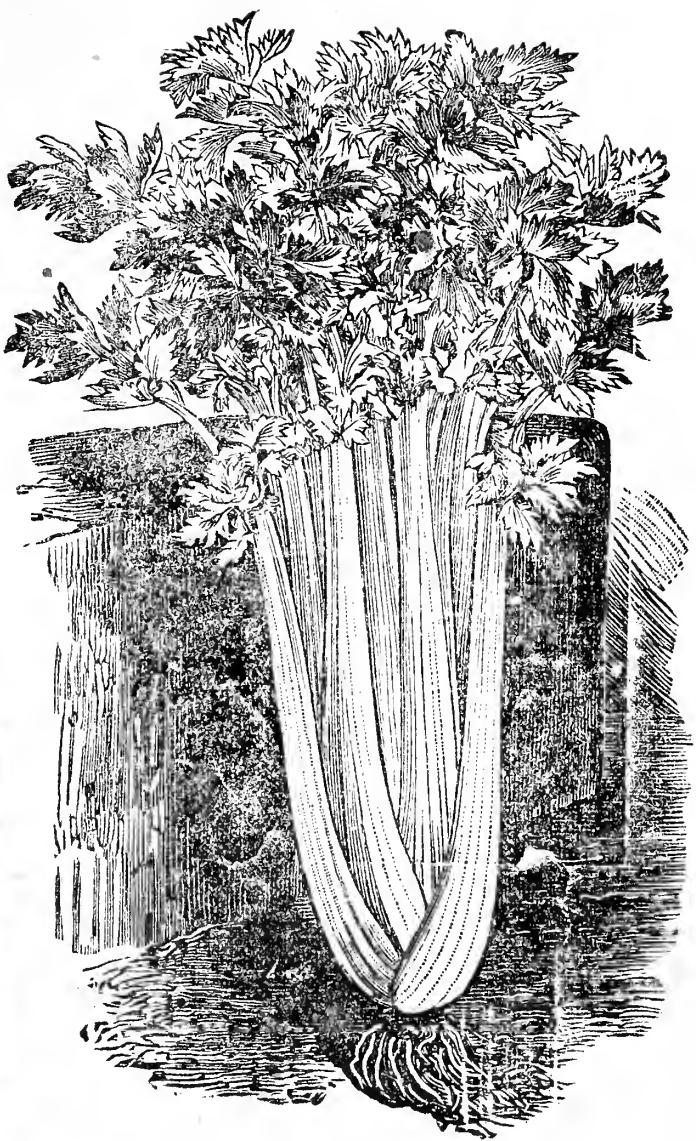
Broccoli is really a long season cauliflower, except that it is somewhat coarser in growth, the heads smaller, and do not form quite so early. It is particularly adaptable for cultivation where the climate is more mild than it is here where we live, so that it can be planted the Summer before and carried through the Winter to form heads early in the following Spring. Sow the seed the same as Autumn cabbage. It is a particularly good crop for the southern and western states where it is easier to grow than cauliflower, and, for pickling purposes, will give a larger return per acre than cauliflower. Farther north and east, if the seed is sown in a hot-bed, or house, in January or February, and plants transplanted in a cold frame, to be set out very early in the Spring, in rich soil, it should produce a nice crop of satisfactory heads in the late Fall. (Page 62) White Cape is the best variety. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts, postpaid.

CELERY

Celery was a luxury that only the rich could afford on their tables until only a very few years ago, but today it is one of the most generally grown and most profitable market vegetable crops. It is one of European origin, the cultivation of which probably began in the Middle Ages and was at first classed with parsley. In 1629, it was mentioned as a rarity in England, and it was not until after 1800 that it began to be a common-vegetable. It is only within the last 35 to 40 years that the splendid varieties of today have been developed, and even later than that, that modern, successful cultivation has been practiced. Today celery is looked upon as a necessity on every dining-table, for eating raw, the coarser parts boiled with milk-dressing, and the leaves for flavoring purposes, and everywhere it is now sold at moderate prices. Thousands of acres, in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, California particularly, are occupied in celery-raising. Celery can follow early crops such



CELERY, WHITE PLUME



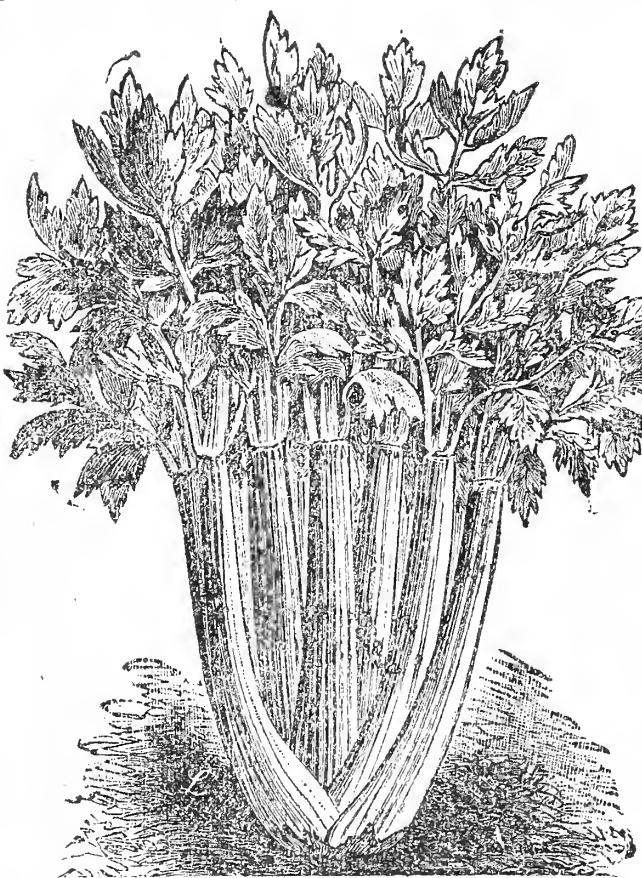
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

as peas, beans, beets, radishes, bunch onions, etc., the soil being thoroughly enriched again before setting the celery.

Muck soil is preferable because celery thrives in soil abounding in vegetable matter, and muck soil is 60 percent at least of the food that celery needs. But celery also is successfully grown in any friable soil adequately provided with moisture, plant-food, and vegetable matter. Such spots of soil are found near every large city throughout the North. Celery can be grown with good results in nearly every home garden, and there is little, if any, excuse for failure of anyone to grow plenty of celery for his own home table. Work your soil up well and give it plenty of manure. Remember that celery roots are not long and manure must be very close to them. Stable manure is best, much preferable to commercial fertilizer, celery growers often using 30 to 40 tons of stable manure to the acre. Even when you have plenty of stable manure it will pay to add a little commercial fertilizer composed of 4 percent nitrogen, 8 percent phosphoric acid and 10 potash, 7 to 8 lbs. to 100 square feet, or 2 tons to the acre. After the plant is well started, cultivate in just a little of the same fertilizer, or nitrate of soda, say a pound to 100 square feet, or 200 lbs to the acre, applications about 3 weeks apart.

SEED. Buy good seed. Poor seed may result in pithy, or hollow stalks for you. We are particularly careful to secure the very best celery seed. An ounce contains about 70,000 seeds, and should, therefore, produce in the neighborhood of 35,000 plants, but the rule is to count on only 10,000 plants from an ounce, because a good deal of celery seed does not germinate, and the little plants are so small that it is hard to make them all grow. Sow in fine soil, cover with muslin so as to keep free from weeds, and try to have your soil always moist but never wet. For early crop sow seed the first of March. Seed can be sown in February, transplanting into frames. Do not cover your seed more than an eighth of an inch, and remove the muslin as soon as the plants begin to come up. Then give them plenty of light, sunshine and fresh air. When the rough leaves appear transplant the seedlings into flats, or beds, an inch and a half apart each way; 2 inches are better. The flats should be about 2 inches deep with an inch of manure in the bottom. Spraying the seedlings several times with Bordeaux Mixture is a precaution against blight. For the late crop sow seed in the open ground, or protected seed-bed, as soon as the soil can

be prepared in the Spring. Nearly all the failures to get good stalks of celery in the home garden are because seed is not sown early enough to have large, sturdy plants in time. If your plants are too high, 5 inches or more, before you set them out, cut off the tops before transplanting. Do not set the plants for the early crop in the open ground in this latitude earlier than May 10th, nor earlier than June 20th for the late crop. For commercial growing the date of planting depends largely on location and variety, many growers do not transplant the late crop until nearly August 1st. But in most parts of the North it is wiser to plant any time around the middle of July. It is of more importance to have your ground in proper condition and your plants right than to plant quite so early. Some intensive growers set the plants 7 to 8 inches apart each way; others 4 inches apart in rows a foot apart. This has the effect of the plants pretty well blanching themselves. This method should not, however, be attempted by anyone save an experienced grower. Generally speaking, 4 to 5 inches apart, in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, are the rule. About 60,000 plants are required for an acre, set 4x24 inches apart; 28 inches apart is better. If horse cultivation is employed more space must be left between the rows if soil instead of boards is used for blanching. Double rows are not advisable. The large, green varieties should be 5 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Quite often early maturing vegetable crops, like radishes, can be run in rows between celery, and they are out of the way before the celery needs so much room. Cultivate frequently, and shallow; keep the dirt out of the hearts, and do not let the weeds grow. Mulching with horse manure is a good idea, 3 or 4 inches thick, it keeps the weeds down, and forms a splendid moisture mulch that pays. Keep well supplied with moisture by irrigation, hose-sprinkling, or watering; water in the evening, or at night, so that the foliage may be dry during the day. Water thoroughly, in order not to have to water too often. There are many ways to blanch celery, with boards, earth, paper, tiles, etc., but most celery is bleached with earth, which should not be applied until September, when the weather is cool. The early crop is blanched mostly with boards, or paper, boards especially. The method of growing celery differs entirely in the South, in Florida particularly. The sowing of the seed is done there in July, August and September, and heavy burlaps, usually old fertilizer sacks, is stretched over the beds to conserve the moisture cool the soil and protect the seeds against the beating of heavy rains. Then the plants are set a little bit farther apart than in the North, 6 to 8 inches, frequently 2 double rows 8 to 10 inches apart, and the blanching is done by means of boards. Also, in the South, commercial fertilizers are preferred, and \$80.00 to \$125.00 per acre are expended for them. In California seed is generally sown in March, April and May, and usually soil is used for blanching. For blight use Bordeaux Mixture freely, beginning with the young plants and following through the growing stage about every 3 weeks.



WINTER QUEEN

American-grown seed costs less money, and for the home garden is every bit as good. But many commercial growers insist on paying the price and having the very finest imported, French-grown seed. And so we offer genuine French-grown, imported seed and it is thoroughly tested and of highest germination. Golden Self-Blanching is a vigorous plant, with large ribs closely set, stocky and robust in growth. It is entirely self-blanching, without any banking up or covering, the large, crisp, tender heart a beautiful, golden yellow. This is one of the most delicious varieties of table celeries for early crops, and it lasts well until after Thanksgiving, free from pithiness and strings, and of a most fascinating flavor, combining everything you want to find in an ideal celery.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.40; lb \$5.25, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching—American-Grown Seed. The only difference is that this is splendid American-grown seed, and is sold at a lower price than the French-grown seed.

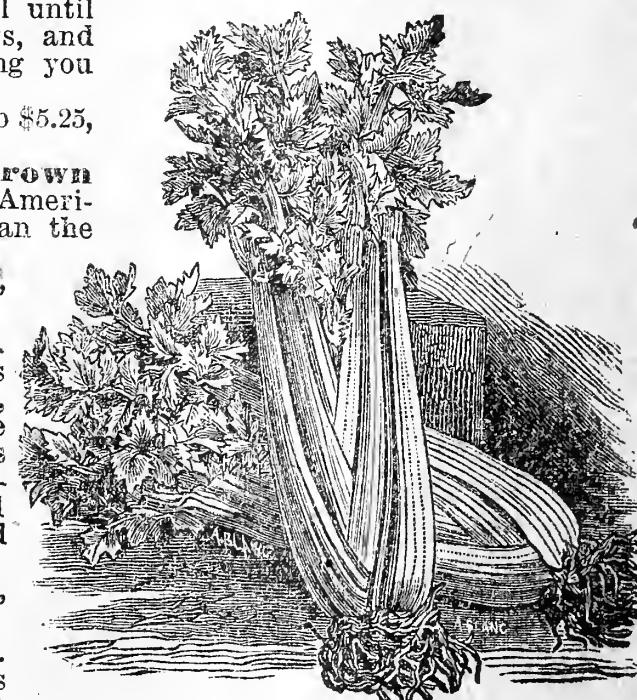
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts; 1-lb \$1.05; lb \$3.75, postpaid.

White Plume. 110 DAYS TO MATURITY. The earliest and most easily blanched celery. Grows very rapidly, making a somewhat thin but tall stalk, with light green leaves, shaded nearly white at the tips. As the plant matures, the stem and leaves bleach white. It is a celery widely grown by market gardeners for the early market, but is not a good Winter keeper and therefore we do not recommend it for the family garden for Winter keeping.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.40, postpaid.

Easy Blanching. MATURES IN 120 DAYS. A splendid second-early variety, ready a few days after Golden Self-Blanching. It is a dwarf, compact celery, a strong, stocky grower, with pale green foliage having a slight yellow tinge, which gives it a self-blanching appearance. The individual stalks are large, thick and solid, with shallow ribs, the heart firm and solid. Easy Blanching is somewhat taller than Golden Self-Blanching but very much like it when blanched, the inner stalks, at a very early stage of growth, self-blanching to a delightful golden yellow, doing away altogether with bother of banking up. Besides, it is one of the best keeping sorts, and if (Page 64) properly stored will last perfectly all Winter. We recommend Easy Blanching to

Golden Self-Blanching—French-Grown Seed. 120 DAYS TO MATURITY.



COLUMBIA

The individual stalks are large, thick and solid, with shallow ribs, the heart firm and solid. Easy Blanching is somewhat taller than Golden Self-Blanching but very much like it when blanched, the inner stalks, at a very early stage of growth, self-blanching to a delightful golden yellow, doing away altogether with bother of banking up. Besides, it is one of the best keeping sorts, and if (Page 64) properly stored will last perfectly all Winter. We recommend Easy Blanching to

everyone, particularly to those who have been growing White Plume and want something better. Easy Blanching is one of the very good blight-resisting varieties.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 35 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.25; lb \$4.70, postpaid.

Columbia. Another splendid second-early variety, following Golden Self-Blanching and maturing about the same time as Easy Blanching. It is of dwarf habit, compact in growth the stalks extra thick, round, smooth, marvelously crisp, and of a delightful nutty flavor, blanching almost snow-white, the heart tinged with gold. Columbia not only has the advantage of being in perfect condition to follow Golden Self-Blanching, or Easy Blanching, but it is an excellent keeper, lasting in first-class condition through the Winter. It resembles Golden Self-Blanching very much, giving splendid satisfaction wherever grown and is highly recommended.

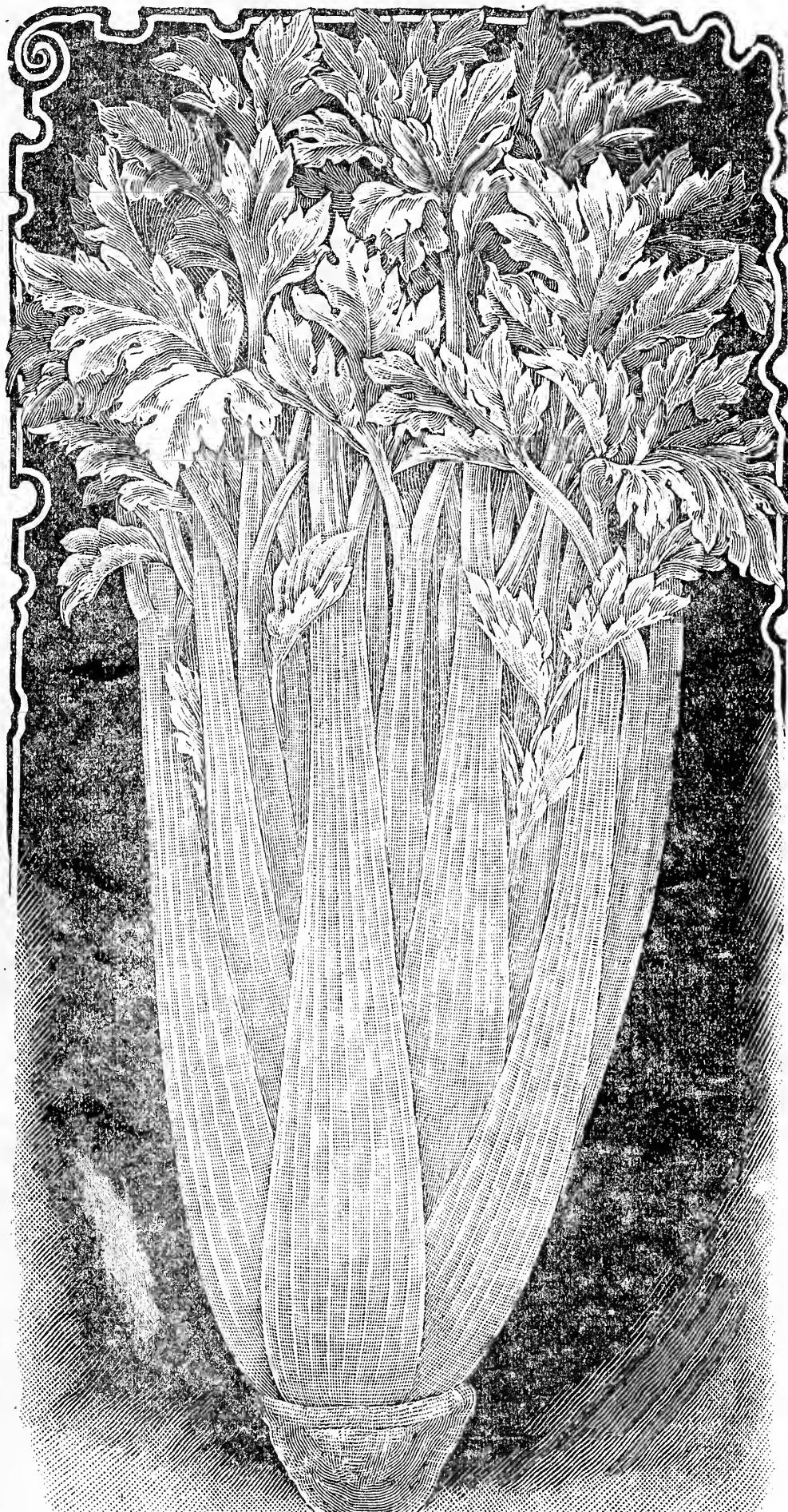
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.05; lb 3.75, postpaid.

Emperor. Please read full description on one of the front pages among Vegetable Novelties and Newer Things.

Winter Queen. One of the finest, dwarf, winter celeries ever known. It is very similar to Golden Self-Blanching, but is a rich green color like Giant Pascal, but more easily blanched to a pure, snow-white, and is ready for markets quite a little earlier in the Fall than Pascal. It makes a large inch of extra heavy stalks and a large heart, the stalks all of even length, presenting a handsome appearance when bunched for market, and they are exceptionally brittle and of fine flavor. A standard variety now widely known in preference to some of the older sorts.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts; lb 2.00, postpaid.

Giant Pascal. 5 DAYS TO MATURITY. Standard Fall and Winter celery for home-growing, nearby market, and for shipping rather short distances, but not recommended for shipping long distances on account of its tender stalks. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, of stocky habit, with medium length, solid, thick stalks that are nearly round at the top but flattened towards the root.



EASY BLANCHING

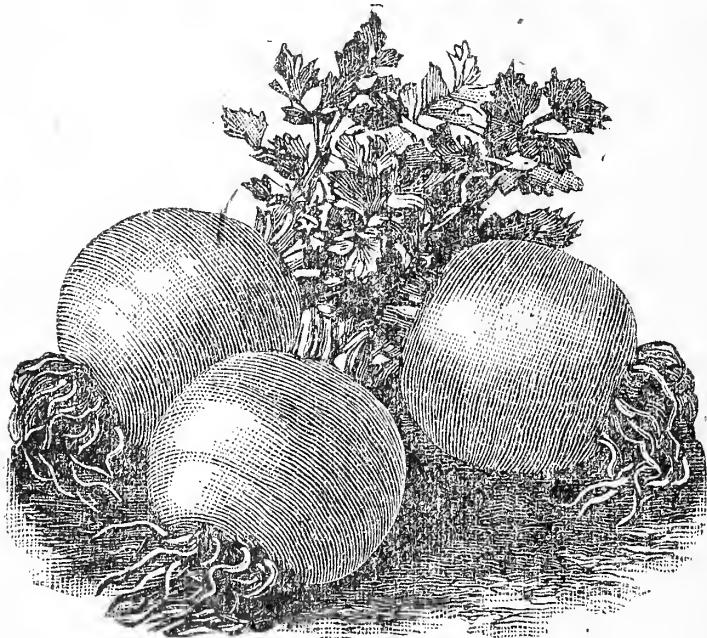
They blanch to a golden yellow, are crisp, very tender, and keep well through the Winter.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.25.

Dwarf Golden Heart. One of the very best celeries for the home as well as for the main-crop for Fall and Winter use by commercial growers. It is a half-dwarf, compact variety forming large bunches of very solid, crisp, deliciously nutty flavored stalks, with a solid heart. Dwarf Golden Heart blanches to a lovely golden yellow, and is a variety that we cannot recommend to our friends too highly; we grow it ourselves for our own table, and are entirely pleased with it. It is also an excellent Winter keeper.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERIAC--Turnip-Rooted Celery



variety, the roots being almost globe-shaped. cellar, or properly packed underground.

A variety of celery distinct from all others, grown for its edible root, which somewhat resembles a turnip, and is used for boiling and for flavoring soups, stews, and other dishes. It has been grown in the United States for more than 100 years, and ought to be more extendedly known than it is. The seed should be planted in the house, in seed flats, shallow, and be kept moist and moderately warm. It takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Seedlings should be transplanted as soon as they are large enough to handle, and be set out in the garden when 3 to 4 inches in height, in rows 8 to 10 inches apart each way. For horse cultivation plant 6 inches apart in 2 foot rows, hoeing frequently to keep them growing. The roots are produced below the surface, require no earthing up and are ready to eat when an inch and a half in diameter. Moist, mellow, well-manured soil is needed to grow perfectly, but it will do quite satisfactorily in almost any well cultivated garden with liberal moisture and kept free from weeds.

Giant Smooth Prague is the best variety, the roots being almost globe-shaped. Can be kept for Winter use if put away in a dry cellar, or properly packed underground. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts, postpaid

CHICKORY, or French Endive for Salad

One of the most delicious of all Winter salads, and a great demand is growing up for it in the markets of the eastern states. However, our truckers have given it so little attention that most of our Chickory is imported from France and other European countries. Sow the seed in May or June, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to 9 inches in the row. In October lift the roots, trim off the leaves about half an inch from the crown, lay them horizontally in the cellar, covering with a foot of dry soil. In the Winter, when you want the salad, set the roots closely, upright, in a deep box, in a warm cellar or room, and cover absolutely from light. In from 3 to 4 weeks perfectly white leaves will have grown 6 inches in length, and they are ready for the table. It is a most delightful salad, served throughout the Winter in all leading restaurants, and on many home tables. If the roots are not disturbed they will continue to produce new leaves for weeks. Those who are fond of salads, and who is not, should certainly try chickory.

Witloof Chickory is the variety best suited for salad purposes. It looks somewhat like a cos lettuce, and is served like a lettuce salad, but is also sometimes boiled as greens. When washing, heat the water slightly.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts, postpaid

Large Rooted. A variety that has very thick, long, straight roots, often 14 inches in length and 2 inches through, mostly used for mixing with ground coffee, the roots being cut in thin slices, roasted, and then ground. Some people in America prefer a little chickory mixed with their coffee, but in Europe, especially in France, it is the rule to add chickory.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts, postpaid

SWEET CORN For Roasting Ears

Corn, as we know it, is classified as maize, from a Spanish word, maiz, derived from a name Mahiz, which Columbus adopted for this cereal from the Haytians in 1492. The strange thing is that maize has never yet been found wild, the nearest thing to it so far discovered being teosinte, a grass grown in Mexico. But a perfect ear has been found in Peru, 85 feet above the present sea level, which geologists tell us proves that it was grown more than one hundred thousand years ago. It is quite probable, therefore, that maize, or corn, is of American origin, in Mexico undoubtedly, and that some day we shall discover just exactly what its ancestry is. However that may be, the use of corn as a food was quickly learned by Europeans from the Indians who they found inhabiting America, the New World, and it was by them designated as Indian corn.

the Indian being gradually dropped until today it is known simply as corn. A number of forms of cooking corn, such as hominy, samp, succotash, were also adopted from the Indians. Sweet corn, with which we have to do in this Catalogue, according to records, was first introduced into Massachusetts, around Plymouth, by the Indians of the Susquehanna in 1779. Up to 1854 only two varieties were known. After that its development was rapid, because in 1899, 61 distinct varieties are said to have been listed. The consumption of sweet corn in the United States and Canada today is tremendous, the last available statistics showing 14,321,000 cases, or nearly 350,000,000 individual cases were put up in factories, to say nothing of the enormous quantity eaten on the ear, canned, and dried at home. And

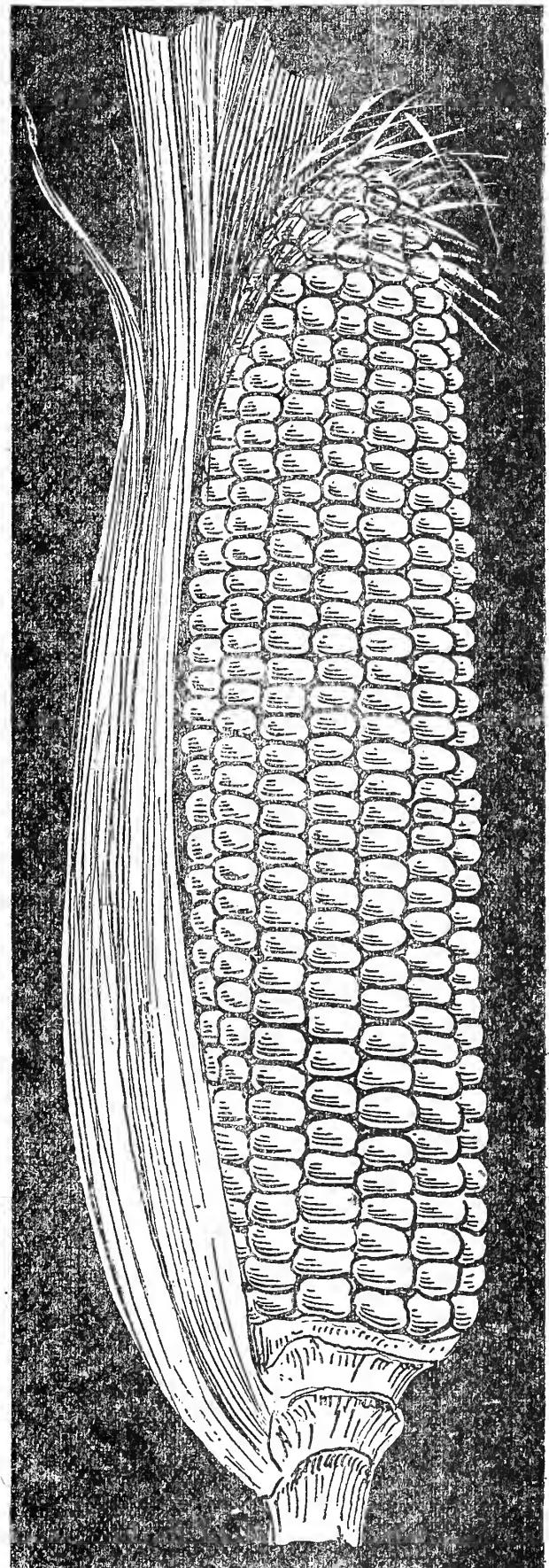
practically all this enormous supply, probably very nearly double today, if not more, was consumed by the people of the United States and Canada, as very little was sent abroad.

GOOD S E E D.
Great care should be exercised in procuring good, plump, well-ripened and thoroughly seasoned seed of early maturing strains. For this reason we are especially careful in the selection and growth of our seed ears.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. In the North, sweet corn should be planted as early as possible after all reasonable risk of loss from frosts or rotting of the seed in the cold soil has passed. May 10 is just about as early as planting should be thought of here at Lapark. Although in an early Spring it is worth while to take a chance in one of the earlier good spells. The garden should be dug deeply, and the soil thoroughly worked up, for a depth of 3 inches it should be like a dust mulch for best corn conditions. Sow the seed from 1 to 2 inches deep, varying according the dryness and looseness of the soil, in rows from 2 to 3½ feet apart, according to variety, space and method of cultivation, the kernels 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Press the soil down firmly over the top of the seed, and make successive plantings from 10 days to 2 weeks apart up to the second week in July. A pint of

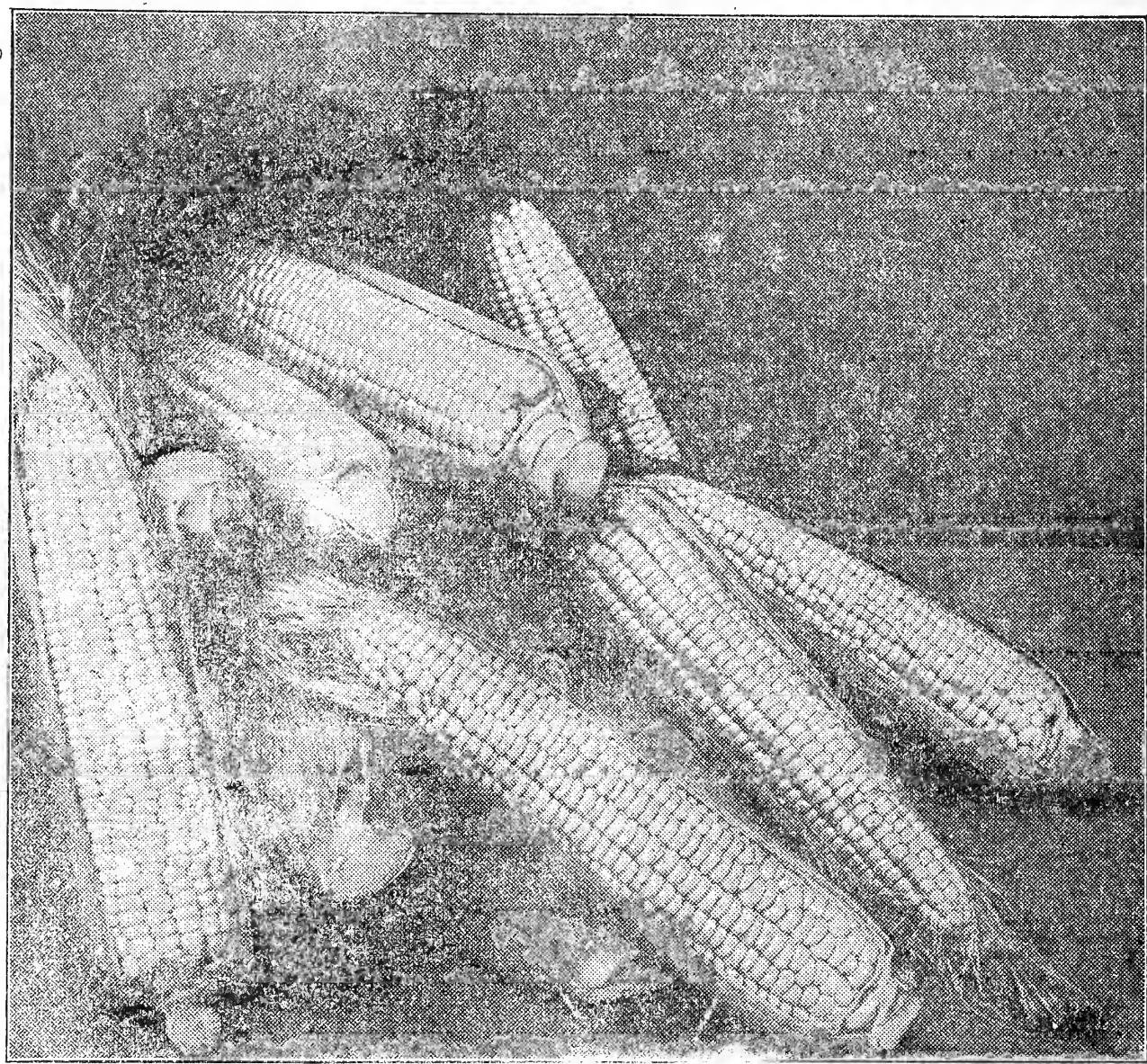
seed, 3 to 4 inches apart will plant about 200 feet of row or 100 hills. If planted 18 hills make them 3 feet apart each way and sow 5 grains to a hill. Thin to from 8 inches to a foot in rows according to the variety. Cultivate frequently a couple of inches deep near the plant and twice as deep between the rows, gradually increase the depth of the cultivation between the rows, and throw the soil up toward the plants to a depth sufficient to cover all roots and support the stalk. Keep down the weeds. In the field, rows should be from 3 feet to 3½ feet, but whether in the garden or in the field, the soil should be thoroughly prepared and enriched with stable manure, with addition of commercial fertilizer varying in quantity according to the natural richness of the soil, but it must be mixed thoroughly with the soil before planting. Use a fertilizer containing a heavy percentage of nitrogen in a quickly available form.

DISEASES AND INSECTS. Smut is prevalent in some gardens. There is no remedy except to cut off affected parts and remove them so that the disease will



LAPARK MAMO-PEQUEA SUGAR

not attack other plants. Blight, indicated by wilting and drying up of the whole plant, is troublesome in 3 or 4 states, but there is no known remedy. The corn worm, known in the South as the cotton-ball worm, does quite a little damage. It burrows in the tender, green corn, ruining the ear for either canning or marketing. Weekly spraying with equal weight powdered lead arsenate and lime is proving effective. For choice corn, keep the suckers pulled off.



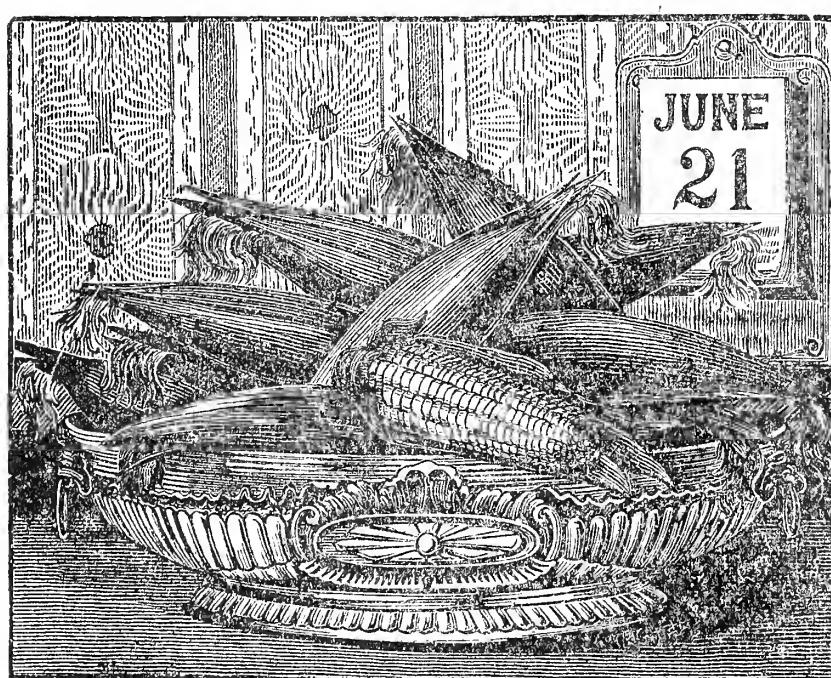
LAPARK EARLY SUGAR MOUNTAIN

Lapark Mam-o-Pequea Sugar. 65 DAYS TO THE TABLE. The earliest, largest-ear ed, snowiest white sweet corn we have to offer. It is a 10 to 12 rowed variety, the ear averaging

for us close to 8 inches in length, the grains very large, tender, retaining their intense white color when cook ed, and of sweet, agreeable flavor. The stalk is about 4 feet in height, and bears, on an average, 2 splendid ears. We catalogued this variety for the first time 2 years ago and it is giving very excellent satisfaction to the many hundreds of customers who are gradually increasing the amount of seed they order. It is strictly for early crops.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 9 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 38 cts; pint 45 cts; quart 60 cts; (by express, receiver to pay charges; 10 lbs \$1.40; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts a pound.

First On The Table. A new and very fine, earliest of all sugar corn, that we listed in our Catalogue last year for the first time, but neither described it nor offered it for sale, because, at the last moment, we could not spare the seed. You will find it fully written up this year among our Novelties and Newer Things on



MAMMOTH EARLIEST WHITE CORY

one of the front pages of this Catalogue.

Golden Bantam. 68 DAYS TO MATURITY. A quite old variety of corn that has become

very popular during the last few years under its name, Golden Bantam. It is one of the earliest, sweetest, most delicious, productive and satisfactory sweet corns grown. Some people object to it on account of its rich, golden color, and have an idea it is old and tough because it is yellow. On the contrary, it is one of the most tender ears one can put a tooth into, never needing scoring or to be cut off and criticisms are promptly set at rest by the eating of a single ear. On the market, in some parts of the country, objections are made to the small ear, but that, too, is no longer mentioned after a first trial, and anyone who has Golden Bantam to sell is soon cleared out. The stalks grow only from 3 to 4 feet in height, bearing 2 to 3 perfect ears from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, 8 rowed, the kernels extremely large and easily detached from the cob. This is one of the especially best varieties for the home garden, and many of our friends sow it every two weeks from first planting until the last to the exclusion of all other sorts and it does equally well all through the season. Our seed is the choicest Michigan grown, of strongest germination test and quickest maturing qualities.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs 11 cts lb, by express.

Lapark Early Sugar Mountain. A very early and very large-eared sugar sweet corn, introduced by us last year, and that has made so splendidly good for the few hundred customers to whom we were able to spare a trial packet last year, that we recommend it for a good, liberal planting this season. The stalks grow about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, bearing close to the ground, two ears, as a rule about 9 inches in length, well filled right to the very tip, with splendidly large, exquisitely tender, juicy, sweet and pure white grains quite like Stowell's Evergreen in delicious flavor. It is a variety of genuine sugar corn that can be planted very early. You will be pleased with it.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 28 cts; pint 45 cts; qt 60 cts, postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts a pound.

De Lue's Golden Giant. The only criticism of any consequence made by admirers of Golden Bantam is that the ear is not twice as large as it is good, and, therefore, strenuous efforts have been made by corn-growing specialists to produce a variety with all the good qualities of Golden Bantam but with a larger ear. DeLue's Golden Giant is the nearest approach to success. Last year we offered it for the first time and stated that, instead of 8 rows as in Golden Bantam, De Lue's Golden Giant ran from 12 to 16 rows, and that the length of the ear was 8 inches. Another celebrated grower claims that the ears average with him 11 inches in length, well filled from butt to tip, with rich, tender, golden yellow grains. De Lue's Golden Giant, therefore, actually yields from 2 to 3 times as much corn as a stalk of Golden Bantam, and has the market requisite of a large, handsome ear, but we will be perfectly frank in saying that it is not yet as sweet, or as delicious in flavor as Golden Bantam. Given it a colored picture in this year's Catalogue. cts; qt 58 cts, postpaid: (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.95; 25 to 50 lbs 18 cts per pound.)

Howling Mob. Largest Eared Second-Early Sugar Corn, and one of the most deliciously tender, pure white varieties, maturing in about 70 days from planting, or about a week later than the earliest sorts. The ears are 8 to 10 inches in length, with 16 rows of large, broad, sweet, snowy-white grains of exquisite quality. The stalks grow about 5 feet in height, yielding 2 (Page 69)

to a stalk, well covered with husks, so that it is not bothered very much by worms. Howling Mob is becoming more and more popular and has made a place for itself that its merits entitle it to hold permanently. We urge you all to try it.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 7 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 28 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid; 10 lbs by express \$1.35; 25 to 50 lbs, by express. 12 cents per lb.

M a i n -
month Earliest White Cory. 65 DAYS
To MATURITY. A splendid, very early, large-eared, pearly white sweet corn, the ears 10 to 12 rowed, and 7 to 10 inches in length, the grains large. This is the most improved strain of the old, standard, White Cory, grown everywhere because it can be planted early, matures so quickly, and gives such a large,



HOWLING MOB

But it is so good a variety that we have
Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 25 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 58 cts, postpaid: (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.95; 25 to 50 lbs 18 cts per pound.)

fine ears of such desirable quality. Planted a great deal by truckers for early market, where it is in big demand at a fine price by those who want an early, pure white ear, sweet and tender.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; (by express, receiver to pay express charges; 10 lbs \$1.65; 25 to 50 lbs 15 cts per pound.)

Kendall's Early Giant. Quite like Howling Mob in size, appearance and quality, so nearly like it indeed that, were it not for the fact that some of our customers are so much attached to it, we would drop it out of our Catalogue in favor of Howling Mob.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts.

Minnesota. One of the old, well-known, second-early sugar corns, the ears about 8 inches long, with 8 rows of extra broad, large kernels, very sweet, tender, juicy and of most excellent flavor. We know of one corn-grower who faithfully tries all the newer varieties, but who has turned them all down and, for 15 years at least, has grown nothing but Early Minnesota for his second-early and mid-season table purposes.

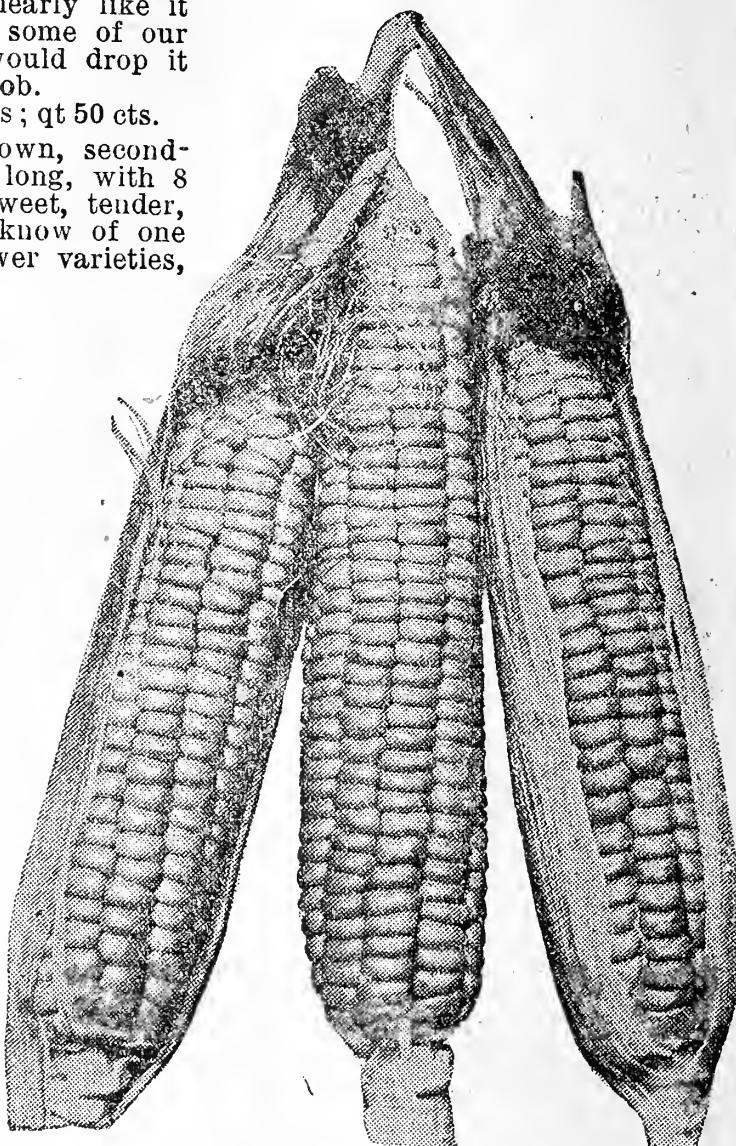
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs \$1.50, 25 to 50 lbs 14 cts per pound, by express.)

Metropolitan. Introduced by Henderson and pushed by that seedsman as his best, largest, sweetest, biggest yielding, earliest sweet corn. It comes along after the very early varieties, makes a strong stalk 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with numerous narrow, very dark green leaves, bearing ears 8 to 9 inches in length, set well down and of 10 to 15 rows of large, deep grains which are very tender, sweet and exquisitely rich. On account of the heavy husks it remains tender and milky for an unusually long period.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 18 cts; pt 28 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid; (by express, 10 lbs \$1.35; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts per pound.)

Black Mexican. A medium early variety that has a great many admirers. We have not catalogued it heretofore, and are doing so now at the request of our customers. It grows 6 feet in height, the ears 8 inches in length, with 8 to 10 rows of large, rather flat grains, bluish-purple to black in color. Very sweet, tender and delicious for the table, cooking pure white in color.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.

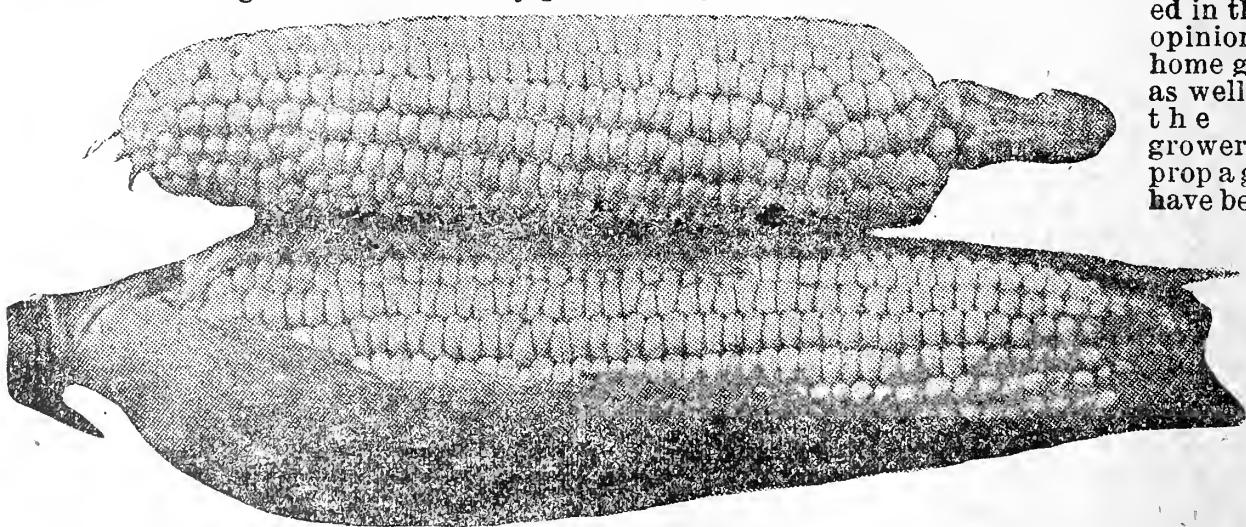


EARLY MINNESOTA

THE THREE EVERGREEN SUGAR CORNS

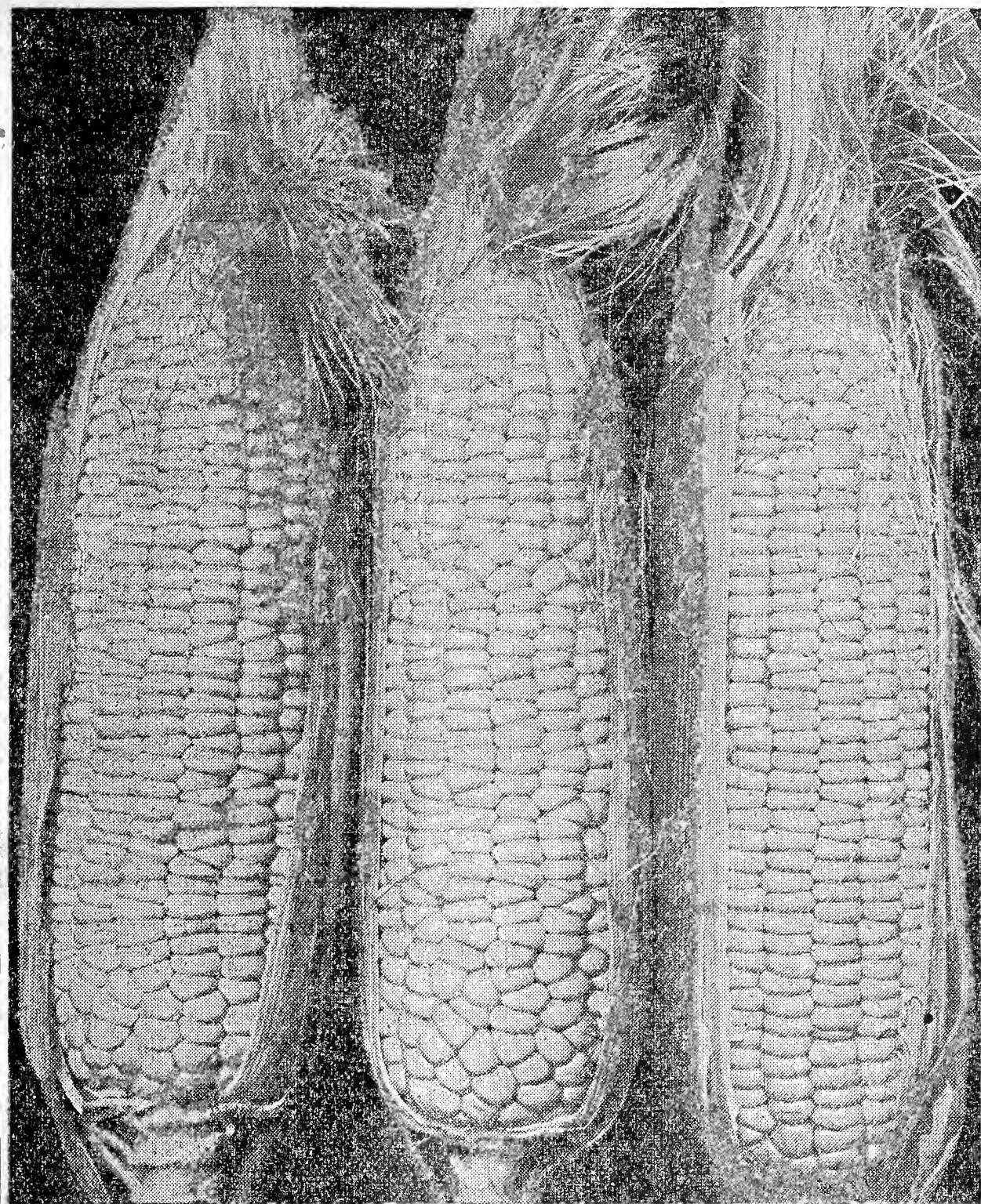
Stowell's Evergreen. Introduced 60 years ago, still maintains its supremacy as the standard mid season and late sweet corn for all purposes. Many other varieties have been introduced but Evergreen is more widely grown today than ever before. So strongly is it entrenched in the good opinion of the home gardener as well as with the market grower, that propagators have been busy

for years developing strains of Evergreen that would mature earlier and



BANTAM EVERGREEN

that would compete also with Golden Bantam. All three Evergreens are now permanently standardized, we therefore offer this season the most carefully selected seed of each, as follows:



EARLY EVERGREEN

METROPOLITAN

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Three Leading Sugar Corns

Do They Not Make You Long For Corn Time?

This is one of the finest photographs we have ever seen of corn in the ear. We do wish we might have had it in colors, or at least on plate paper, but with a catalogue as large as ours, and so many copies being wanted, we have to use our very fast rotary printing presses that will print only on paper like this and permit use of somewhat coarse-screen half-tone cuts, and not too black or too much ink.

SEED IN QUANTITY

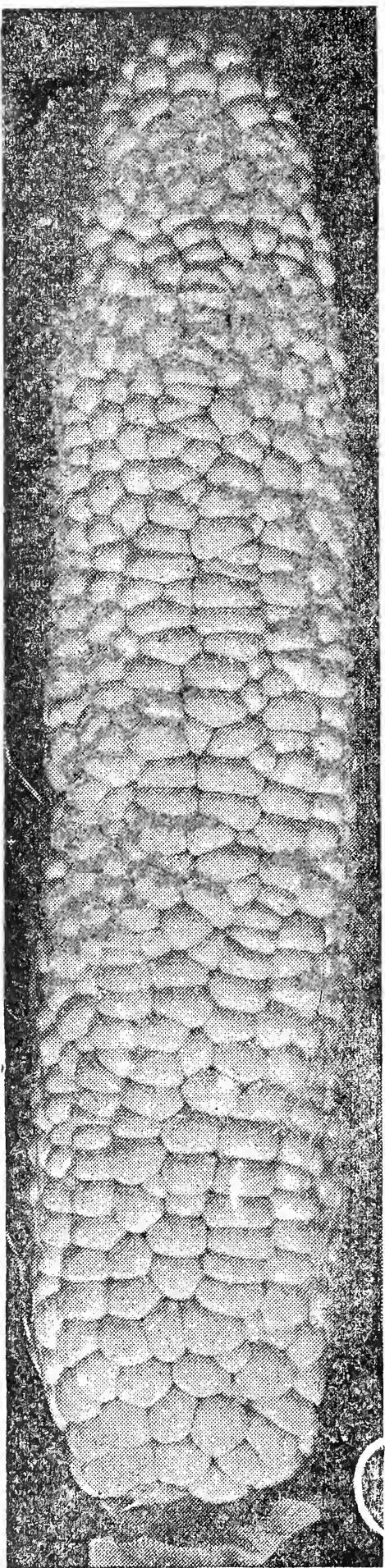
Truckers and Growers Please Take Notice

In varieties of seed used in quantities we have here and there included specially low prices for shipments in bulk by express. But we shall be glad to give prices on additional items, or to send you

An Estimate of Prices on Your Requirements

We handle only first grade seed and our prices are right. Please write us.

(Page 71)



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—GENUINE
LAPARK STRAIN OF THIS LUSCIOUS
SUGAR CORN

Page 72

Rice's Early Evergreen. A very productive strain of excellent quality. The ears almost as large as Stowell's Evergreen, about 8 inches in length, made up of 14 to 16 rows of somewhat narrower grains. It is ready for the table a few days ahead of Stowell's, and therein lies its particular value.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 14 cts per lb.)

Bantam Evergreen. A cross between Stowell's Evergreen and Golden Bantam to produce an earlier strain of Evergreen, ready for the table at the same time as Howling Mob, of the rich, golden yellow that Golden Bantam has made so popular. It is a splendid variety for those who like yellow corn. The ears 8 inches in length, with from 12 to 14 rows of rather broad grains, deep, tender, exceeding sweet and fine flavored.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 15 cents per lb.)

Stowell's Evergreen. Its unparalleled qualities are so perfectly known to everyone that description is almost unnecessary. It is said to be a fact that more Evergreen is grown than of all other varieties of sweet corn. It takes about 90 days to mature, and in the extreme north only those should grow it who know from experience that they can mature it in their part of the country before frost. The magnificent large ears are from 8 to 10 inches in length with from 16 to 18 rows of broad, deep, light-colored white grains that are most tender, juicy and marvelously sweet. Stowell's Evergreen is so superb in quality, productive in quantity and retains its tenderness and fitness for the table so very long that it is not only the standard variety for the home garden and the trucker, but also for canning factories. We are fortunate in having an especially fine strain of Michigan-grown Evergreen seed.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 14 cts per lb.)

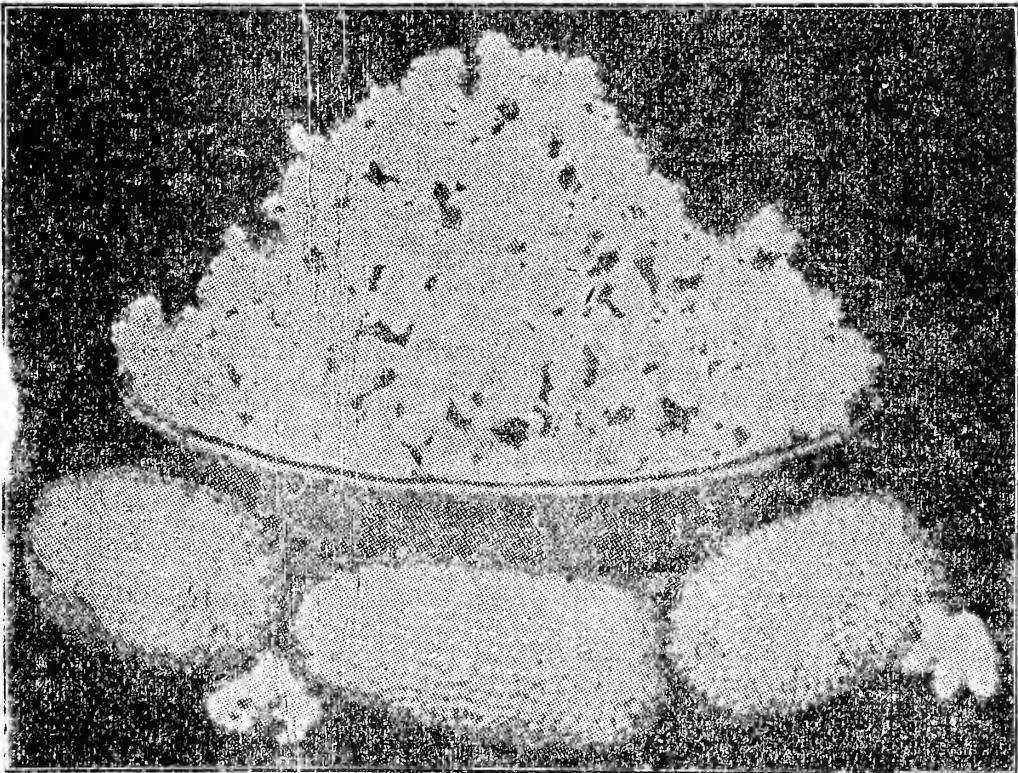
Country Gentleman. The only competitor Stowell's Evergreen has as the leading is sweet corn. Sometimes Country Gentleman is catalogued as Shoe Peg and Ne Plus Ultra, but it is neither one nor the other, but a very decided improvement on both of them. You are all familiar with the ear, unlike any other, not in rows at all. The length of the ear is 6 inches, filled solidly with small, but very deep grains, exquisitely tender, excessively juicy, sweet as sugar, and one of the most refined flavor. Country Gentleman is a tall growing corn, about 6 feet, frequently producing 3 or 4 ears to a stalk, maturing along with Stowell's Evergreen, or in about 12 weeks. Country Gentleman has earned such a reputation for itself that in the leading restaurants in large cities and at the prominent hotels of the country it is printed on the late Summer's menus under its name, Count Gentleman, instead of simply as sweet corn, and both in the local markets and at the great city markets it commands an extra price, and is, therefore, very profitable to grow, and every garden should contain some Country Gentleman. Some farmers have contracts for growing Country Gentleman exclusively for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusive trade that will have only the best of everything.

Pkt 5 cts 2 ozs 9 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 20 cts pt 30 cts qt 50 cts postpaid (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.60 25 to 50 lbs 15 cts per lb.)

POP CORN

Pop Corn can be planted closer than sweet corn, particularly Tom Thumb, which quite dwarf. It can be planted earlier, slower in germinating but matures earlier. Should be planted 1½ to 2 inches in depth, or even 3 inches in a very dry season. Shallow cultivation is necessary to avoid cutting roots. After you have picked the ripe ears, pop corn must be thoroughly dried. There are many varieties; we offer the best.

White Rice. The most generally known variety and very productive. The ears are 4 to 8 inches in length, the kernels deep, tapering and pointed. When popped it makes a large, very white grain with practically no core. It is a late maturing pop corn, but is



LAPARK GOLDEN HULLESS

so good and so reliable and dependable that it is used almost exclusively for popping to sell in stores, on the street, etc.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid.

White Pearl. Matures a little earlier than White Rice, with same sized ears, but the kernels are round and silvery white in color. Many people prefer White Pearl to all other varieties.

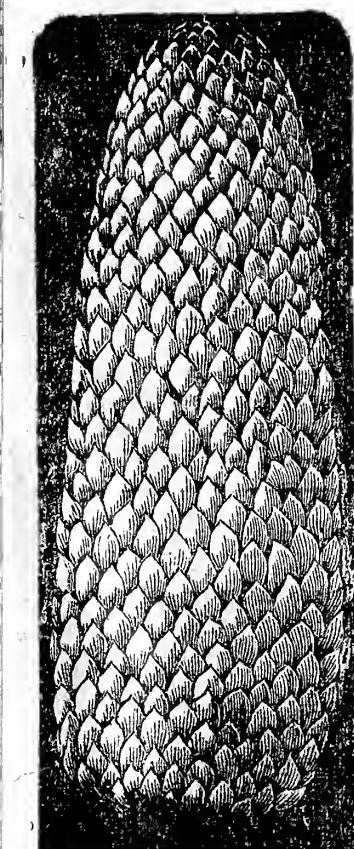
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.

Black Beauty. A new variety which ripens earlier than any other pop corn. The ears are fair, average size and the kernels round, smooth, without sharp points. When popped it makes a large, tender though crisp grain. The grains on the ears are black, but they are white when popped.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 55 cts, postpaid.

Tom Thumb, or Australian Hullless. Also known as Japanese Rice and Bumble Bee. It is a dwarf growing sort yielding heavily, many of the ears being as thick as they are long, the kernels similar to White Rice but longer and thinner, and pearliest white in color. This is a sure popping variety, opening up a delicious, creamy white, free from hulls, toughness and hardness, and of the most melting, enticing flavor.

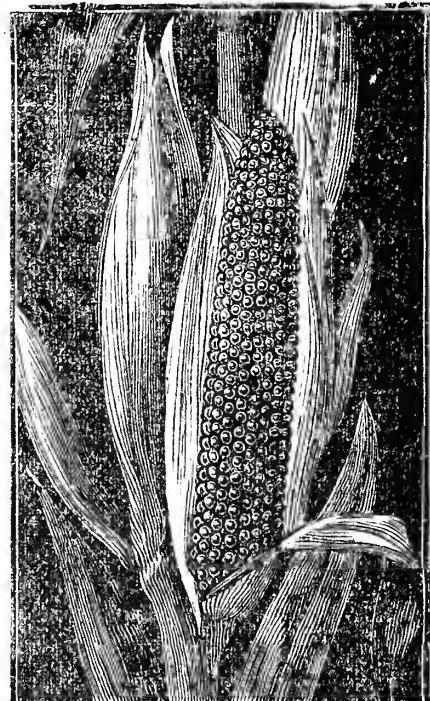
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.



WHITE RICE

Lapark Golden Hullless. A tall growing variety, reaching a height of 6 feet, with thick ears filled with clear, bright yellow grains which pop perfectly, opening lily-white, contrasting attractively with the glints of gold formed by the only little specks of the hulls remaining after popping.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 25 cts; pt 40 cts; qt 65 cts, postpaid.



WHITE PEARL



CORN SALAD

Fetticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce". 65 Days to Maturity. A very mild and palatable salad of excellent quality that originated in southern Europe, or northern Africa, and that has been used in the United States for more than 100 years. It grows about 4 to 6 inches in height. The seed should be sown in earliest Spring with the first sowing of lettuce, and occasionally thereafter. For very early Spring use, sow the seed in September and cover the little plants with a light mulch, wintering them just like spinach. Sow in drills a foot to 18 inches apart, shallow, in soil that has been worked thoroughly, and give them plenty of moisture. The leaves may be eaten green, or be blanched, as you please. There are several sorts in Europe, but in this

country only one is generally used. Corn Salad is not so tasty as cress or lettuce, but is preferred to both of them by those who want a very mild salad. It is frequently served mixed with lettuce, water cress, or mustard, and sometimes it is boiled like spinach. Very easy to grow, has no insect enemies, and an ounce will plant 150 feet. We sold a great deal more seed last season than ever before showing that corn salad is becoming quite popular.

Large Seeded Dutch. The sort grown in the U. S.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

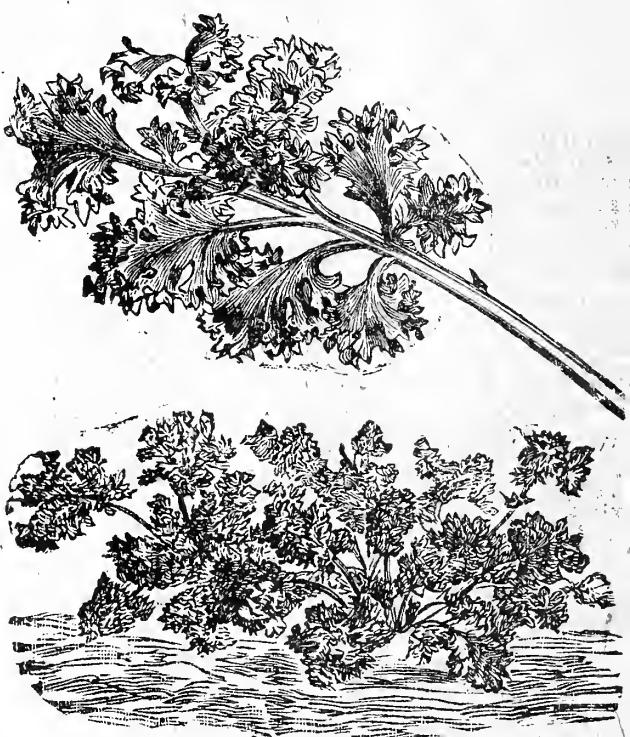
CRESS

Cress is one of our most delicious herb salads. Garden, or Upland Cress; also called Pepper Grass, probably came from Persia, and has been cultivated for a great many centuries. Water Cress is a native of Great Britain, is a hardy perennial and grows in almost any running stream, shallow pool or ditch, coming through the Winter safely when covered with water. The leaves are very "bitey", and very popular not only as a salad with dressing, but also for garnishing purposes.

Extra Curled Cress, or Pepper Grass. A biennial. Sow the seed outdoors or under glass in the early Spring. It has a pungent, curled leaf that is eaten with or without dressing. Grow it like lettuce, and sow every week or 10 days as it goes to seed rather quickly. In three days it is usually up and in leaf.

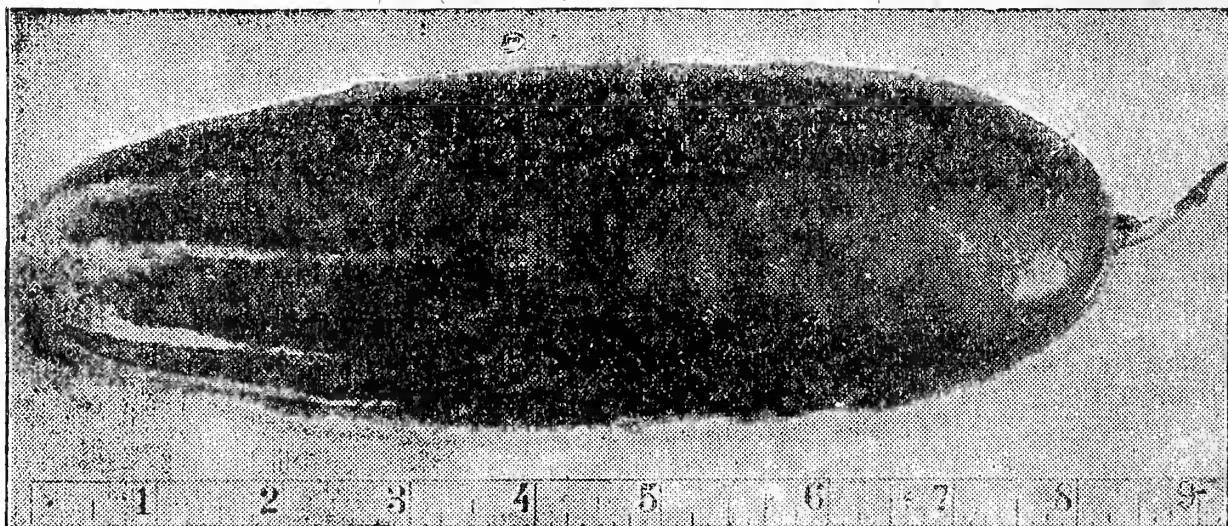
Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts, postpaid.

Water Cress. Unless the current of the stream is too strong, sow the seed right in the water, making sure that some of it at least is imbedded in the soil at the bottom or side. Keep weeds from interfering with the growth, and when the bed is once established it will need little, if any, care. Do not plant in contaminated water, but preferably in a fresh, running stream. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts; 1 oz 50 cts, postpaid.



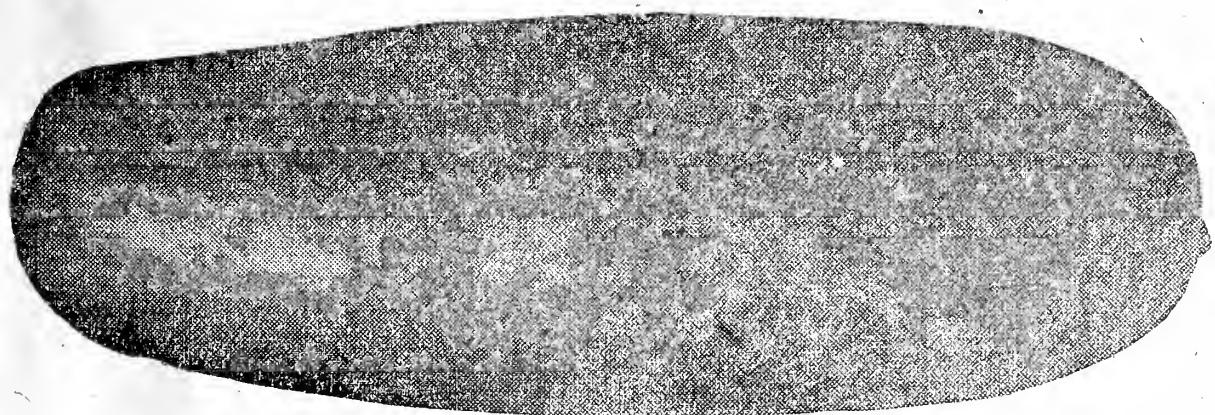
CRESS

CUCUMBERS



The cucumber came from Asia, authorities differing as to the exact part of that continent, some crediting it to the East Indies, others to northern India. It is one of the oldest cultivated vegetables, grown long before the Greek and Egyptian civilizations, and raised and improved in England for centuries and thence to America. Until 200 years ago, the name was written cowcucumbers. The cucumber mentioned in the Bible was probably a wild form of melon known in Egypt at that time in the world's history.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The seed should be planted in a warm location, after danger of frost is past. For the very early crop, choose a sandy soil, thoroughly enriched with well-rotted stable manure. Sow the seed in hills 3 feet

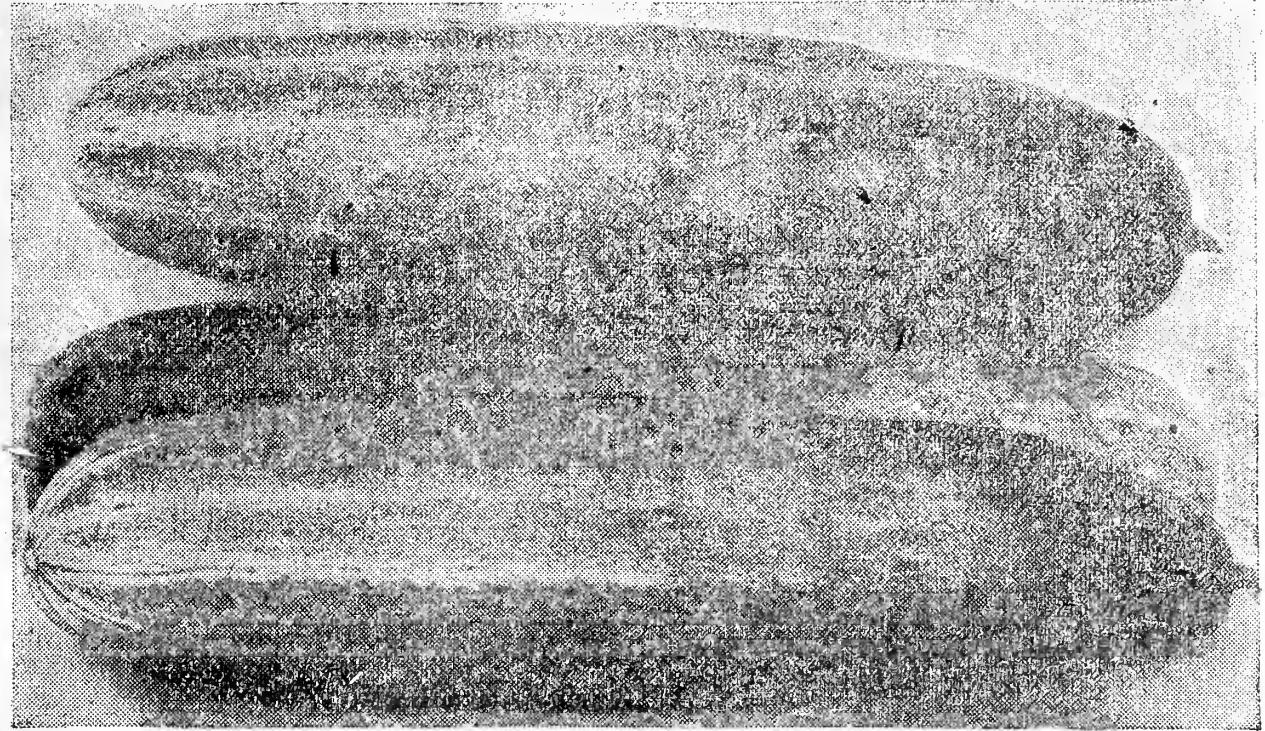


NEW EMERALD ISLE CUCUMBER

part, in rows 6 feet apart, or 4 feet each way, or in drills 6 feet apart. Plant plenty of seed on account of insects. If you wish, plants may be started under glass, earlier, in pots, or glasses, or on sods turned upside down. Given a temperature from 60 to 65 degrees at night, running up to 100 in the day time, with plenty of moisture and ventilation, and you will get a good, early start. Remember, you must be very careful in transplanting cucumber plants so as not to injure the roots. Fruit is ready in from 7 to 8 weeks, and the vines should continue to bear until frost. Leave 2 to 3 plants to a hill or 1 to every 18 inches to 2 feet in a row. Pick the fruits daily in the height of the bearing season. Be sure to give them well-rotted manure, not frost. In the South cucumbers can be planted as late as September. An acre will plant 50 hills; 10 pounds to the acre.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. The striped beetle plays havoc with cucumbers. It is a chewing insect. Arsenate of lead is the most effective remedy, but be sure to put it on a little stronger than usual, and to cover the under side of the leaves thoroughly, as well as the tops. They do not bother the plants much after they are fairly grown. It is a good idea to spread tobacco stems around the plants on the ground. For cucumber blight use Bordeaux Mixture, at least 3 or 4 sprayings so as to keep the vines covered. It is becoming a great industry to grow cucumbers under glass, and quite profitable. Start the plants in 4 to 6 inch pots and set them on manure, or in the greenhouse. The plants grow quickly and begin bearing in from 6 to 8 weeks, and as many as from 25 to 125 fruits have been gathered from a single plant, a normal yield expected by growers is 6 to 7 dozen. They require plenty of manure and moisture. The vines in the greenhouse must be pruned. We would prefer to write full instructions to anyone who proposes to make his business to grow cucumbers in greenhouses; we could write more fully and clearly than we can afford to do in this Catalogue, where space is limited.

There are many varieties of garden and field growing cucumbers; but we have carefully selected those that are most desirable:



DAVIS IMPROVED PERFECT

Improved Davis Perfect. 60 DAYS TO MATURITY. A superb cucumber. Contains less seed than any other and is particularly fine for slicing. It is of strong, robust habit, maturing in 55 to 60 days, retaining its dark green color longer than most varieties. Fruits (Page 75)



cylindrical in shape, free from the neckiness of the original Lavis Perfect, from 11 inches to more than a foot in length, and not so thick as the White Spine, really as beautiful as an English greenhouse cucumber, and so surpassingly rich, sweet and crisp in quality. When it ripens it becomes almost white instead of yellow. Very productive and succeeds equally well for forcing indoors or out. Indeed, this was the object Mr. Davis had in mind when he worked so successfully in developing the wonderful cucumber that bears his name. Another specially desirable feature is that it retains its crispness and flavor for quite a long time after being picked.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid
(by express 2 lbs \$1.45; 5 lbs \$3.40, at receiver's expense.)

Improved Early White Spine. A selected strain of Arlington White Spine but a few days earlier. It is true to type, uniform in shape, very productive, fruits about 7 to 8 inches in length, rich green in color, whitened towards the end, the flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds.



JAPANESE CLIMBING

An all purpose cucumber planted by everyone, and delightful for both slicing and pickling.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid
(2 lbs \$1.15; 5 lbs \$2.70, receiver to pay express charges.)

Klondike. 60 DAYS TO MATURITY. A strain of White Spine of rich, dark color that has a tendency to hold its color longer than most varieties, making it a favorite particularly for shipping long distances. The average length is 7 to 8 inches, tapering toward the blossom end and rather blunt at the stem, streaked with white. It was named Klondike because of its hardiness and vigorous growing qualities even under most unfavorable conditions, and it is an excellent variety for slicing and also for pickles, the flesh being firm, even when the fruit is quite small, and of very good flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid
(2 lbs \$1.30; 5 lbs \$3.00, receiver to pay express charges.)

Early Fortune. See photograph and description of our new strain on one of our front pages. Kindly refer to the Index for page number.

New Emerald Isle. 60 Days to Maturity. A special strain of White Spine of a rich, dark, glossy

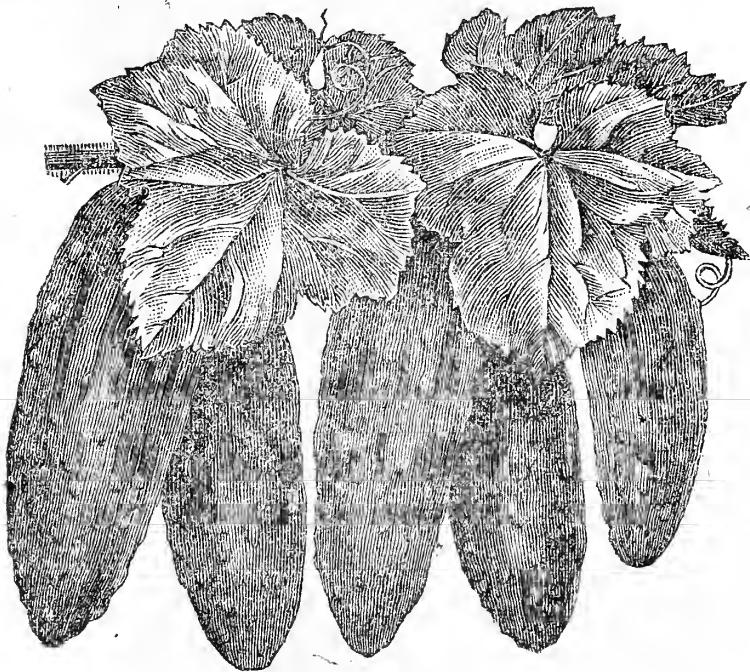
rish green, that holds its color until it is well ripened. The vines are vigorous growing, the fruit averaging 7 inches in length, round, full, uniform and symmetrical, rounding at the end and very smooth with almost no spines. The flesh is very solid, containing few seeds and is of high quality. Suitable for pickling at any stage. Emerald Isle is not a very productive variety but this is made up for by its superior quality, resembling the English forcing cucumbers very much.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid; (2 lbs \$1.60, 5 lbs \$3.70, by express.)

Improved Long Green. 70 DAYS TO MATURITY. A very fine strain of the old, original, black spine variety, the vine a hardy, vigorous grower, very productive of long, dark green, somewhat slender fruits, often a foot and more in length, more or less warty, and tapering toward the stem end. The flesh is very firm, solid and tender. A variety very much favored for pickling in its early stages, and for sweet pickle when the fruits are ripe and yellow. Our seed is particularly good.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1, postpaid; (by express, 2 lbs \$1.45; 5 lbs \$4.00, receiver to pay express charges.)

Lapark White Wonder. A genuine white cucumber, pure, snowy white, not even changing color when fully matured. It is a handsome, long, smooth cucumber from 8 to 10 inches in length, uniform in shape; the flesh firm, crisp, fine-grained and tender. The vine is a sturdy grower and produces a large crop, maturing about the same time as White Spine but keeping in eating condition rather longer. It is of excellent slicing qualities, and, on account of its color, makes an ideal pickle.



CHICAGO PICKLING

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. A distinct climbing cucumber, the young plants bushy, growing rapidly, soon covering fences, poles, and trellises, saving space in the garden that can be used for other purposes. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, early, perfect maturing, straight, dark green in color, with black spines; flesh thick, firm, pure white in color, crisp, tender and fine for both slicing and salads. When young it makes excellent pickles. The vines are practically mildew-proof, are not bothered so much by drought as most varieties and continue to bear until late in the season. Ready for the table in 70 days.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.



FORCING CUCUMBERS

most delicious pickle, but the seeds are very slow in germinating, taking as much as 3 weeks, and therefore the beds should be prepared carefully, and the soil worked up quite fine.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

West India Gherkin. 50 DAYS TO MATURITY. Probably the oldest pickling cucumber known in America, as it was introduced into Virginia in 1793 from Jamaica. It is the smallest variety of cucumber, the fruits averaging from 2 to 2½ inches in length, oval, covered with spines, light green in color; and they should be picked when young and tender. They make

English Forcing Cucumbers For Growing Exclusively Under Glass.

We are cataloguing two leading varieties, the seed of which has been especially imported by us from most reliable English growers. Those who have eaten hothouse grown cucumbers

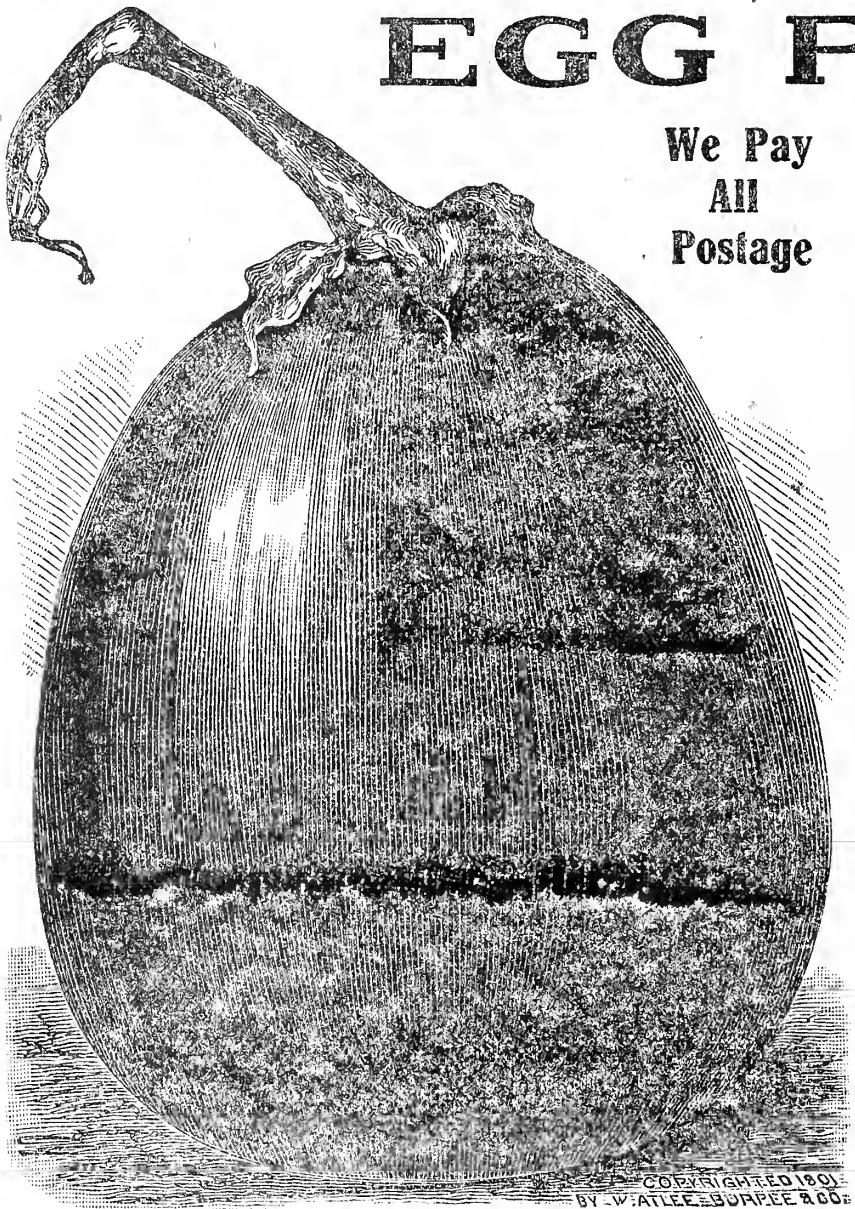
bers declare the flesh and flavor simply superb, and it is said that the crop is a very profitable one for those who have the hothouses in which to grow them.

Lockie's Perfection, and Veitche's Improved Telegraph. Both are very long, straight, smooth cucumbers of finest grain and highest quality.

In packets of 10 seeds 15 cts; 100 seeds \$1.25

EGG PLANT

We Pay
All
Postage



EARLY BLACK BEAUTY

high and the weather permits, set them outdoors. If you just want half a dozen, or a dozen plants for the home garden, set them in flower pots, and shift as often as they become pot-bound. You can in this way have them very early, because they will stand setting out in the garden even after they have begun to blossom and the fruit to form. Plants should be set outdoors in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 to 4 feet apart in the rows, cultivating regularly. In wet seasons cultivating as deep as possible, in dry weather shallow, just enough to keep weeds from growing. Where the season is short, earlier maturity is obtained by pinching out some of the buds and new growth. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Early Black Beauty. A rich, purplish black, spineless and 10 days to two weeks earlier than any other egg plant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, the fruits developing freely and very quickly, and they retain their attractive color without fail, making it a particularly valuable variety for the market grower as well as for the home garden. Egg plant is very rich and nutritious, and when crisply cooked is an excellent substitute for meat.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.45; lb \$4.00

New York Improved Spineless. A large, longer, very handsome, dark purple fruit free from spines and thorns, the flesh firm and solid and of excellent quality. 6 to 8 full sized fruits are frequently grown on a single plant. There is really very little difference between New York Improved and Black Beauty, excepting that Black Beauty matures a few days earlier.

(Page 78)

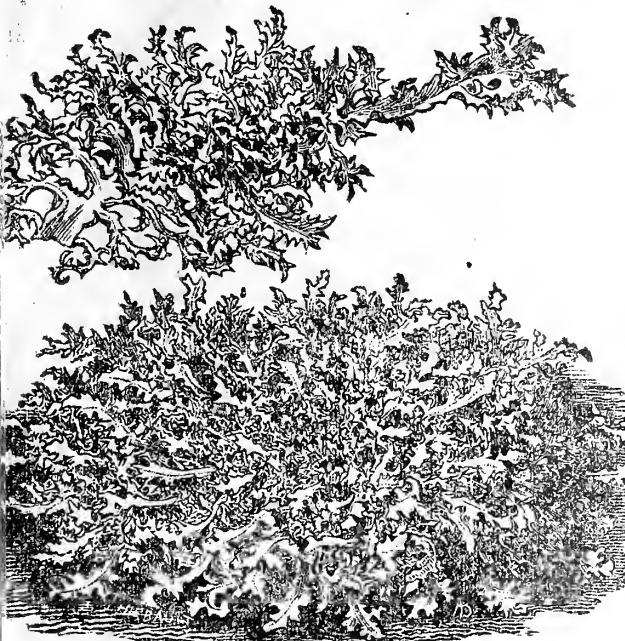
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.30; lb \$4.80

The two great authorities on vegetables differ as to the tropical origin of the egg plant, one giving it as South America, the other as the West Indies. Owing to its similarity to the tomato and the pepper, both of which are definitely known to have come from South America, we are inclined to place its origin in that country. Egg plants were known in England as early as the 16th century, but the people were warned against eating them, as possibly poisonous, so that it is only within the last hundred or so years since people began to arrive from across the seas, that the egg plant has been cultivated in America. It requires a long, hot season, and, although grown satisfactorily as far north as New York, it reaches its perfection in the warmer states of the South. It succeeds on almost any soil, but does very much better on a rich, deep, loamy soil, drier land than for either cabbage or beets. Do not use stable manure unless thoroughly well-rotted and worked up into compost. Growers, who make a specialty of egg plants, when the plant begins to bloom and the fruit to set, apply from 100 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

If you have a hot-bed or greenhouse, sow the seed from 120 to 150 days before fruit is wanted, in rows 12 inches apart. When the leaves begin to show, or the plants are getting spindly, prick out in another bed 6 inches apart each way. Force them and when they are crowding transfer again. When they are 6 inches

ENDIVE

A salad plant for which we are indebted to East Indies, or as some other authorities re it out, to Egypt. 2,000 years ago endive eaten by the old Romans as a pot herb and lad. It was introduced into England about and followed to America along with the y white settlers. Endive is grown to quite a sderable extent in the United States, but it is en almost entirely by citizens of foreign birth escent, and we who are native Americans her neglect this splendid salad. Sow the seed he open ground towards the end of March and ry 3 or 4 weeks until about the middle of e. Sow where the plants are to grow, in s a foot apart; thin the plants to a foot apart he rows. Cultivate frequently. Give plenty hanure. As the plant matures gather the ves up at top, tie them loosely so that the inner leaves and heart will blanch. If more conient set a big flower pot over the plant, or ce a 10 inch board along each side of the row ing them lean on each other at the top like letter V to exclude the light. The blanching will take about 3 weeks, the inner leaves being whitish or cream - color, crisp, tender, of very pleasing and apetizing flavor. For



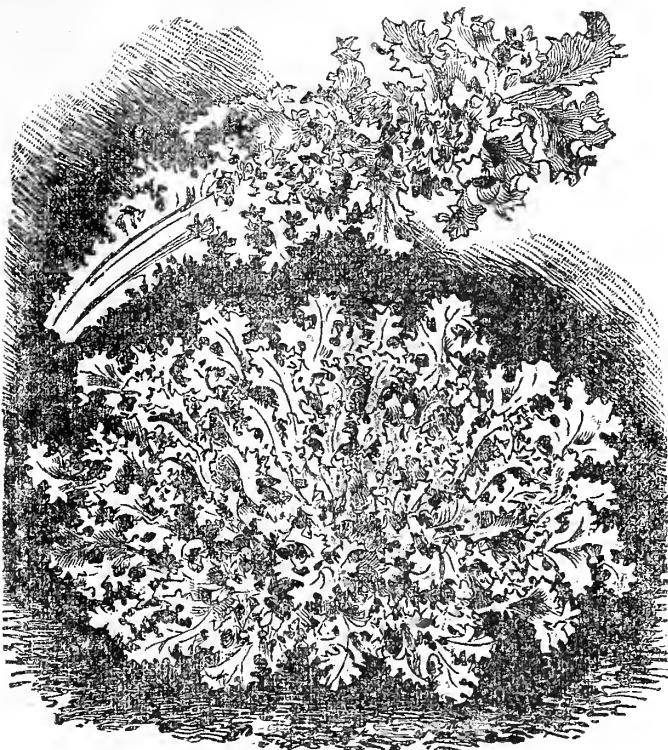
GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian, or Es-
cole. The leaves are broad, twisted and led, but not cut or lacinated as in the other varieties. Neither is the head quite so large, it blanches easily, is very tender and crisp, makes a most delightful salad. Broad Leav-Batavian is growing rapidly in favor, and to is more generally grown than either Green White Curled.

Prices of All Three Varieties the Same: Pkt s; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

KALE, or BORECOLE

A member of the cabbage family which, h Collards, is more closely allied to the old 1 cabbage, that we have described fully un-cabbage, than any other cultivated variety. ; simply a non-heading cabbage that does ; in cool autumn and early spring. It is so

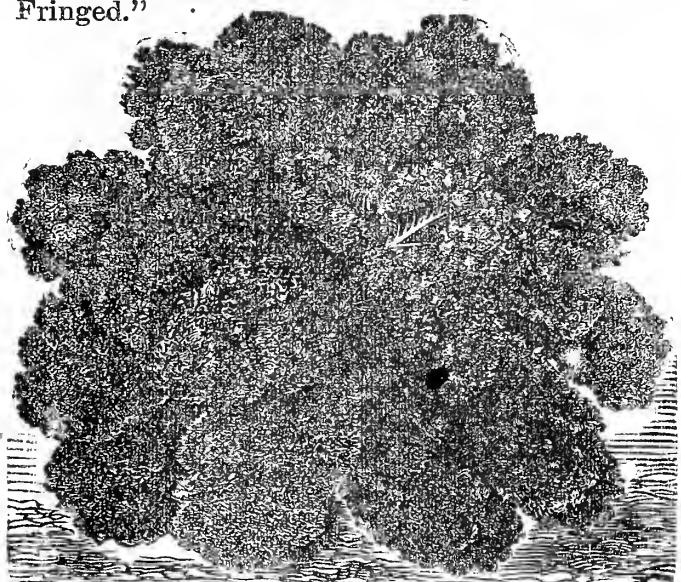


WHITE CURLED ENDIVE

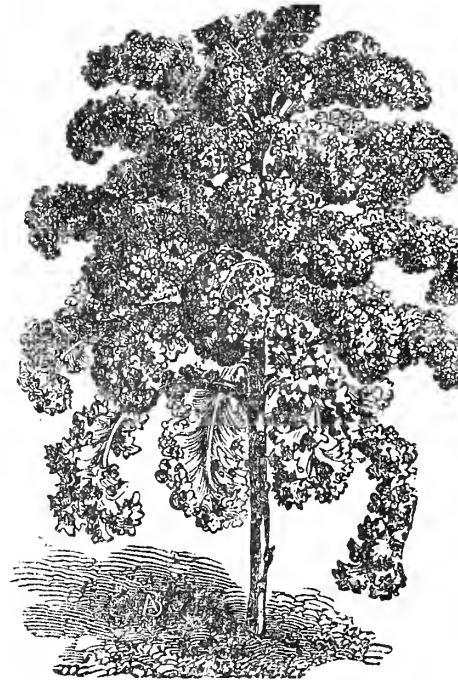
Winter use sow the seed of the Green Curled variety in August. When plants are fully grown but not blanched, take them up with a ball of earth at the roots, and store in a roothouse or cellar, like celery. If kept in the dark they will soon blanch and be ready for use. An ounce of seed will sow 500 feet of drill. Do not plant endive on poor, dry soil as it needs fertilizer and moisture.

Green Curled. 90 DAYS TO MATURITY. The variety most generally grown both in familly gardens and market gardens. The rosette head averages 15 inches across, the leaves beautifully cut and divided, and of a rich, dark green color. The heart and inner leaves blanch an attractive golden white. A delightful salad.

White Curled. Similar to Green Curled, but the outer leaves are a light, yellowish green color, blanching to a creamy white. Sometimes it is said White Curled endive is self-blanching, but it will be found that both color and flavor are decidedly improved by tieing up as we have stat-ed for Green Curled. A large, tender, good-flavored variety, sometimes catalogued as "Giant Fringed."



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE



TALL SCOTCH KALE

long, fine-curled and fringed like a plume, light green in color and very showy. This variety grows from 2 to 3 feet in height and is very hardy.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 55 cts.

Dwarf Curled Siberian. A vigorous, spreading variety with large leaves that are rather smooth near the center, but cut and frilled towards the edges. It is a very hardy, bluish green leaved variety that will stand zero weather without ill effects. While it has these advantages, it is not so delicate in quality as the Scotch Curled kales.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts, postpaid.

Gourds. Of all shapes and for all purposes. Please see Index for page on which they are described.

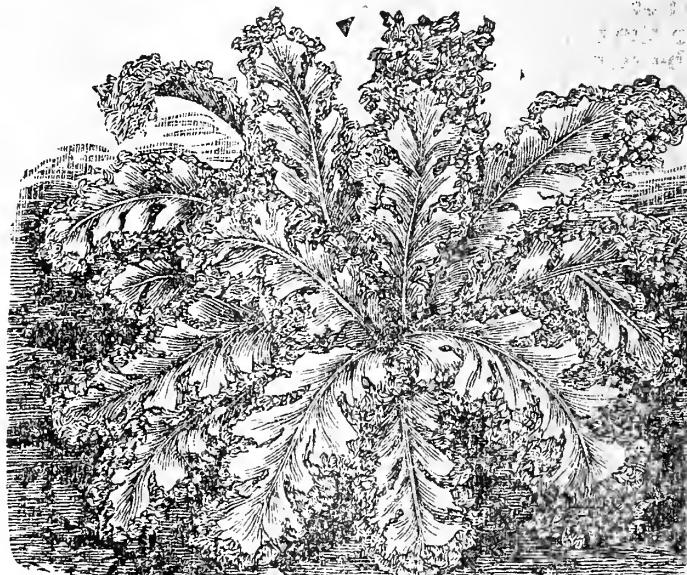
Herbs. Are given a department by themselves following vegetables. Please look in the Index for the page number.

hardy that it will stand the average Winters as far north as N Jersey. It is very heavily cultivated for market around Nor Va., and on Long Island, but of course can be grown many other places and is found in gardens everywhere, and is considered indispensable vegetable by those who know it. It supplies chief and palatable pot herb during the Winter. For the home garden, early plantings of seeds can be made exactly like cabbage, but generally seed is planted in the open ground in 2 to 3 feet apart and then thinned out so that the plants are 6 inches apart in the row. Kale does not require as much fertilizer as cabbage, is less expensive to grow, and usually makes a heavy crop. Those who know kale only as they buy it in the market after it has been shipped a considerable distance, do not know how delicious it is when taken right out of the garden while young and tender. Kale tastes like cabbage, and is used like cabbage for boiling. The flavor is considerably improved by slight freezing, and quite often the leaves are taken from under the snow. An ounce makes 5000 plants.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. MATURITY 50 DAYS. A finely curled, dwarf, spreading variety, foliage long, and of a bright green color. It is very hardy, and so attractive in leaf that it is also used sometimes for garnishing purposes. In our judgment the best variety of kale.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. The leaves are narrow,



CURLED SIBERIAN KALE



KOHL RABI

Another member of the cabbage family, different from most of the others, being like a turnip (Page 80) grown on a cabbage stalk, the flesh of the thickened, round stem, above ground, re-

ng a turnip but very much more delicate in both texture and flavor. As a matter of a fact, kohl rabi, when well grown, is more delicate and delicious than any other member of the cabbage family, excepting cauliflower, and kohl rabi is worthy of being grown in every garden. Sow the seed in a hotbed or indoors, and transplant outdoors just as early as you would your first cabbage, in a loamy, well drained soil, for most tender results, the rows from 15 inches to 2½ feet apart, the plants set or thinned to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Kohl rabi grows best in cool weather; therefore, you want to start it early, and keep it growing, and eat the young, tender bulbs when about two inches in diameter. Quick growth means quality. Or the seed may be sown indoors at the same time as cabbage. For the table, peel, cut into ½ inch squares, and cook and serve the same as cauliflower. Sow again about the middle of June for late Fall use.

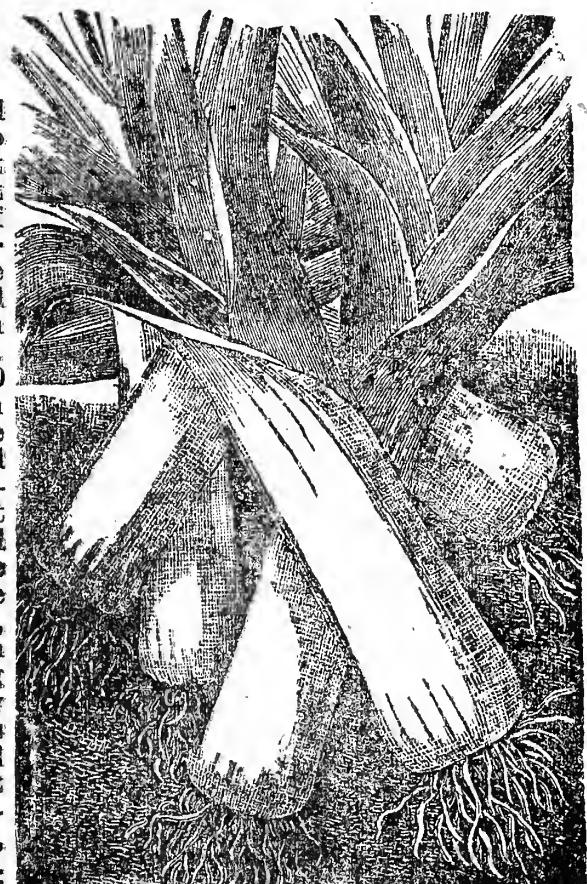
Early White Vienna. MATURITY 45 DAYS. An old, very early, handsome variety that came to us from Austria. In color it is a beautiful light green, the flesh intensely white, tender, and delicate in flavor.

Purple Vienna. Grows taller and the bulbs are generally larger. A newer variety in this country than White Vienna, of a bluish purple color, coarser growing, and taking from 2 to 3 weeks longer to mature, a variety, however, that we have a great deal of call for, so that our sales are about the same for both colors.

Either variety, postpaid: Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; ¼ lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30.

LEEK

The history of the leek is shrouded in mystery and the land of its birth is not definitely known. We do know, however, that leeks were cultivated in Egypt at the time of the Pharaohs, and history tells us that the Roman Emperor Nero feasted on leeks a couple of times a week. Switzerland also claims to have produced the original leek, and in the 6th century the people of Wales in war wore leeks in their hats, and still, on St. David's Day, decorate themselves with leeks to commemorate their victory over the Saxons. Leeks have been cultivated in America for about 100 years. Continental Europeans and their descendants in America use leeks as we native-born use its relative, the onion, for flavoring soups, stews, etc., boiled and served like asparagus, and raw like green onions. Although the leek has a rank, offensive and pungent odor in its raw state, when cooked the flavor is mild and agreeable. Sow seed in March, in the greenhouse indoors, in drills 2 to 3 inches apart. When large enough thin to stand 1 inch apart in the row. In May, or early June, transplant these seedlings to the open ground, cutting the tops off half way down, and setting them so that they will begin blanching as soon as they reach a fair size. Set the plants in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. Any good garden soil will do, but they prefer a rich, moist, light loam, thoroughly prepared with well-rotted stable manure, if possible, just before planting. Cultivate often, and thoroughly, earthing up slightly as they grow. Leeks are also sown in August or September in cold frames and wintered over with slight protection, and transplanted outdoors in April. If you do not wish the leeks blanched they may be grown green, just like onions. For Winter use store like celery. An ounce plants 100 feet of row.



BROAD LONDON, OR AMERICAN FLAG

Monstrous Carentan. The largest and hardest, the roots often 2 inches in diameter, anchoring a pure white, mild, tender, and of excellent quality.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; ¼ lb 50 cts; lb \$1.55, postpaid.

Broad London, or Large American Flag. Particularly popular for the home garden, making a longer, narrower stalk than Carentan. Hardy and of good flavor.

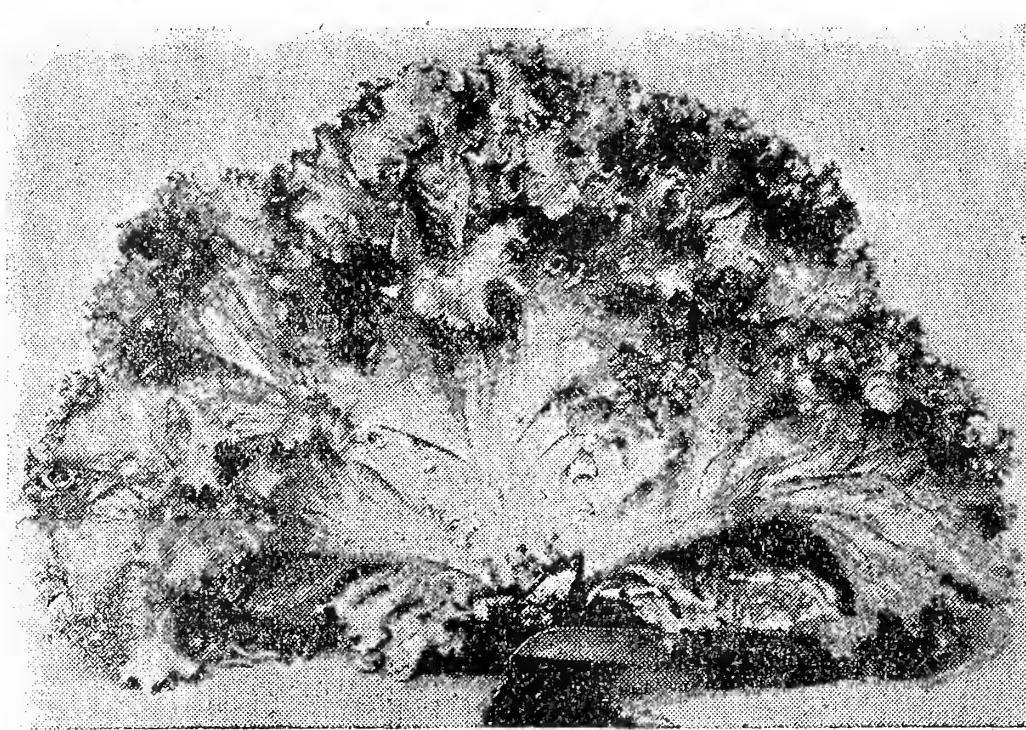
Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; ¼ lb 45 cts; lb \$1.40, postpaid.

PACKETS OF SEED WE GIVE AWAY

We always like to surprise our friends with seeds they have not included in their order, and generally have never tried before, and we are always running across something, in some part of the world, that is new, novel, interesting, or strange, and it is a very rare occurrence when an order goes out of our establishment without at least one to a dozen packets of such things with complimentary compliments, depending upon the size of the order. Please remember that sending these free packets is purely optional with us and that we make the distribution guided by what each order contains, so that it will be something that will interest each individual customer. Of course a packet is not to be expected with an order under 25 cents—we could not afford that. (Page 81)

LETTUCE

Lettuce hails from Asia, but from just what particular part of that continent is a question. It is known, however, that 500 years before the time of our Lord lettuce was served at the table of the Persian kings, and presumably it was carried thence into Europe by the Roman generals who recognized its marvelous cooling quality, on account of which it is said to have been used, not only as a delicious vegetable, but for the reduction of fevers.



GRAND RAPIDS

and really the only condition that acts against it is the hot, dry weather. For the family garden sow not more than 2 yards of row at a time. Sow in hotbeds, or in house, during February or early March, and prick the little plants in flats or cold frames $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart each way, and transplant again outdoors as soon as you have a nice, warm, rich spot carefully prepared for it, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart and a foot apart in the rows. For succession sow seed in the open ground every 2 or 3 weeks, and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Lettuce is the easiest crop to grow as it is a delicious, cooling, crisp salad and, with just a little thought in selecting the varieties and attention in cultivating, an ample supply can be had from early Spring until late Fall. If you ask your physician he will tell you to eat plenty of lettuce, that you cannot get too much of it. An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. We offer a comprehensive list of the best varieties and those most in demand.

Grand Rapids. READY IN 69 DAYS. Known to every gardener who grows lettuce under glass for early markets, as the best loose-leaved, forcing variety in existence. It is a great, large, handsomely attractive mass of leaves, blistered and crumpled to an unusual degree, the edges heavily fringed. It never forms a solid head, but makes an unbelievably large

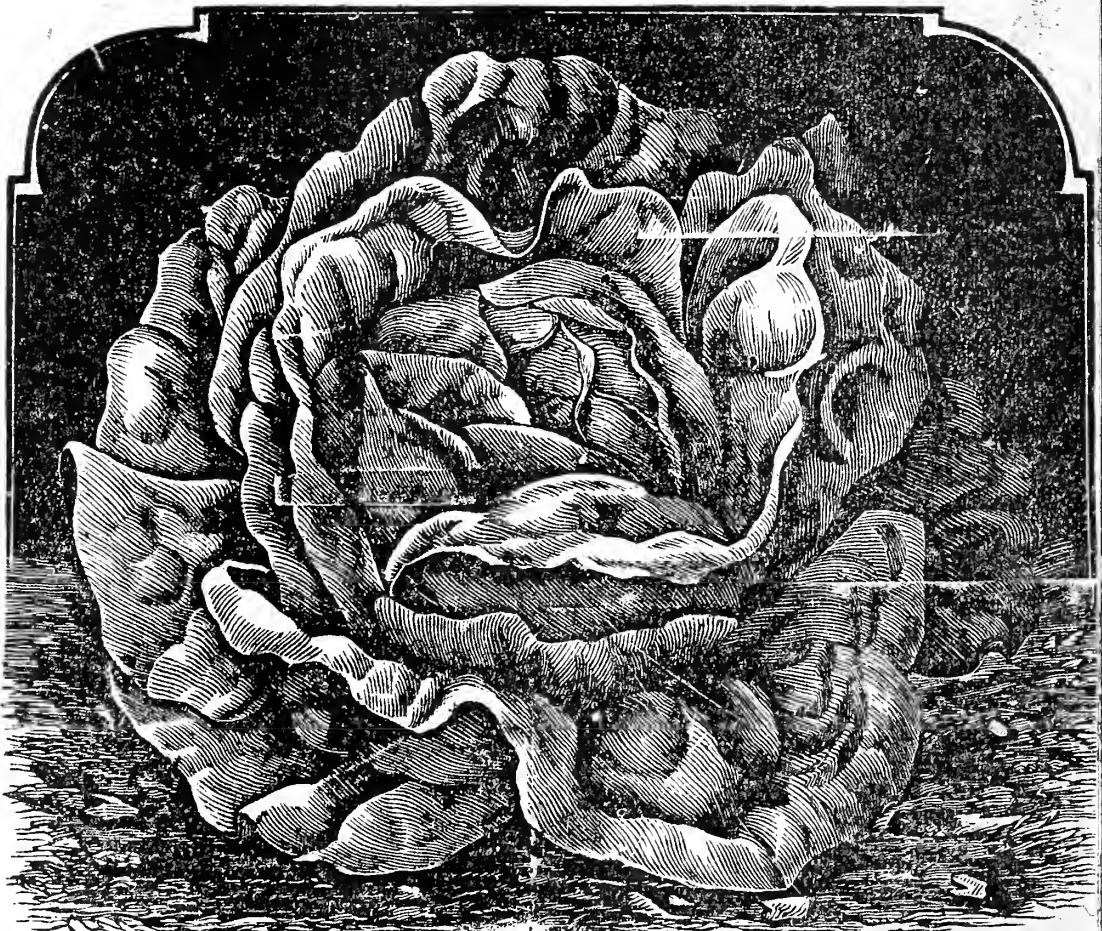
and close mass that is often a foot across, light green in color without a trace of red or bronze, and when properly grown is deliciously crisp and brittle. It is also successfully grown outdoors from early Spring plantings.

(Page 82) or more by express, 68 cts per lb.)

who recognized its marvelous cooling quality, on account of which it is said to have been used, not only as a delicious vegetable, but for the reduction of fevers. Lettuce was first cultivated in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1662 and within less than 40 years, Gerard, an authority on such matters, recognized distinct varieties. From Britain developed varieties of lettuce early found their way to America.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Lettuce is quite hardy to cold, matures rapidly, is very easily grown and very little bothered by insects.

is of the easiest cultivation.



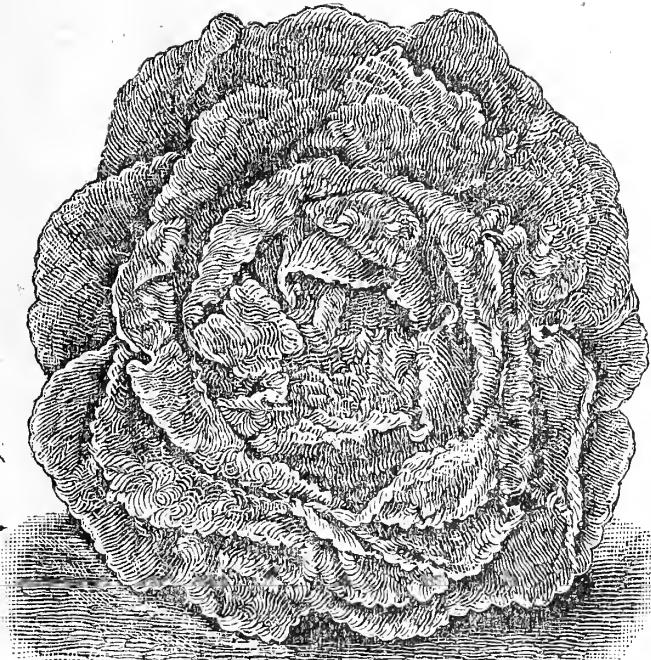
BIG BOSTON

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid; (5 lb

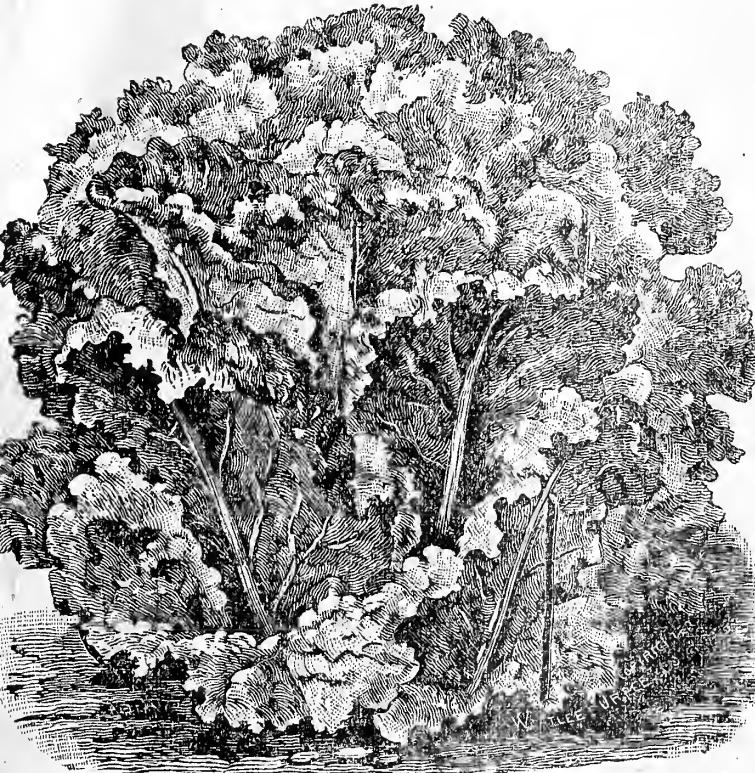
Big Boston. 75 DAYS TO MATURITY. The most largely grown of all head lettuce, making a big, solid head, white-seeded, of the butter type, medium light green in color, with a slight tinge of brown on margins of the outer, rather smooth leaves, the heart greenish white tinged with gold, brittle, sweet and buttery in flavor, and of choice quality. Big Boston is used almost exclusively as a head lettuce for growing in cold frames, and is widely grown in the South for shipping North in the early Spring, and a little bit farther south than Lapark, with a slight covering of marsh hay or straw, it will continue to grow outside retaining its splendid quality, until almost Thanksgiving. No one can make a mistake using Grand Rapids for a loose-leaved, forcing lettuce, and Big Boston as a head lettuce in cold frames and outdoors, where it will hold almost 3 weeks before shooting to seed.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1, postpaid; 5 lbs or more, by express, 68 cts per lb.)

Wayahead. One of the very earliest and surest heading lettuce maintaining its very fine quality throughout the season. It makes a large, tightly folded head, the outer leaves light green, and the inner head blanched to a rich, buttery yellow, handsome in appearance, sweet, tender and delicate in quality, both in cold frames early



WAYAHEAD



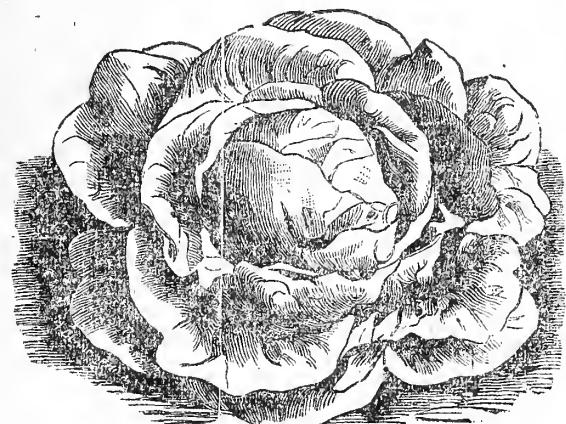
VERIFIRST

All Heart. One of the most reliable hard-heading lettuce, adapted to both Spring and Summer use in both private and market gardens, as it withstands intense heat, forming grand heads, the leaves closely wrapped, with an extra solid heart even before it is half grown. Of an attractive yellowish green, crisp, tender and of rich, buttery flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. The heads are large, oval-shaped and fairly firm; leaves broad, decidedly crumpled and blistered, and of a clear, light green, the well folded heads blanching a golden yellow right to the heart. A tender lettuce of splendid quality and rich, buttery flavor. One of the best known and most widely grown of the Butter-headed lettuces.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.



GOLDEN QUEEN

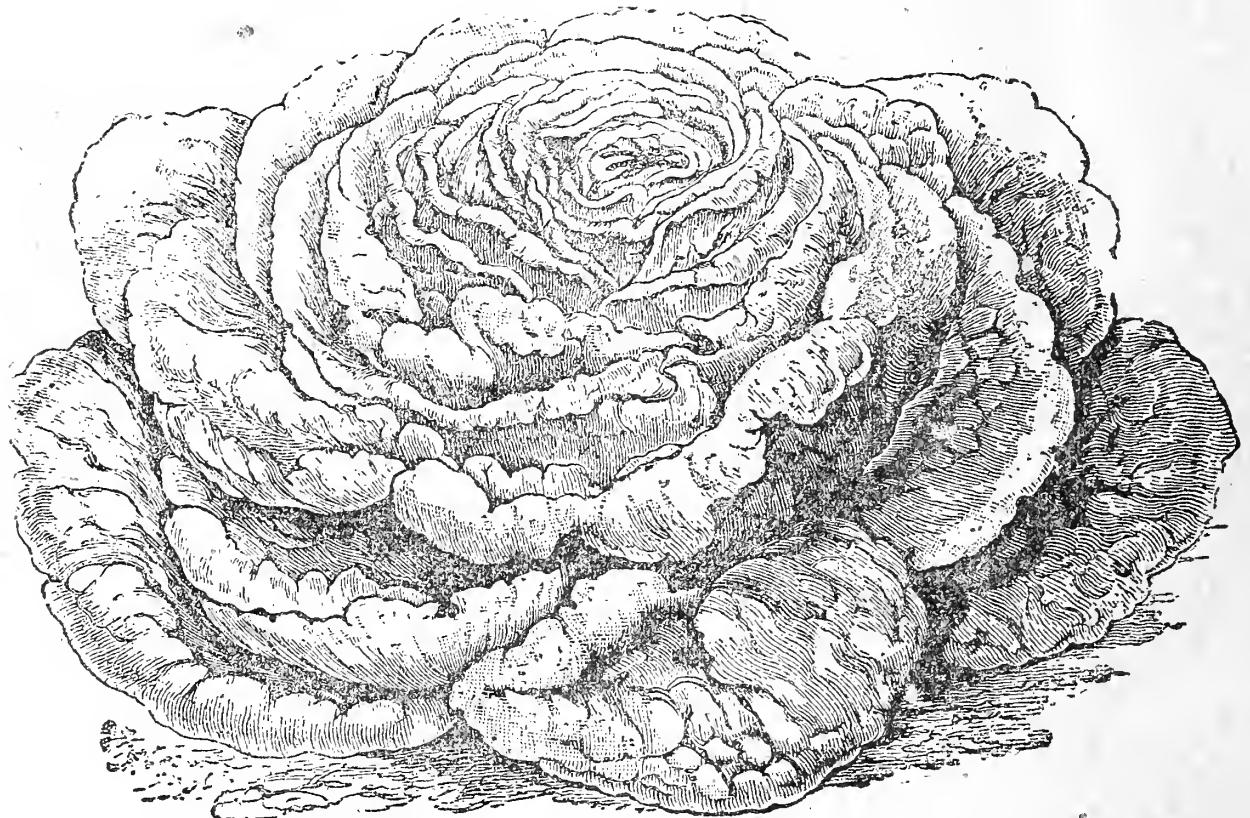


CRISP-AS-ICE

Crisp-As-Ice. A very desirable lettuce particularly for the home garden, because it has a slightly long head of medium size, growing very compact, so that it can be planted rather close together. The leaves are broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled and very thick, the outer leaves green, variegated dark brown, the interior blanching well and of a rich, buttery flavor, sweet and tender. A variety that goes to seed very slowly and acquired its name on account of its wonderful crispness.

Pkt 5 cts : oz 12 cts ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts ; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

Unrivalled. A very fine, sure-heading lettuce with large, compact heads of delightful, buttery flavor, quite similar to Big Boston, except that it is lighter green in color, free from any tinge of brown. It is fully satisfactory to grow in any season, outside in Spring and Summer and under glass



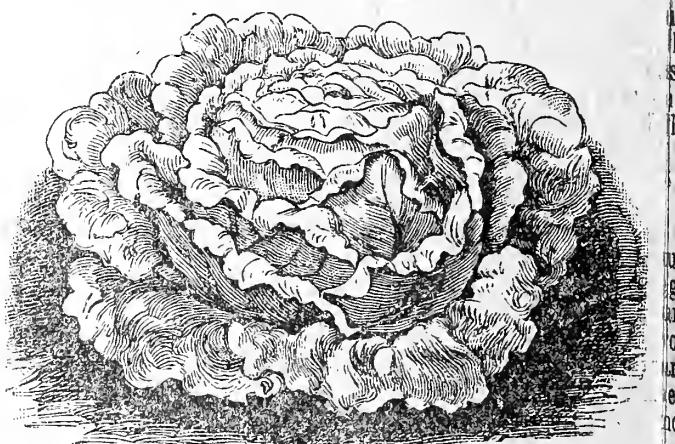
UNRIVALLED

in Winter, and is highly recommended for home garden. It goes to seed slowly and is therefore sweet and in eating condition much longer than any other sort.

Pkt 5 cts ; oz 12c ; 1-4 lb 35c ; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

May King. Earliest solid-heading variety, a quick growing lettuce that develops a solid, round head from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, of the Butter type, light green, in cool weather the edges of the outer leaves are tinged slightly with brown, the heart blanching a rich, golden yellow. It is tender, crisp and of very high quality, particularly desirable for the home garden, and used considerably for shipping on account of its solid, round head which arrives in such fine condition and makes such a lot of lettuce when pulled apart. In general appearance it resembles the White-Seed Tennisball.

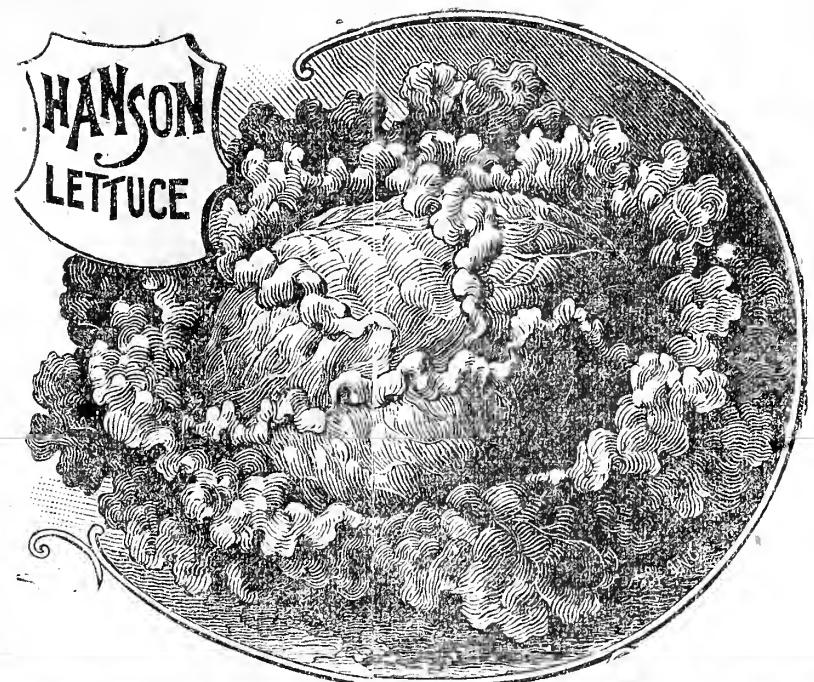
Pkt 5 cts ; oz 10 cts ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts ; lb 90 cts, postpaid ; (5 lbs by express, 60 cts per lb.)



POPULAR MAY KING

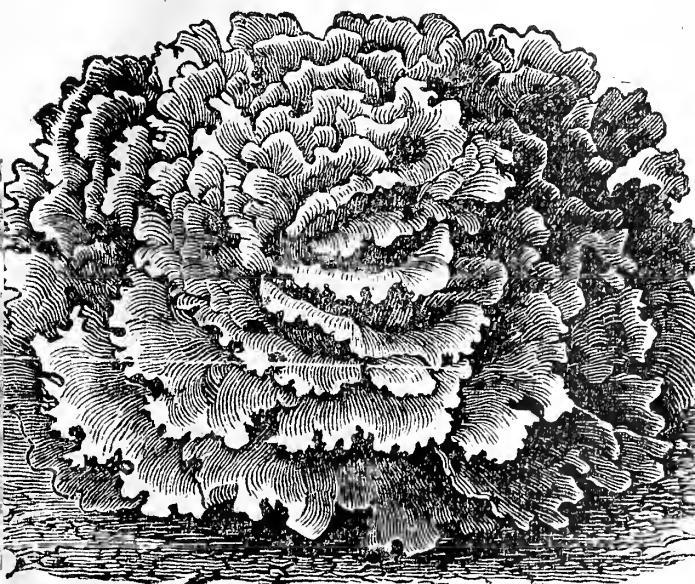
Improved Hanson. A large, lid, sure-heading variety, and one of the very best for the hot Summer months. The leaves are large, very broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, the edges finely frilled; clear, light green in color, sweet, crisp, tender and very good quality. Will not go to seed for from 3 to 4 weeks.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 60 cts a lb.)



Black Seeded Simpson. This is our favorite loose-leaved lettuce for Summer planting and in our judgment the best of that class for this purpose and season anywhere and under most any condition, a lettuce that thrives when other varieties would be poor, spindly plants, bitter and tough at all stages of growth. The leaves are light, yellowish green, very broad, much blistered and crumpled and excessively filled on edges. It is tender, crisp, sweet, stands the heat so well that it is free from bitterness, does not shoot to seed, but remains edible for an extra long time.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 60 cts a lb.)



BLACK SEDED SIMPSON

Mammoth Salamander. One of the most popular American varieties, with head of medium size, very solid, compact and globe-shaped, the leaves straight on the edges, but crumpled, medium green in color, and of fine quality. Salamander lettuce succeeds under adverse weather conditions where most other varieties fail, and, on account of its habit of growth, it can be planted quite close to the field. The inner parts blanch a rich, creamy white. Almost identical with Black Seeded Tennisball.

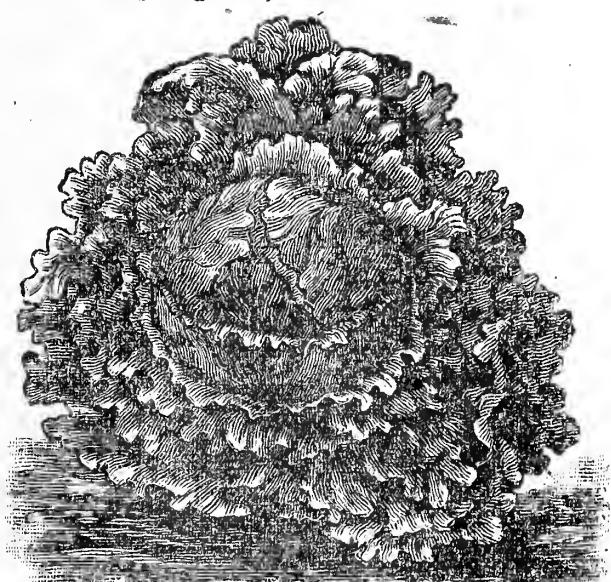
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1, postpaid; (5 lbs by express, 68 cts a lb.)

Early Curled Simpson, or Silesia. Quite a little like the Black Seeded Simpson, enjoying many of its superior qualities, but somewhat darker in color, smaller, and less dense in habit of growth. It is a very popular, early, loose-heading variety, light green in color, the leaves broad, crumpled and well frilled along the edges, fairly large and of good flavor and quality.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs by express, 60 cts a lb.)

Dutch Butter. Fine, large heads, the leaves crumpled, of high quality and rich, delightful, buttery flavor. A very fine variety that is used quite a lot for forcing and for market.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.



PRIZE HEAD



PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE

be right.

It is very necessary that you follow our instructions carefully in regard to the preparation of the manure. It should

be composted, and never allowed to heat or to receive too large an amount of moisture. It should be 8 to 10 inches in depth, and sometimes it may be necessary to sprinkle it with water during the composting process. It should be just sufficiently moist to leave the hand damp when a handful is squeezed, but not so moist that water is squeezed out of it. When the temperature of the bed reaches 70 to 80 degrees, according to the thermometer and not by guess, break up the bricks and divide evenly, laying its share on each foot of 8 to 10 square feet, raising a little portion of the manure in the center of each square foot, and slipping the spawn underneath replacing the manure. About 2 weeks after the spawn has been placed in the manure, spread an inch to 2 inches of fine, rich, loamy soil over the manure.

This is known as casing the bed, and is done to conserve the moisture in the manure and to make a nice support for the mushrooms. Over watering must be avoided, but light sprinkling must be given every time the bed seems dry, remember, light sprinklings but often and not heavy watering, only enough to moisten the soil and it must not go through to the manure. Spawns will, of course, grow in lower temperature than 70 to 80, but the process takes longer. The actual growing is best in a temperature of 55 degrees. Growth is more rapid with greater heat but the quality is not so good. Light on the bed will do no harm, although mushrooms are grown successfully in absolute dark the objection to sunlight is drying out the soil. Mushroom
(Page 86)

PARIS WHITE, or TRIANON COS. A distinctive class of lettuce that makes a delicious Romaine salad and is an appetizing change from the soft, buttery varieties. Cos lettuce has been grown in America for more than 125 years. It prefers, and for protection of growth should have, cool, moist soil, and be grown in cooler weather. The variety we offer has proved itself for the American climate, the plant is compact, round at the top, very dark green on the outside, well blanched on the inside, never spotted or brownish, and is very firm in texture, excessively crisp and sweet, will hold 3 weeks before shooting to seed, and, for shipping purposes, will travel a long distance, arriving in perfect condition. Cos lettuce takes about 11 weeks from seed planting and every home garden really should find a place for it for an Autumn and Fall salad.

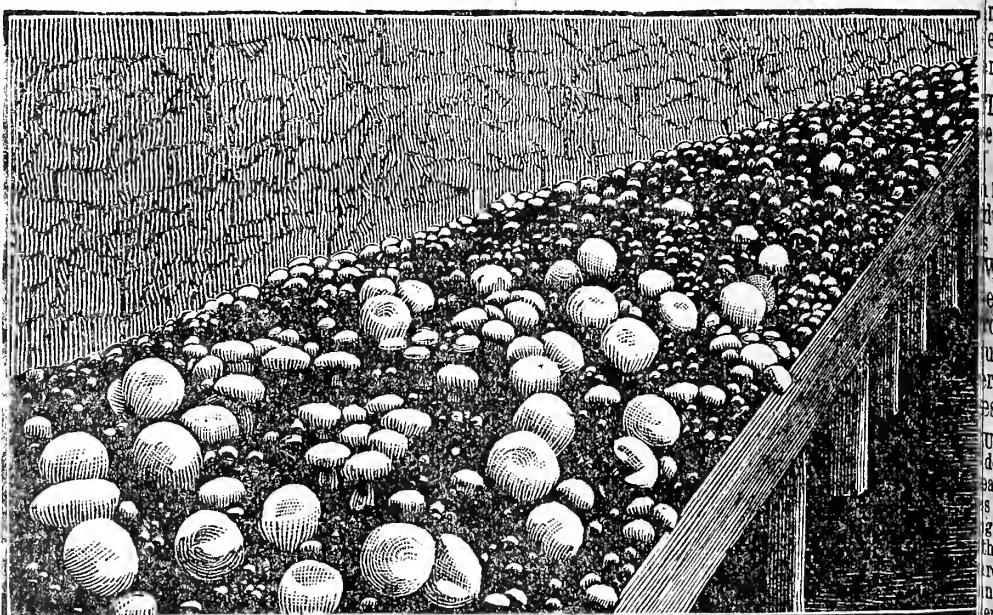
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts; postpaid.

MUSHROOM GROWING

Is Assuming Vast Importance On Account of Improved Methods of Culture Making It Easy and Profitable

During the last few years mushroom growing has become a stable industry in the United States, and it is estimated that as many as 5,000,000 pounds are grown in a single year. They are not hard to grow, are a delicious vegetable for the home table, and a good money-maker delivered to private customers, sold in stores and on the market. The spawn we offer contains the necessary spores germinated in the most recently perfected scientific method, and will be found entirely satisfactory.

CULTURE DIRECTIONS: Mushrooms are grown in houses built especially for the purpose, or in caves, tunnels, cellars, under the benches in the greenhouse, and in similar places, and some of the essentials for success are that the soil be thoroughly drained, the manure carefully prepared, that you obtain good spawn, and that the conditions of moisture and temperature



MUSHROOMS

This is known as casing the bed, and is done to conserve the moisture in the manure and to make a nice support for the mushrooms. Over watering must be avoided, but light sprinkling must be given every time the bed seems dry, remember, light sprinklings but often and not heavy watering, only enough to moisten the soil and it must not go through to the manure. Spawns will, of course, grow in lower temperature than 70 to 80, but the process takes longer. The actual growing is best in a temperature of 55 degrees. Growth is more rapid with greater heat but the quality is not so good. Light on the bed will do no harm, although mushrooms are grown successfully in absolute dark the objection to sunlight is drying out the soil. Mushroom
(Page 86)

othered by gnats, mites and springtails, and sometimes by the common sow-bug. Placing slices of poisoned raw bees here and there over the beds will generally take care of some of them at least and will not harm the mushrooms. Under right conditions you will have mushrooms in from 6 to 8 weeks, and the bed should continue to bear 4 to 6 weeks. By starting new beds, a continuous supply may be had, but it is just as well not to start spawn in the Summer months.
ur price, per brick, 40 cts; 5 bricks, about 6½ lbs, by express \$1.45; 10 bricks \$2.65.

MUSKMELON, or Canteloupe

The melon hails from southern Asia, and has been grown so many centuries that it is impossible to tell definitely how long ago its cultivation was first started. But reading the 11th chapter of the Book of Numbers in the Bible shows us that the ancient Egyptians grew it, and also know that the Romans and Greeks both enjoyed the cultivated melon about the time of Christ. It is quite likely that it may owe its origin to an oblong melon grown in old Persia. A group known as canteloupe received its name from Canteloupe, one of the country palaces

of an old pope, where

ons were grown that
been brought from
ia by Armenian mis-
aries. Authori-
ties

of the opinion that the
on is at its best in
Egypt and under the hot
sun of the Orient, but it
rown all over the
d, and was introduced

America very early,
records showing that
494 the companions of
Columbus grew it, and in
“muskmelons” were

rted as growing along
St. Lawrence River.
540 they were met

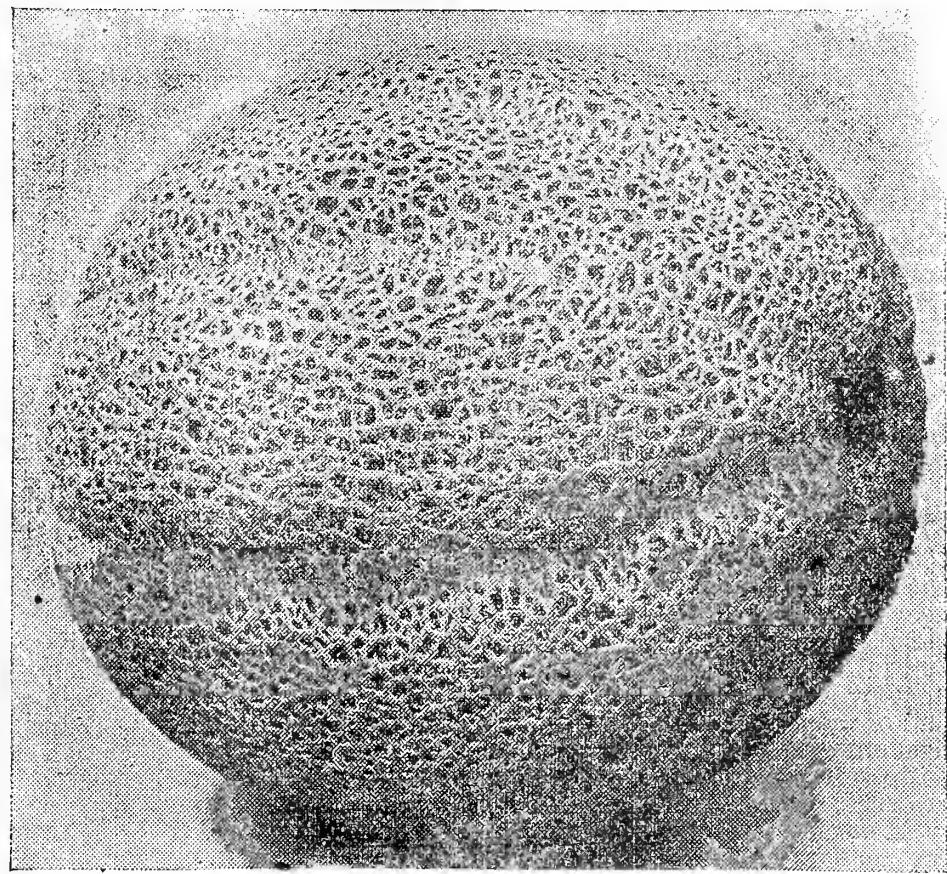
in New Mexico; in
they were plentiful
aytis; in 1584 they were
vated in Virginia,

in 1609 they were
ing along the Hudson
River, and had become
plentiful throughout New

England by 1629. In 1806
several varieties were
own in America, where-

today there are more
than 400, and we, here in
America, have done more
during recent years to
select the melon than any

other nation on earth.



EXTRA EARLY KNIGHT, OR SUGAR SWEET

The named varieties are legion, many differing decidedly in shape, color and quality, but often the same melon bears several different names to suit the personal fancy of the seedsman in whose catalogue it is listed. This year we are printing a considerably larger list, but each melon has its own particular merits, and the selection of varieties is a matter of the individual wishes of our customers. The seed is all very fine, qualifying fully under our rigid test for germination.

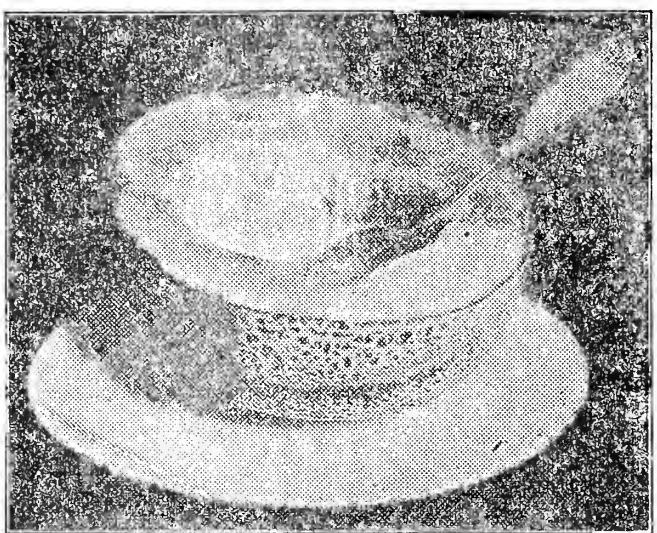
We are quite often asked whether there is any difference between a muskmelon and a cantaloupe. Technically, the netted melons, or “soft-rinded”, are called nutmeg melons, while the “hard rinded”, or warty melons, are known as cantaloupes. This latter class is grown chiefly in Europe, under glass. In America cantaloupe is a trade name applied to nutmeg melons in general, but perhaps more particularly to the smaller melons shipped to market in baskets and boxes.

CULTURE. Melons can be grown successfully on almost any sort of land, from light, sandy loam to heavy clay, provided it is properly drained, sufficiently fertilized and thoroughly cultivated. Natural drainage is best, and this is why melons are generally grown on a slope or side of a hill. The soil should be well supplied with humus, and naturally rich, fertilizer should be given where each melon hill is to be set. For the home garden a hole can be dug and partially filled with rotted manure, which is then covered with soil in which the seeds are planted. In the field the land is furrowed out both ways and a quart to a half peck of compost is placed at each intersection. This is then covered with fine, moist soil, and from ten to a dozen seeds are planted in each hill, covered about one inch in depth. Experiments in using commercial fertilizer instead of manure have not been successful, just as attempts to grow melons without special treatment of the individual hill have been failures, excepting on very rich soil such as found in an especially well cared for garden, market garden soil or a field that has been in alfalfa and grass under.

It is not plant seed until the ground is thoroughly warm, because melons will not stand frost or cold, wet weather. Growing melons indoors to gain time is all right provided you use pots, or inverted sods, and they are very carefully handled and transplanted, as melons are apt to die if the roots are disturbed. Make the hills 4 to 6 feet apart, and thin the growing plants to 2 to 3 plants to each hill, and cultivate frequently to keep soil well worked and weeds down. Be careful not to handle the vines roughly.

ENEMIES. Next to proper cultivation, protection against enemies is of vital importance. The striped cucumber is generally ready to start in as soon as the plant appears above ground. For protection against it use turpentine.

mixed with lime plaster dusted on the plants, or Bordeaux Mixture sprayed on. The melon-louse, or aphid, is serious especially in a dry season. Against it spray with nicotine sulfate being careful to reach the under side of the leaves. Leaf-spot, or "rust" is bad in some localities and prevents the maturing of a marketable crop. For it spray repeatedly with Bordeaux Mixture. In home gardens heavy dusting of the surface of the soil with tobacco dust is an effective protection against insects.



GOLDEN HEARTS

densely covered with a fine-grained net and distinctly ribbed, orange color, ripening perfectly to the rind, having a very small seed cavity. It is so uniform in size and perfect in quality that it is grown and shipped in quantities to hotels and fancy stores whose patrons are especially particular, or "cranky" about their melons.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 13 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Fordhook. A small, round melon flattened on the ends like an Emerald Gem, averaging around $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top to bottom, deeply ribbed and fairly netted; of a deep, bright green in color, the flesh extra thick, rich orange, and of most excellent quality, remaining firm and solid after the melon has become quite yellow. The vines are strong, healthy growers, setting fruit close to the hill and right out to the end of the vine all through the season. A very fine melon for the home garden as well as growing for nearby markets, but not a shipper.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c; lb \$1.30 ptd.

Emerald Gem. A melon that has long held its place for superlative flavor. It ripens quite early, is very prolific, and if the fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen the vines will continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerald green in color, globular, or slightly flattened, irregularly and distinctly ribbed and lightly netted. The flesh is very thick, sweet and free from fiber and stringiness that it actually melts away in one's mouth, and is of a deep, rich, bright salmon-orange color. The seed cavity is very small. Emerald Gem is a perfect melon for the home garden and nearby markets, but it will not stand shipping any distance.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

Lapark Improved Extra Early Osage. This superlative and our favorite variety is described among "Novelties and New Good Things" on one of the front pages of this Catalogue, so please see the index to find the page number.

Lapark Honey Comb. Another introduction of ours of great merit. It is written up on one of our front pages and we ask you to please look in the index to get the page number.

Eden Gem. A strain of the celebrated Rocky Ford known as Gold-lined Rocky Ford, and a very fine melon, round, covered with fine netting and without ribs. The flesh is green, very thick, ripening right to the rind, having a small seed cavity, and of exquisite flavor, deliciously tender and juicy. The vines are vigorous growers and reliable in producing many perfect fruit. Pkt 5c; oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 28c; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

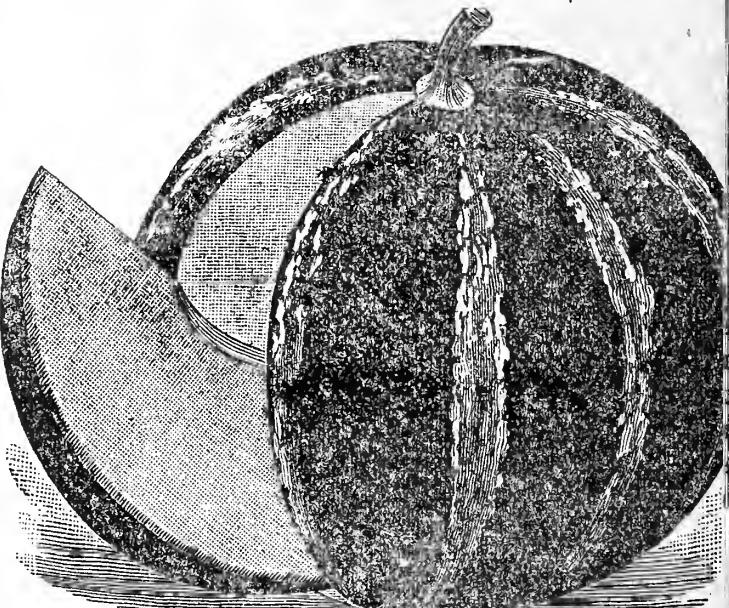
EDEN GEM

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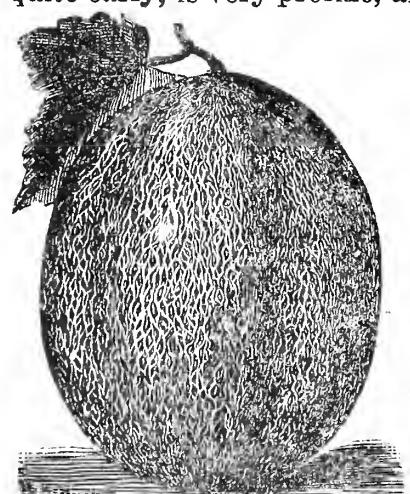
Extra Early Knight, or Sugar Sweet. The Earliest and One of the Most Delicious of All Melons. It is extremely early, of medium size, oblong, deep green turning to golden at maturity, well covered with a close-grained net and distinctly ribbed. The flesh is thick, medium green blending gold pink near the center and excessively sweet and delicious. Our strain of Extra Early Knight, being of such very high quality and so extremely early, is recommended for northern gardens everywhere and is particularly favorable for planting, and is ideal for the home table, and for nearby markets.

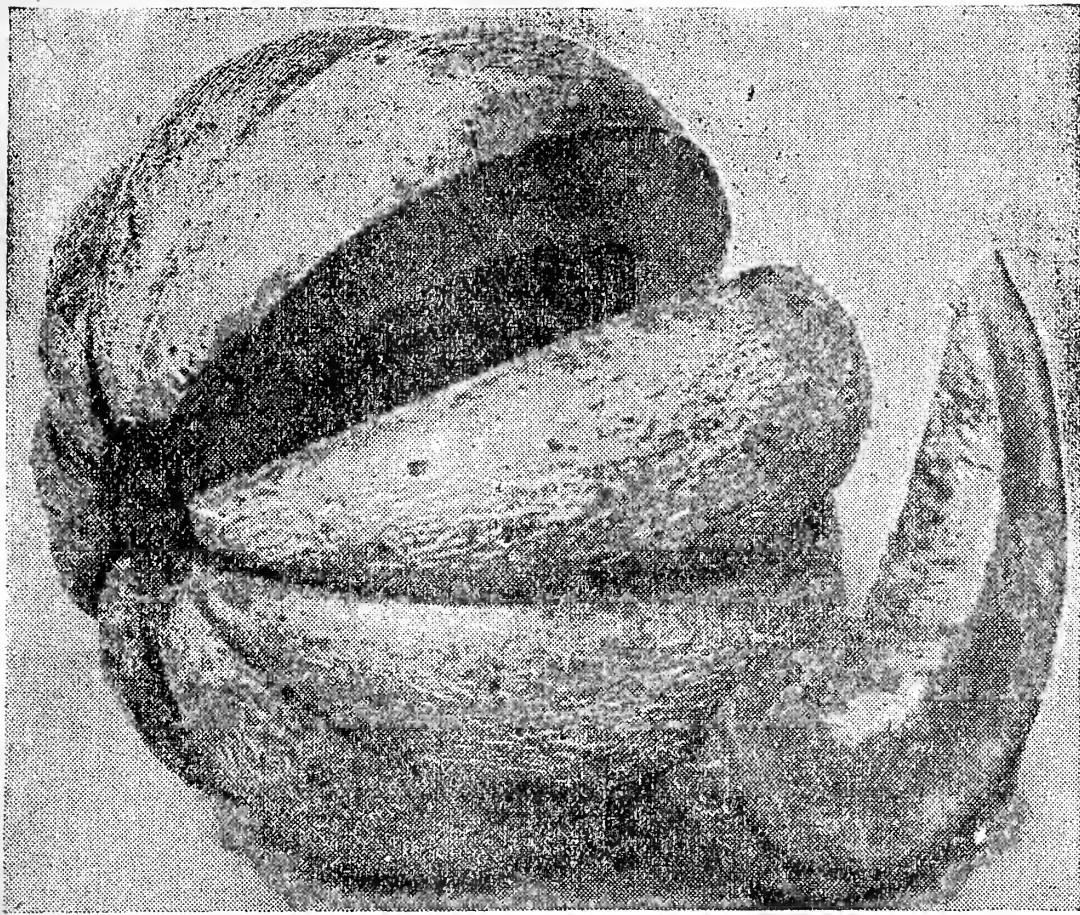
Pkt 5 cts; oz 13 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts; lb \$1.35 postpaid.

Golden Hearts. A delightful melon introduced by us last year, and with such pleasure and satisfaction to our customers that we feel encouraged to urge its more general planting this season. It is a splendid melon, of medium size, round but with a tendency to become slightly heart-shaped, distinctly ribbed. The flesh is very thick, of a rich orange color, ripening perfectly to the rind, of the finest quality and most entrancing flavor, and



DELICIOUS EMERALD GEM





EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK; THE TRIED AND TRUE

Extra Early Hackensack. The Hackensack is an old, well-known and admirable melon, green-fleshed, medium to large in size, nearly round but somewhat flattened, the flesh of excellent flavor, a variety used for early market and for the home garden. But it has always had one drawback, it is not quite so early as its friends wished. This objection, however, is splendidly overcome in the Extra Early Hackensack, which ripens two weeks earlier, and as a consequence this extra early strain is taking the place of the regular Hackensack. It is a very fine melon and we commend it to those who wish a good sized fruit with plenty to eat in it, that looks well and is nicely picked out on the market.

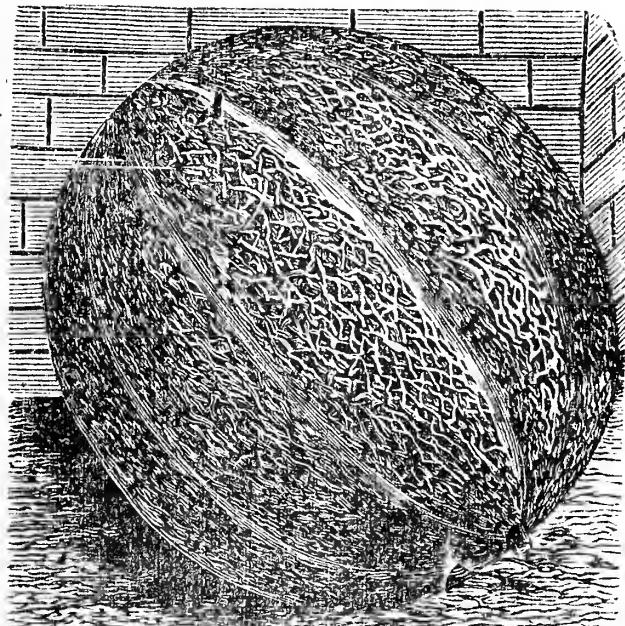
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

10-25 Canteloupe. A tender, deliciously flavored, salmon-pink fleshed melon, thick and solid clear to the rind, entirely free from toughness and stringiness, and having a very small seed cavity. This is one of the very finest melons, both in the home garden and for shipping. The vine is a strong grower, practically blight-proof, prolific in its production of beautifully netted melons averaging 10 inches in length by 3 1-4 in breadth, maturing about a week later than the earlier melons. Also known as Salmon-Tinted Pollock No. 25.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

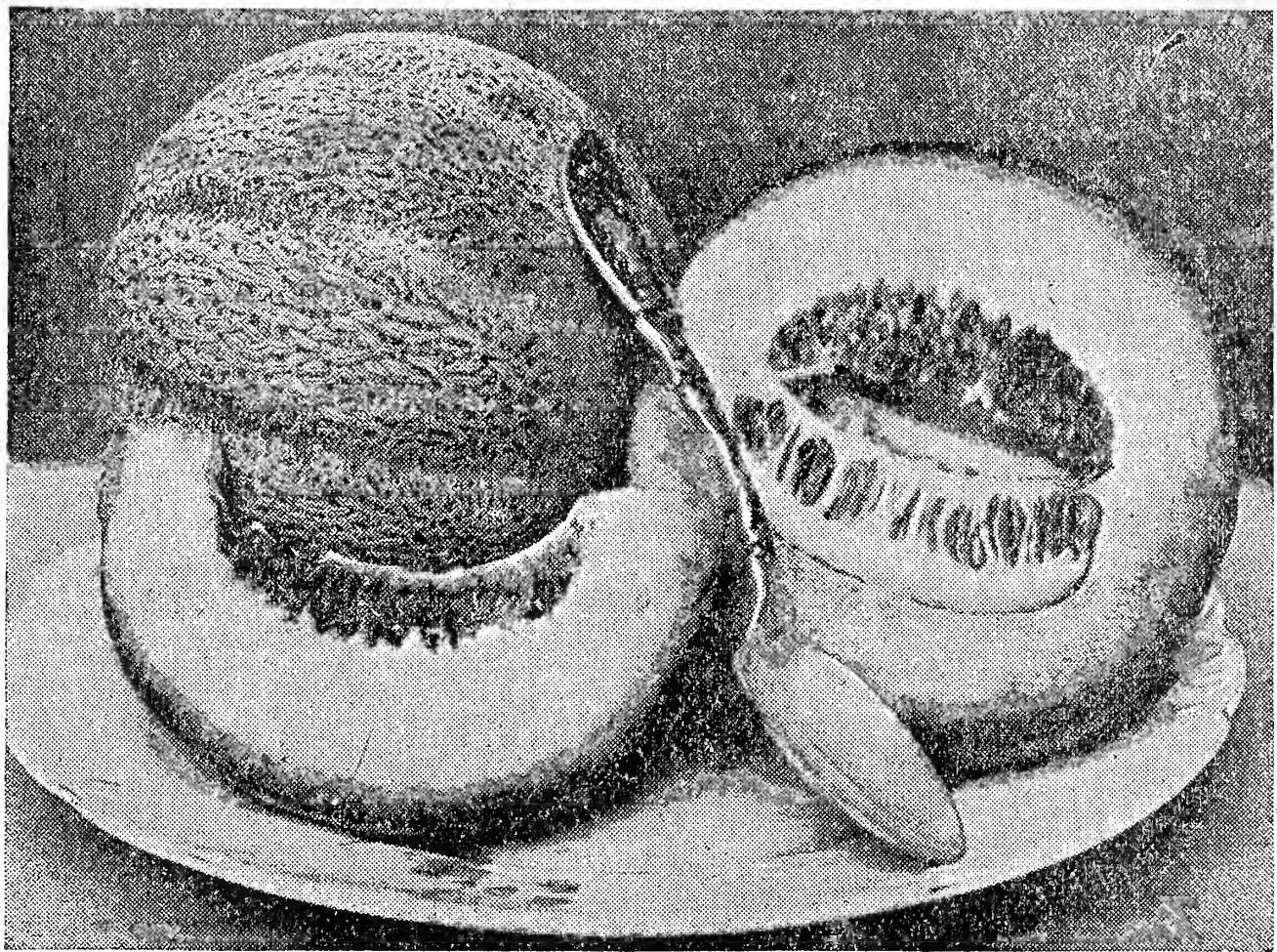
Tip Top. A large, globe-shaped, well-ribbed light green skinned, rather late maturing melon, averaging about 7 inches in diameter, slightly netted when ripening, the flesh a rich, deep salmon, thick, sweet and spicy.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

Jenny Lind. The sweetest of all green-fleshed melons, a small, flattened melon, measuring only 3½ to 4½ inches across by 2½ to 3 inches from stem to blossom end, having a small seed cavity and beautiful, light green flesh, very thick and of the most delicious flavor. Jenny Lind is one of the d-time favorites that is better than ever in quality and our seed is very fine, producing heavily.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid. (Page 89.)



LUSCIOUS 10-25

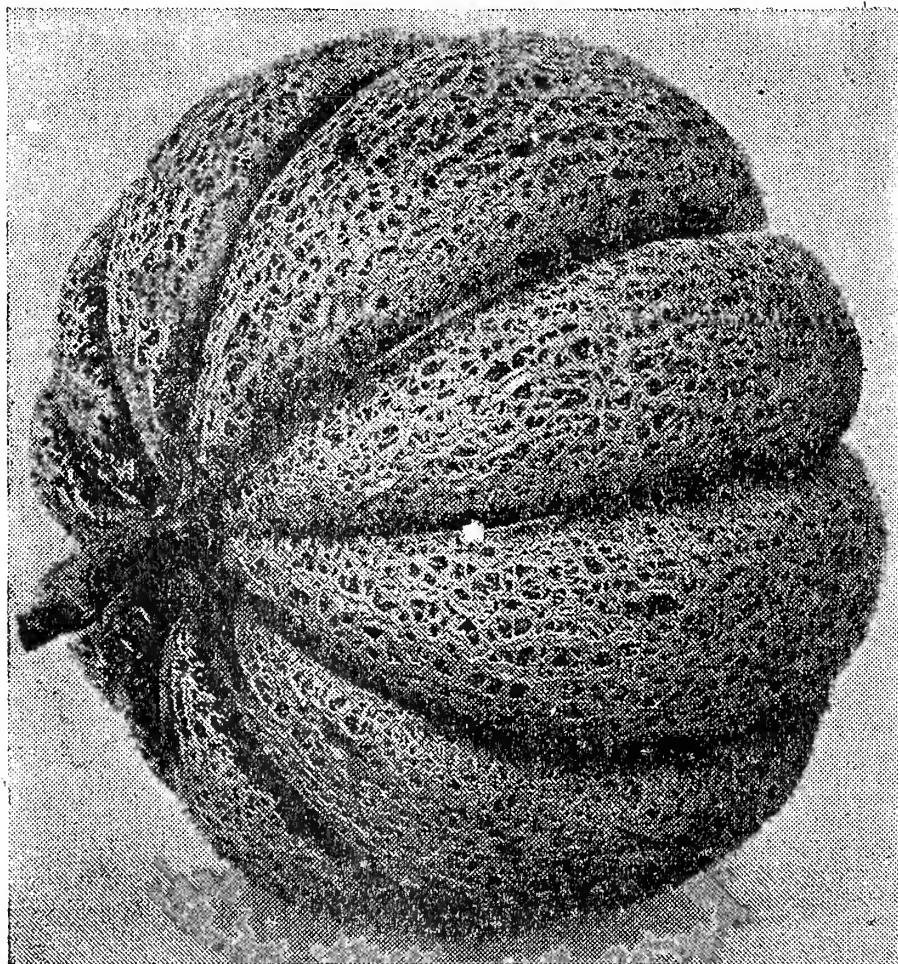


THE GENUINE APPROVED ROCKY FORD

Improved Rocky Ford. The latest improved strain of this wonderfully popular melon, which has become the standard shipping variety for the entire United States, thousands of carloads

being sent everywhere each year, making Rocky Ford Cantaloupe synonymous with quality wherever a melon is eaten. Originally this particular melon was known as Netted Gem and was introduced under that name years ago. The seed we offer is the result of years of experimental work, leading toward a type completely netted in silver color, the skin green turning to a peculiar grey color when the melon is ready to pick. The flesh is also light green, sweet and luscious and can be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small and the edge of the flesh around the seed cavity is tinged slightly yellow. The average weight is about a pound and a half per melon, of quite uniform size and shape and for shipping purposes it is the standard melon, running from 45 to 36 to the crate. Rock Ford is as nearly blight-proof as any muskmelon.

Pkt 5c; oz 10c; 1-4 lb 30c; lb \$1.00 postpaid.



IRONDEQUOIT

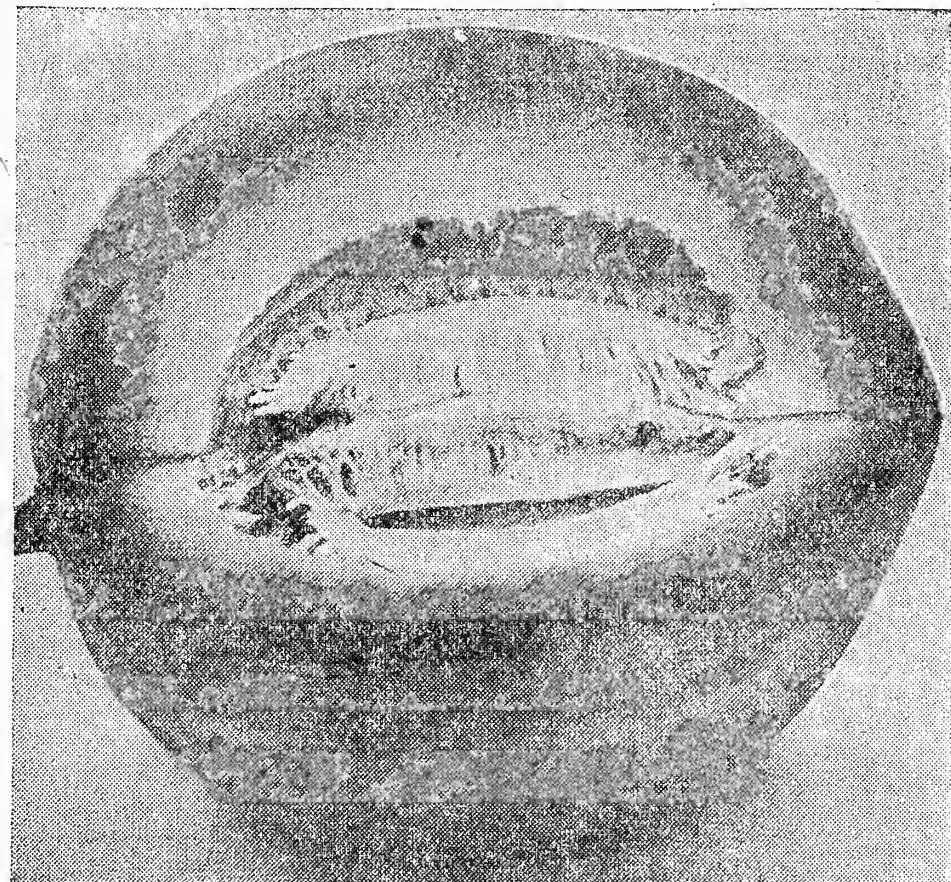
of highest quality. Irondequoit is fully equal to Tip Top for the home garden, and in addition is
(Page 90)

Irondequoit. A netted type of Tip Top, and an excellent main-crop melon. The fruit is large, grey-green in color, round, flattened at the end, distinctly ribbed and well netted. The flesh is unusually thick of a deep, rich salmon color and

good market melon.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts, postpaid

Honey Dew. The Honey Dew, so well known now to everyone in America who is fond of melons and who has been willing to pay the price asked in fruit stores for this unique and attractive variety, might have been introduced into America years ago but for some reason it was overlooked by every seedsman in this country. It is a variety that has been grown for many years in the south of France, and also in Algeria for foreign shipment, and for a long time seed has been catalogued by great French seed growers, Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. as White Antibes Winter. It is a splendid melon, averaging 9 to 10 inches in length and 7 to 8 inches broad, of a light greenish white until dead ripe when it turns a pale yellow. It requires a long season, is of such delightful flavor that we urge everyone who can grow melons at all to try the Honey Dew, by starting it in pots under glass or in the house and later transferring to cold frames,



HONEY DEW IS ALMOST SOLID FLESH

ready to set outdoors just as early as danger of frost has passed. The rind is hard, smooth and without any netting, while the flesh is a light, emerald green, with almost no seed cavity, ripening right

up to the rind, and is very tender and melting, with a delightful sweetness found in no other melon.

Pkt 5c; oz 13c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

BANANA MELON.

orange. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, and of a bright orange color; the flesh is very firm, and, when stewed with lemon to give it a slightly acid flavor, makes delicious pie, sauce, preserve and sweet pickle. It is easily grown, like a melon or cucumber, and keeps for months in a cool, dry place.

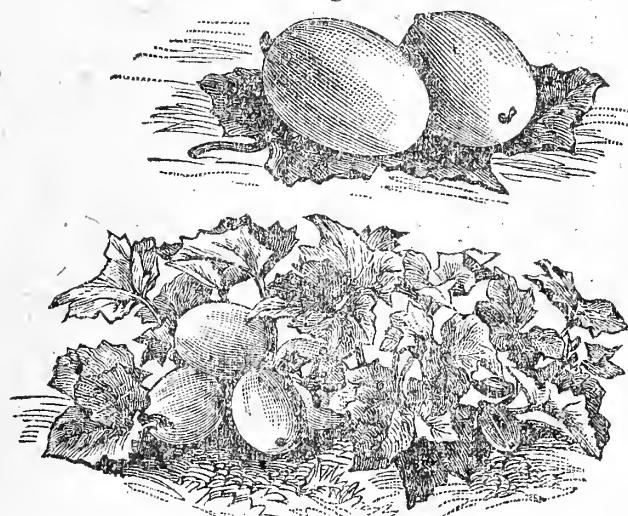
Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts, postpaid.

Banana Cantaloupe. A very long melon, like our picture, with a delightful banana aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, sometimes more than 2 feet, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; the flesh thick, salmon colored and of enticing flavor when picked thoroughly ripe. Most home gardeners will enjoy having a couple of hills.

Pkt 5c; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts, postpaid.

Kin-Makuwa, The Golden Japanese Melon. We will be perfectly frank in saying that we have neither seen nor eaten this melon, but are cataloguing it on the recommendation alone of our seed growers, who reports it as entitled to a trial by every melon grower. He says it is an attractive, rich, golden yellow, both skin and flesh, aromatic, and with a unique flavor which appeals fascinatingly to everyone after the first 2 or 3 mouthfuls. It is said to be a quite large, almost round melon, and that the vines are very prolific. We shall try it ourselves this year.

Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; 1-4 70 cts, postpaid. (Page 91)

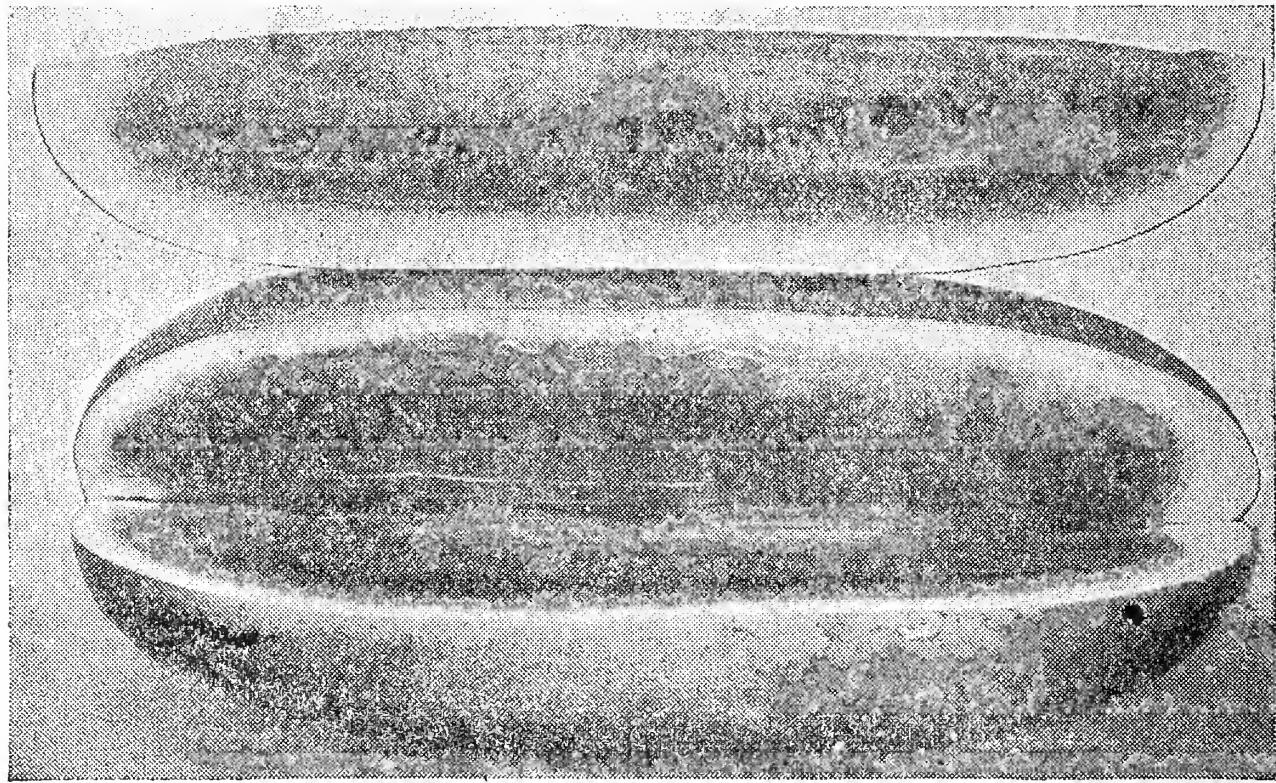


MANGO MELON

WATERMELON

A native of Africa, and undoubtedly known for many centuries. In olden times the word melon was used to describe all sorts of melons and the term watermelon is therefore not met with in the writings of the Greeks and the Romans, but we have reason to believe they enjoyed watermelons certainly as early as the first century of the Christian era. The watermelon, however, while enjoyed, according to David Livingston, when he wrote home from central Africa in 1857, alike by human beings and by animals, even man-eating lions and tigers, and widely known in India and successfully cultivated all around the Mediterranean Sea, is more popular in the United States than anywhere else. We do not know how it reached America, but we do know that here it has been brought to marvelous perfection, particularly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Florida, and that today few vegetables and fruits are so thoroughly enjoyed in the hot Summer months as a nice, cold, juicy watermelon.

The watermelon hybridizes very easily, and, therefore, there are a great many different varieties and no other vine fruit is cultivated to such tremendous proportions as watermelons, the value of shipments reaching probably at least \$10,000,000.



TOM WATSON: ONE OF THE GRANDEST WATERMELONS

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The watermelon thrives best in light, warm, sandy soil, well supplied with humus, and given liberal moisture during its early life. But it is able to produce a good lot of melons in regions where there is very little rainfall. For highest quality good hot weather is required during the fruiting period. Any well cared for garden soil is all right for the watermelon, and you can depend upon good fruit if you select seed of the variety best suited for your location, but give it plenty of fertilizer. Stable manure is best, but if a commercial fertilizer is used have it 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen, in the form of nitrate or sulfate of ammonia, 8 per cent potash, either sulfate or muriate, and 8 per cent phosphoric acid, either super phosphate or a high-grade acid phosphate, and in the field, drill it in 400 to 500 pounds per acre. Watermelon seed does not need to be planted early, not until after danger of frost is past and the soil is warm enough to insure quick germination and rapid growth, but the ground should be prepared early. As a rule, watermelon planting time follows within a couple of weeks of corn. Watermelon needs more space between hills and rows, than either melons or cucumbers. Plant in hills in the garden and follow your own taste or experience in the field. Hills should be 6 to 8 feet apart, plant a dozen seeds not more than an inch deep, and, after they have begun to grow well, thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Generally in the field the rows are 8 feet apart with individual plants thinned to 2 to 3 feet apart or 3 or 4 in a clump 6 to 8 feet apart. Where manure is available the best results are obtained by cross-checking the furrows and at each 8 foot intersection throwing in a shovelful of compost. In the garden use two shovelfuls to a hill. Cultivate to keep the land free from weeds and in fine tilth, until the vines are too large. In the garden try to keep the weeds out as long as you possibly can, even when you must use your hands. It is a good idea to plough under a crop of cow peas where you are going to grow watermelons to any extent, and do not grow melons on the same soil the following year on account of fungus.

ENEMIES. The striped cucumber beetle is one of the worst. In a small garden spread mosquito netting over the top propped up on a little stake and the edges retained in place by soil. Dusting with tobacco dust, using it as a mulch, is a fairly effective repellent, as well as valuable fertilizer. Wilt causes considerable loss, and this is one reason for not sowing year after year in the same place. In the home garden, a hill 6 feet apart will be all right, and you can afford to take time to stick the seed in edgewise with the eye downward.

Tom Watson. An extra long melon, from 18 to 24 inches in length, and 10 to 12 inches through, specimens not infrequently running up to 50 and 60 pounds in weight. In color it is a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, thin but very tough. The flesh is very thick, rich red and extends well to the rind and is sweet and delicious. Tom Watson originated in Georgia a few years ago and is today recognized as the great, successful shipping watermelon, sold in every market, grocery and fruit store of any consequence throughout this country and exported to foreign countries.

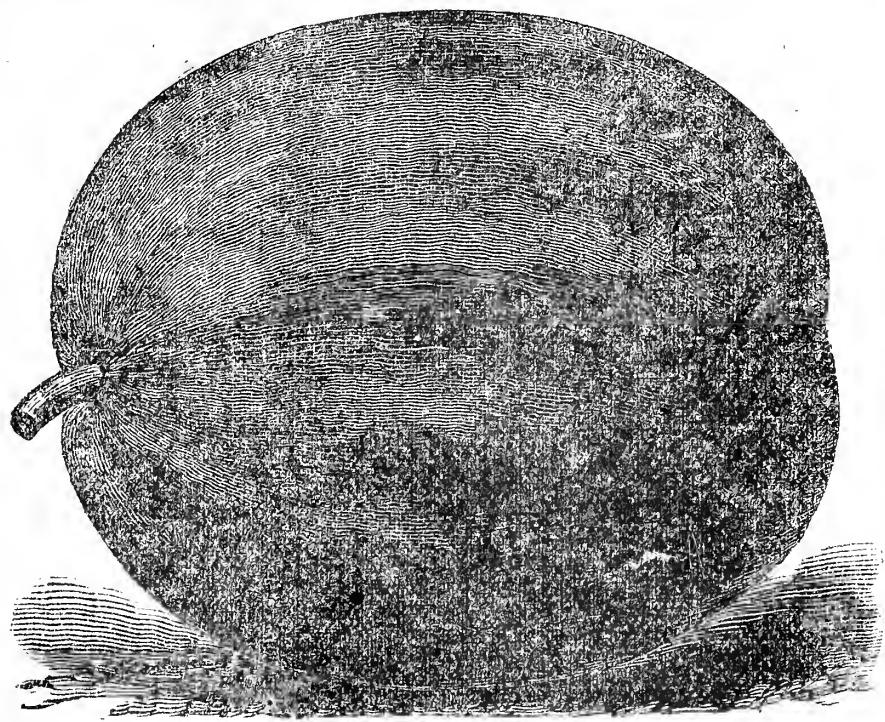
Pkt 5c; oz 7c; 1-4 lb 22c; lb 70c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 45 cts a lb.)
(Page 92)

Fordhook Early. The earliest, large-fruited watermelon in cultivation and no other variety of large melon is better adapted for the home garden, because it is a beautiful melon, of good size, shaped like our photograph, with the sweetest, juiciest, crispest, brightest red flesh. It is a dark green melon, sometimes showing faint stripes of lighter green, with a thin rind. On account of its early maturity it is especially fine variety for the gardens of the North.

Pkt 5c; oz 10c; 1-4 lb 30c; lb \$1, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 70 cts per lb.)

McIver's Sugar. An old standard melon of medium size, the skin striped or variegated something like a Rattle-snake; the flesh a beautiful red inclined to light, free from stringiness, fine-grained and wonderfully sweet, so sweet that it is also known as "Wonderful Sugar". The vine is a strong, thrifty, prolific grower, well adapted to withstand either wet weather or drought, whichever may happen. A rather early maturing melon recommended for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipping.

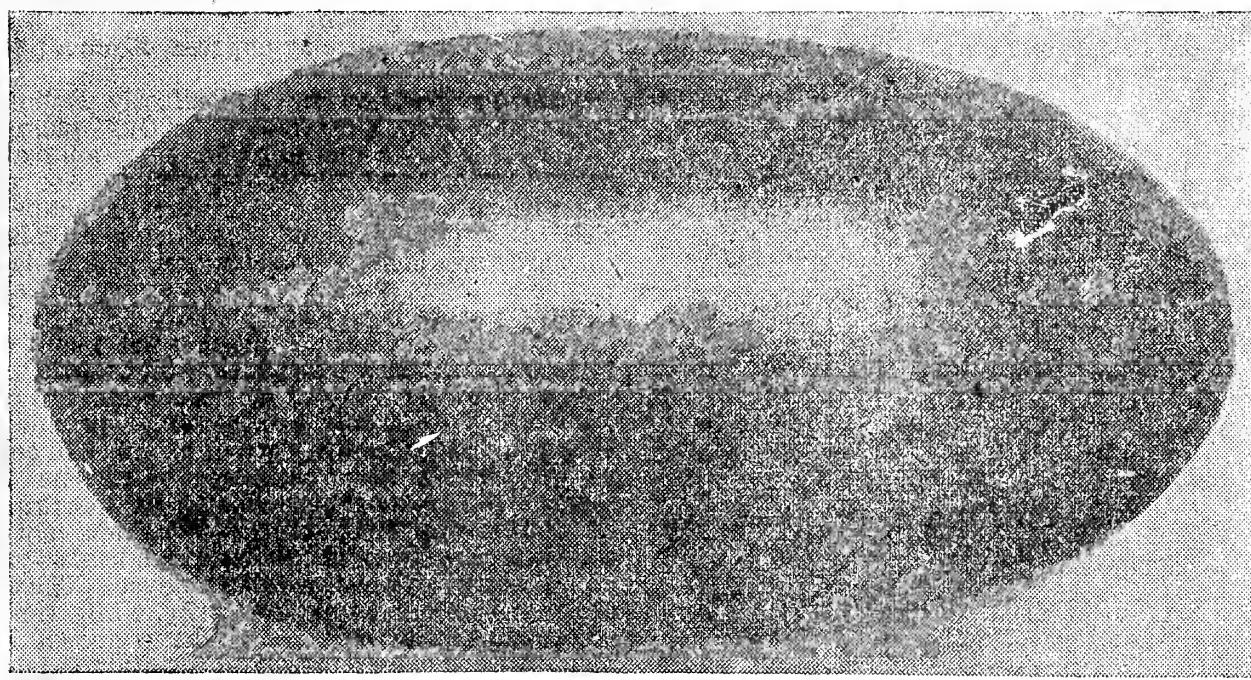
Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 23
s; lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a lb.)



FORDHOOK EARLY

Halbert Honey. A superb melon for home gardens and nearby markets. It does not ripen quite so early as Fordhook Early, but it is of magnificent quality. The vine is a good, healthy, strong grower, often producing 4 or 5 full size melons clustered together, and although of Texas origin, this melon will ripen well in northern gardens if planted in a favorable location, and it should be grown on account of its unexcelled quality and delicious flavor. The melons are from 20 to 25 inches in length, shape shown by our photograph, are a dark, glossy green in color, the flesh a beautiful crimson extending right to the thin rind. An ideally perfect melon.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 23 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts per lb.)



IRISH GRAY, OR GENERAL PERSHING

Cole's Early. A very hardy, medium size, nearly round melon, about 9 by 12 inches, the rind dark green striped lighter green; the flesh deep pink, sweet and of excellent quality, ripening right up to the rind. Cole's Early is an extremely early melon, one of the very best for the home garden in the North and a sure cropper that succeeds even as far north as Canada and parts of the United States where watermelons are as a rule not successfully grown.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb .75c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts a lb.)

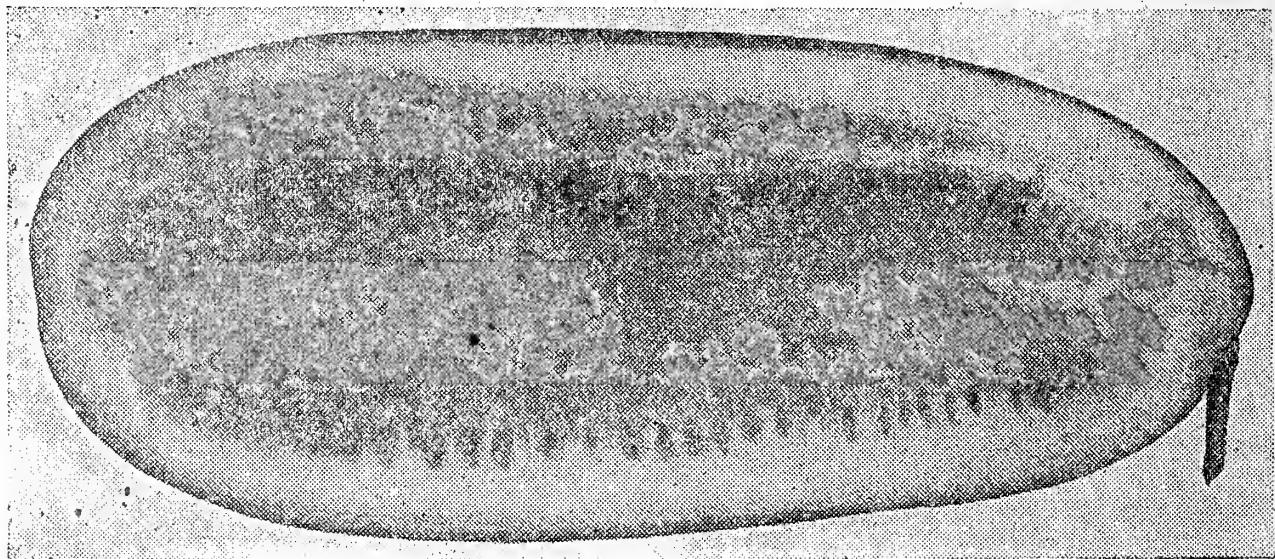
Irish Gray, or General Pershing. A melon that does honor to our great American hero, General Pershing. It is a large, handsome melon, the rind a mottled, greenish gray, the flesh red, crisp, free from stringiness and as sweet as honey. One grower describes it as more prolific than Tom Watson and sweeter than Kleckley Sweet, and the originator claims it is more perfectly disease-resisting, insect-conquering and stands dry weather better than any (Page 93).

other variety, contains fewer seeds, the delicious flesh fairly melting in one's mouth. It is a little earlier than Tom Watson, weighs from 25 to 50 pounds, and remains in good condition for days after picking. The rind does not scorch in the sun, which is another good point. An excellent melon for home garden and for field cultivation for nearby markets where a light colored melon is preferred.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts a pound.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. One of the best early melons for the home garden and for truckers having nearby markets. It is medium size, oval, but medium long, with a thin, light green rind, mottled and finely veined a darker shade; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, juicy and very sweet.

Pkt 5c; oz 7c; 1-4 lb 22c; lb 70c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a pound.



KLECKLEY SWEET DOES NOT EXPRESS HALF ITS DELICIOUSNESS

Kleckley Sweet, or Monte Cristo. Very attractive, oblong melon with a glossy, dark green skin, averaging about 20 inches in length and a dozen in diameter. The flesh is bright scarlet ripens right up to the thin rind, firm, exceedingly sweet, melting and luscious. This is one of the very highest quality melons for the home garden and for nearby markets and should be grown for that purpose, but it is not a shipping melon. One very desirable feature of Kleckley Sweet is that the seeds come close to the rind leaving a splendid, deep, solid heart that is most enjoyable. Many growers place Kleckley Sweet in first place as the sweetest melon grown.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a pound.

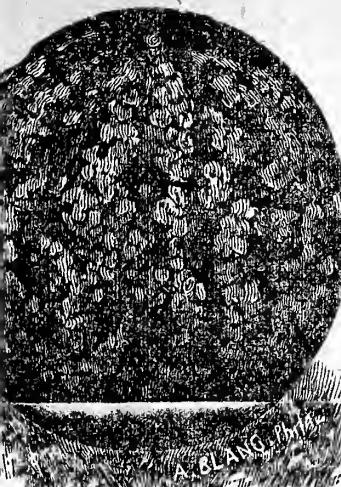


BABY DELIGHT

to 20 fully matured melons, quite often 3 on consecutive joints of the vine, almost invariably in pairs
Pkt 5 cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 60 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Striped Gypsy. Introduced over 30 years ago from Georgia, and a magnificent melon in the South, where it reaches perfection. The fruits are long, light green in color with mottled stripes of a darker shade; the flesh dark red, very tender and sweet while it is, as stated, particularly for Southern planting, it will mature in the North if planted sufficiently early.

(Page 94) Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45c a lb.



Florida Favorite. A large, smooth, well-shaped melon, dark green irregularly striped lighter green, with rather tough rind, of medium thickness, the flesh deep, rich red, ripening right up to the rind, and of very fine flavor. A melon grown considerably in the South, and for home and nearby markets where it is very popular.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a pound, receiver to pay express charges.)

Hungarian Honey. A superb early variety, uniformly globe-shaped, dark green in color mottled and veined with a still darker shade; flesh brilliant red, of highest quality, and ripening clear to the rind with very small seeds. A melon for which we have had considerable inquiry and which we therefore catalogue this year for the first time.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

Darkey's Dream. Introduced by us two years ago and now one of our heaviest sellers nearly every customer who tried a package at 10c coming back for more. This year we have sufficient seed so that we can place Darkey's Dream here in the body of our catalogue and have reduced the price to 5c a packet. It is one of the largest, sweetest, and most satisfactory and satisfying watermelons grown, with all the good qualities of Tom Watson combined with the delicate flavor of Kleckley Sweet. Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 50 cts; lb \$1.65, postpaid.

Golden Ice Cream. Although not entirely new to our customers because we have catalogued it for two years, we are so pleased with Golden Ice Cream, that we are showing a picture on one of our first pages—please see the index for the proper page number.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Phinney's Early. We feel that we are cataloguing too many watermelons, and yet some would be disappointed if we did not include every one that we have described. Phinney's Early hardly be left out because it is such a good melon for growing in the North, which is not true by means of all the melons we catalogue. It ripens early, is of medium size, oblong and sweet in color, the rind being mottled with various shades of green; the flesh is very sweet and tender and of good quality. While it succeeds anywhere it is particularly recommended for the h.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 65 cts a pound.)

Preserving Citron. Colorado Preserving Citron. A larger, round, rather oblong melon grown exclusively for preserving and sweet pickles, and most delicious and satisfactory for both uses. It has a firm rind, smooth and attractively mottled, the flesh solid, pure white, with olive seeds. This is the improved strain of citron growing somewhat larger than the older red-seed-fruit, and we feel sure if you have never preserved citron, you will be glad we urged you to do so. Cultivation is the same as for watermelons, but it requires less room.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 50 cts, postpaid.

Red-Seeded Citron. The older, better known and very popular preserving citron, similar to Colorado but somewhat smaller and with a harder, flintier rind.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts, postpaid.

MUSTARD For Salads

And A Very Delicious And Appetizing Salad At That

The bottom, large, soft leaves are the ones and they grow better, are larger and more tender in the very early Spring months, and the should, therefore, be sown very early in spring. It does pretty well in the Fall, but at time does not make so many leaves, nor they so large. They are not only served as , but are boiled as greens like spinach. Often the seed comes up itself the following spring. Sow in drills a foot or more apart thin to 6 inches in the row. Mustard is of easiest culture, but for largest, tenderest leaves it should have rich soil. In the South mustard is extensively used as a boiling greens during the Fall and Winter. It has a most salutary effect on the human system, offsetting the nourishing and ample diet that most of us often delight in. Mustard can be used in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, and in the can be out all Winter.

Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are finely curled. This is the popular variety in the South for planting in the Fall.

New Chinese. Very large leaved, twice as big as the ordinary white mustard, light green, crumpled and sweetly pungent in flavor. This is a very vigorous sort.

White London. Of rapid, upright growth, the deep green leaves rather small and smooth, cut. A very good variety when cut young.

Price of all three the same: Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 35 cts; lb 55c, postpaid. (Page 95)



DANDELION, Improved Thick-Leaved



We missed Dandelion in its alphabet place for the reason that we have not catalogued it before, and were not sure that we could get a satisfactory supply of seed until we found it in Europe. Dandelion is a native of Europe and Asia but it has become naturalized in all temperate countries. Some varieties are undoubtedly native to our Rocky mountains. The name is from the French, 'dent de lion,' which is French for lion's tooth. Dandelion is cooked and served like spinach or as a salad. The improved, thick-leaved variety is very much more desirable than the common dandelion. The seed should be sown in the Spring and the crop is ready for the table the following Spring. Usually the seed is sown where the plants are to stand, although transplanting may be done satisfactorily, one foot apart each way, and within a year old they will completely cover the surface. Sandy or loamy soil is best.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 30 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 50 cts; oz 65 cts postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO

Okra is a half-hardy plant introduced into the United States and the West Indies from Africa somewhat over a hundred years ago. In soups and catsup it gives an agreeable body, and served as a vegetable a taste for it is quickly acquired and it is really very delicious. It is also dried and canned for Winter. Okra should be sown in a dry, warm soil of medium fertility, after all danger of frost is past. It should be a well-drained, sandy loam, or, if clay only is available it should be loamy and not apt to become water-logged during rainy weather. Prepare the soil deeply, the more deeply the better if it is good soil. Make the rows 3 to 5 feet apart, according to variety, and drop the seeds about 2 inches apart in the rows, covering them 1 to 2 inches in depth. After the plants are 6 inches high thin to a foot apart for dwarf varieties, and 3 feet apart for tall sorts, after which cultivation should be frequent and rather deep. The seedlings transplant with difficulty, so if you wish to get an early start, plant the seed in flower pots. The pods, the edible part, must be gathered before the fibre develops in them; if they are too "stringy" to cut with a dull pocket knife they are too old for use. Keep old pods cut off. A plant constantly cropped remains in bearing condition until frost kills it, but if allowed to retain its pods it stops growing until the seed can mature, when a second growing takes place. In the South, where there is no danger of frost, they will live for years if not destroyed; in the North, however, it is an annual. The demand for Okra in the market is increasing very much and we advise our friends to try it. We list the 3 most desirable sorts. One ounce plants 75 feet of row.

White Velvet. An especially fine variety, growing about 3½ feet tall, productive, maturing early, with good sized pods, white, smooth, free from pricks and very tender.

Perkin's Green-Pod. An excellent variety producing numerous fine, tender pods green in color, and when ready for use from 4 to 5 inches in length; a variety that has taken the place of the other green sorts, on account of its splendid quality.

Dwarf Prolific. Quite dwarf and stocky in growth, early and very prolific, with green pods of splendid flavor. It is ready for the table in from 55 to 60 days.

Price same for all three: Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 ozs 13 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 60 cts, postpaid (lbs or more by express, 40 cts a pound.)

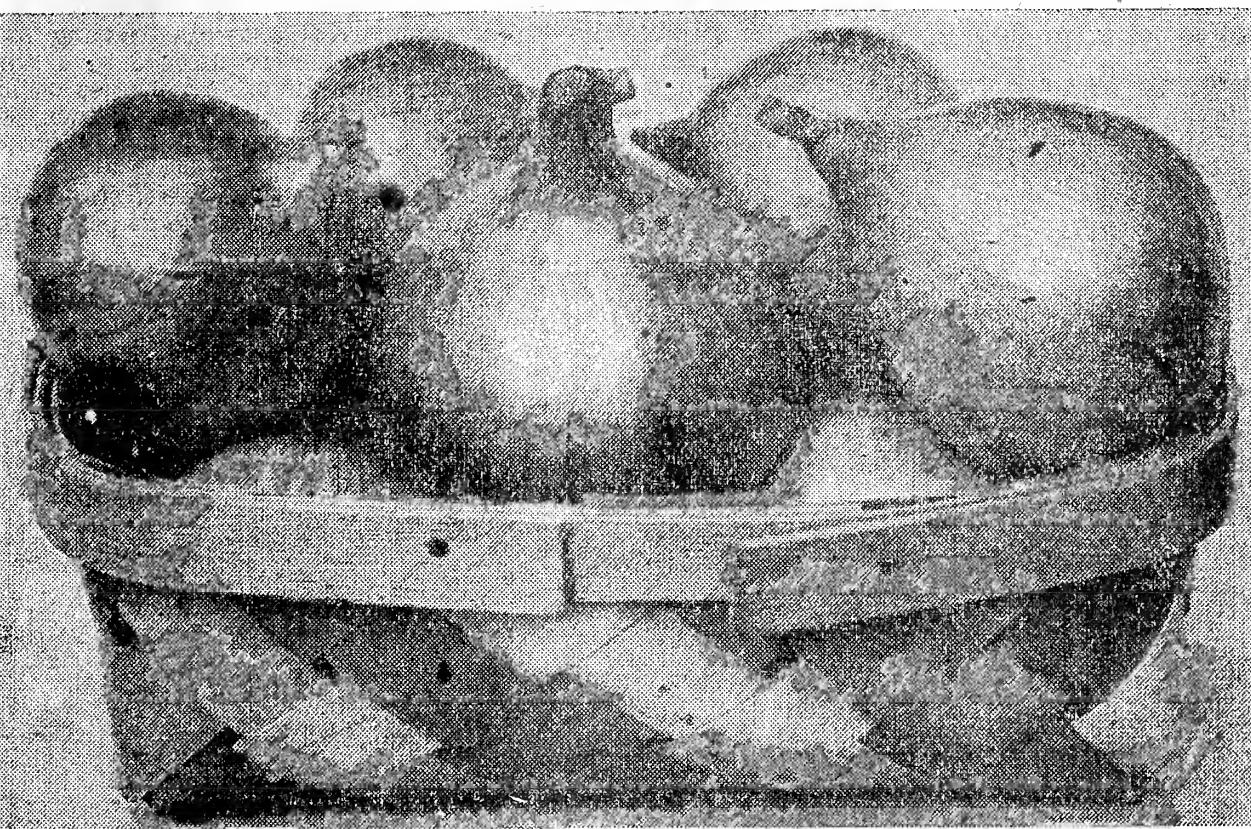


OUR FREE SEED

There is no guarantee about it, and no promise, but we do try to keep up a supply of strange and unusual vegetables and flowers, so as to slip one or more complimentary packets into every seed order amounting to 25 cents or over—always something, at any rate, not included in your seed order for this year. (Page 96)

ONIONS

All onions are forms of one variable species, *Allium cepha*, *Allium* being the ancient Latin name for garlic, evidently hailing from southwest Asia, and having been cultivated from remote historical times as shown in Sanskrit and Hebrew manuscripts and in inscriptions on old Egyptian monuments. As often in the Bible one may read references to the unusual sweetness of onions from Egypt. The onion itself probably comes from the Latin, *unio*, meaning a single root. The onion is one of the oldest vegetables known to man, and was introduced here from Britain, by the early white settlers, where it has been cultivated for many centuries. We know that the "Silver Skin" was being grown here as far back as 1792.



A BASKET OF LAPARK YELLOW DANVERS

CULTIVATION. The onion is very hardy and is grown in the Southern states largely as a Winter crop, and the seed is sown and sets planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Northern states and in Canada. It is always necessary to prepare the soil the preceding Autumn, in order that the seed may be sown in the Spring on the first approach of warm weather. For seed the soil must be fine and loose, all stones and litter being removed. It germinates slowly and the young plants are surface feeders, so if the seed is sown late and there should be a lengthy period of dry weather the plants either die or make no headway. Do not plant on weedy ground if you expect a good crop. Save work by planting in as long rows as you can so as to work on both sides with a wheel hoe. Even then the weeds next to the onions will be pulled out by hand. Sow seed rather thickly and as the young onions begin to crowd thin them out. Use the best seed.

Onion sets are merely ordinary onions arrested in their growth, so when they are set out they almost immediately begin to grow and may be pulled up for table use at any time. See that your sets are small and firm. Some people like large sets, but if they are over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter they are apt to go to seed quickly instead of producing good bulbs.

Another method of growing onions is to sow the seed in the seed bed and transplant the seedlings to the open ground. This is a particularly good way for onions of Spanish type, enabling America to compete successfully with the imported Spanish onions so that today quite often onions sold in grocery and fruit stores as imported Spanish onions are home-grown Prizetakers, and at that the buyer receives full and splendid value. The plants should be started under glass, preferably in a greenhouse, during January or February, sowing the seeds thickly in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches apart, using an ounce of seed to 10 square feet of bed surface, the soil sandy and very rich. As soon as the soil and weather permit outdoors, set these seedlings in rows a foot to 14 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Green bunching onions can also be grown this way, but they need not be more than 2 inches apart in the rows.

For commercial growing in the North the soil must be rich and moist, but not wet, and, for ideal conditions it should be loam with a subsoil of clay, or close, compact, sandy loam, not coarse gravel as that lets the water leach out too quickly. Soil that has been cultivated for 3 or 4 years is better than new land, and there is little danger of getting in much fertilizer. Plough 10 to 12 inches deep, or down to the subsoil. Do not turn up too much of the subsoil or the soil will not mature evenly. If the soil is poor plough in 5 to 10 cords of stable manure to the acre, and after ploughing spread over it the same amount of well-rotted cow-manure to be harrowed in. Unleached hard wood ashes are fine, especially on dry land; spread as evenly as possible, 75 to 100 bushels to the acre after ploughing and harrowing. The sowing must be thorough, as a good crop cannot be obtained if the ground is rough. Good drainage is essential, even on sloping ground. Where necessary, under draining will pay well. Plant early, common Spring frosts and snow showers will do no harm to onions. Buy the best seed, and that is the kind we sell exclusively, drill in with a machine that does not clog and that will open the row, sow, cover and roll the row, and mark the next row at the same time. Rows should be 12 to 14 inches apart, and use $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed to the acre, according to soil and seed, drier, sandy soil requiring the less amount, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ to an inch deep, also according to the soil, and thin plants to from 1 to 3 inches according to variety. Cultivate early and often.

In the South, cultivation is similar. Do not apply undecomposed vegetable matter immediately preceding the sowing, even cotton-seed meal should be applied at least 3 weeks before the seed is sown. Of course the time of sowing depends upon the location. One of the chief things to guard against in the South is to sow plenty of seed, as very often the only cause of an unprofitable crop is a poor stand.

ENEMIES. The only insect that bothers onions to any extent is the onion fly, or gnat, for which a thorough application of ground tobacco stems is both an insecticide and a repellent, as well as of some fertilizer value, applied in the rows. Thrips are bothersome sometimes, especially as they pave the way for fungi. Use kerosene emulsion, creosote preparations. Black mold is combated by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. Smut can be successfully met by rotating crops and not sowing seed from smut districts. Rotting is best prevented by storing in a dry place.

Lapark Mammoth Prizetaker

A magnificent, great, large, beautiful and very profitable onion to grow for early fall markets, the bulbs three times as large as Globe Danvers under ordinary cultivation, and, with particular attention, weighing 4 to 5½ pounds each. It was formerly known as Spanish King and some seedsmen still so continue to catalogue it. As a matter of fact, many of the great, big, beautiful onions sold in stores before Thanksgiving Day at 5 and 10 cents a piece, as "imported onions, are grown right here in America from American grown Prizetaker seed, as we have a ready pointed out in this Catalogue. In color it is a bright, straw yellow, the flesh white, exceedingly mild and sweet. Although not so good a Winter keeping onion as some of the smaller varieties, for so large a bulb it is really a surprisingly long keeper, practically an all the year around onion, because the young plants can be used as salad in the Spring, the half grown bulb in the Summer for boiling, and the great, big, mild, matured onions in the Fall and early Winter for slicing, boiling, etc. It is a perfect onion for the home garden and we need not emphasize its value nor its profit to market gardeners and to the large, commercial growers. Owing to its

size the Mammoth Prizetaker requires 3 to 4 weeks longer to full maturity than the other varieties we have already described. We offer American grown seed that can be depended upon for a very heavy crop of the finest onions.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 25 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts; lb \$1.65 postpaid; (3 lbs or more by express, \$1.25 per pound)

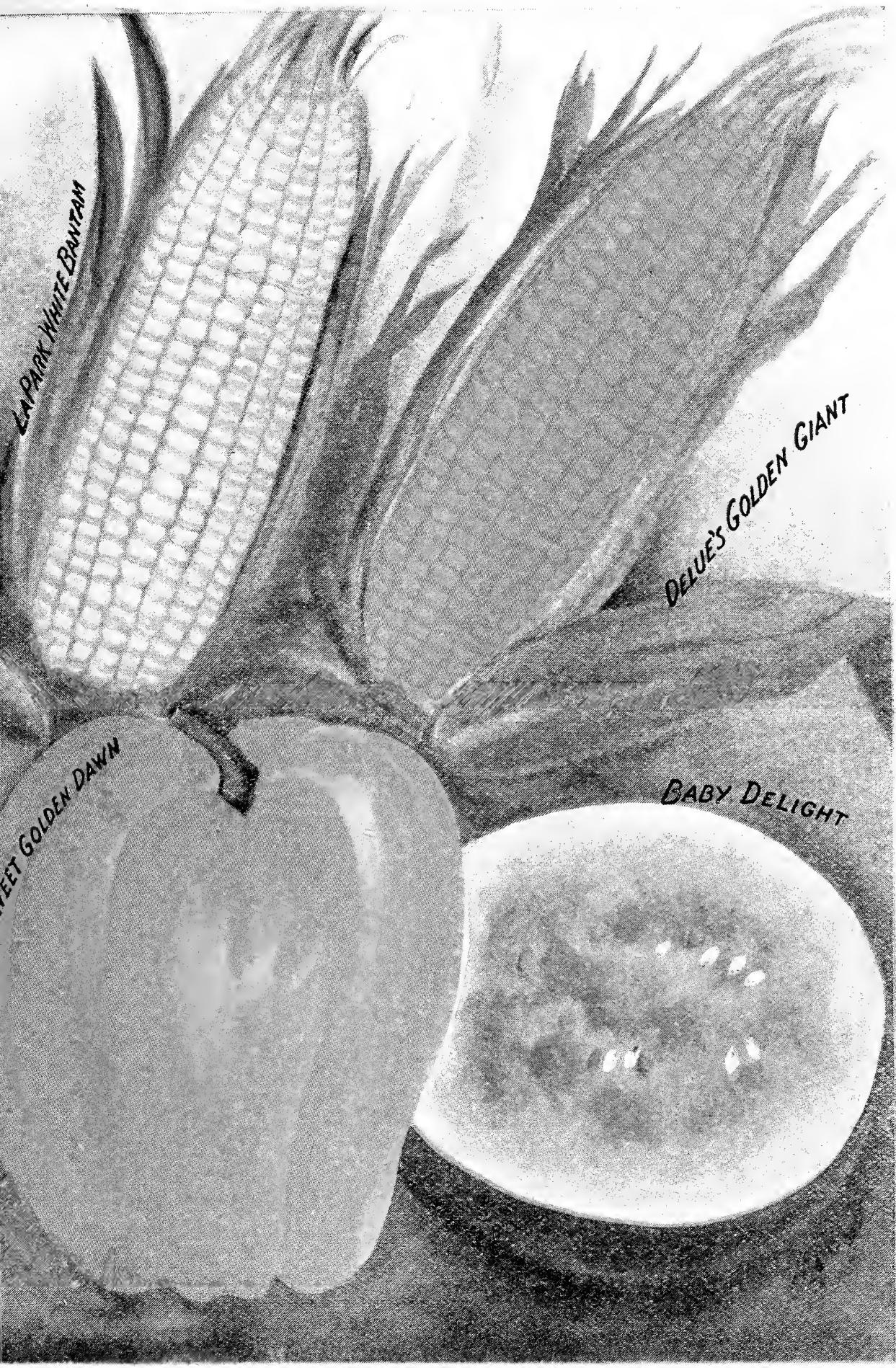


LAPARK MAMMOTH PRIZETAKER

Sunball. Our own introduction. Please see one of the front pages for description.

Ailsa Craig. An excessively large European variety of most excellent qualities, that is becoming acclimated and popular in America to such a degree that we give it more space in our Catalogue this year, and ask you to read about it on one of our front pages.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A selection from Yellow Globe Danvers that has become very popular in Ohio and other eastern commercial onion growing districts. With the exception that it is considerably flatter than Yellow Globe Danvers, it resembles that variety and Southport Yellow Globe very much and is virtually the same as Michigan Globe, and really also practically the same as Yellow Flat Danvers and Yellow Dutch. It is of a light, yellowish, copper color the flesh creamy white, crisp, mild and sweet, and of splendid keeping qualities. A variety that can be depended upon for a crop.

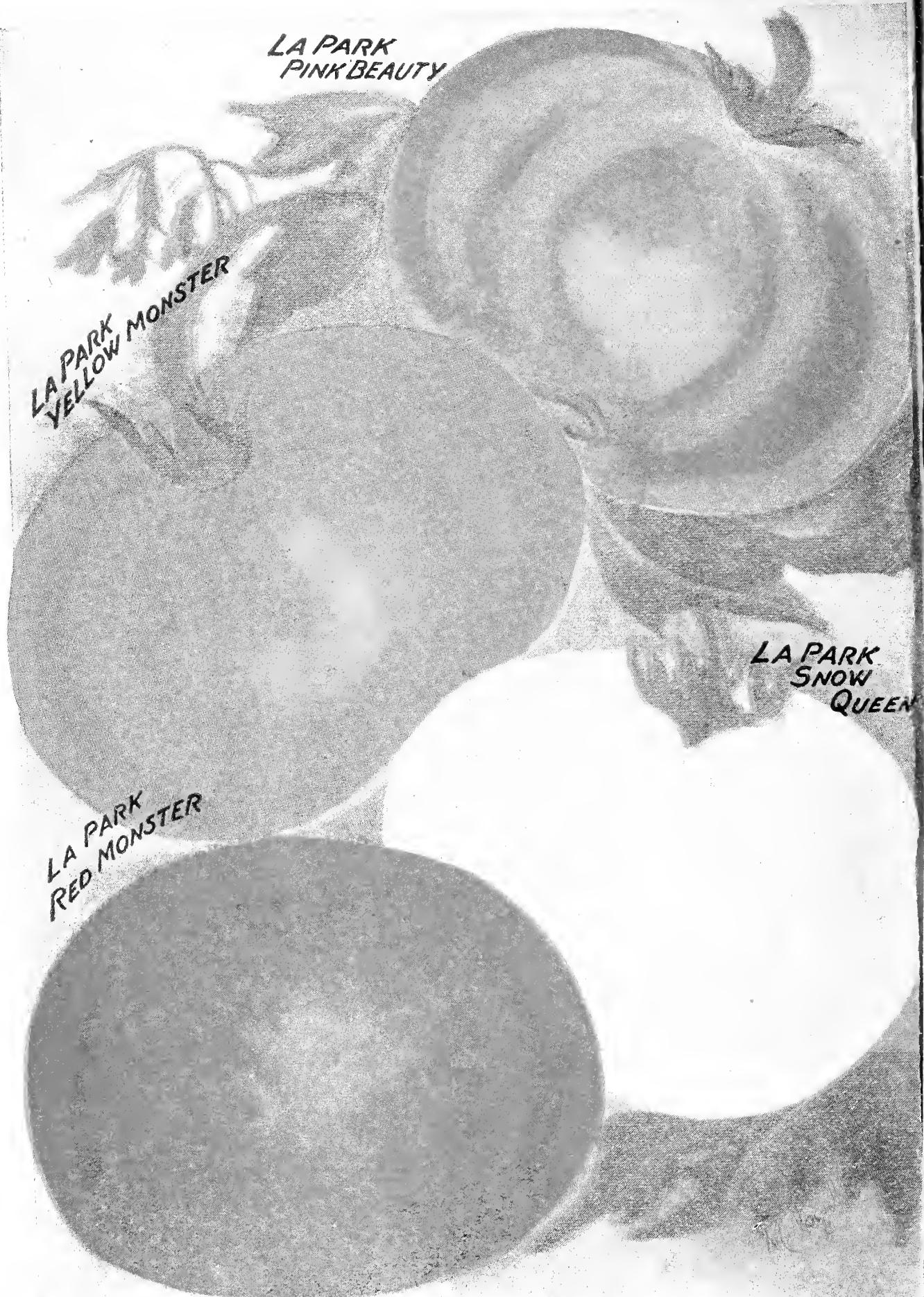


Lapark White Bantam Corn. As deliciously sweet and early as Golden Bantam, but a larger ear, pure, snowy white in color. We have all the seed of this magnificent, new Sugar Corn, and would like you to try a packet, at 10 cents.

DeLue's Golden Giant. A-third larger ear, a-third more eating than Golden Bantam. The finest, best golden-colored Sweet Corn. Packet, 10 cents.

Sweet Golden Dawn Pepper. Packet, 10 cents. The handsomest, finest, sweetest, yellow Pepper; as large as Chinese Giant, and of same grand qualities.

Baby Delight Watermelon. Packet, 5 cents. The crispiest, sweetest, daintiest, best Watermelon for home gardens. Just the right size for an individual dessert.



FOUR PERFECT TOMATOES

FOUR WORLD BEATERS

We have grown Tomatoes since they were first generally eaten in the United States a vegetable, and we are perfectly willing to risk our reputation as responsible seedsmen fifty years, on the statement that four better Tomatoes were never produced. **Red Monster** is the largest, sweetest, most solid Tomato grown, running up to four pounds and over. **Yellow Monster** is of the same stock and quality. Lapark **Pink Beauty** is the finest early pink Tomato we have yet discovered, and A-1 in quality. **Snow Queen** is a pure white fruit and a splendid contrast to the more highlycolored varieties. All are fully described in the Tomato Department of this Catalogue.

Any One Tomato, Packet 10 cts.

All Four Packets, 30 cts, postpaid.

The White Globe taking about 10 days longer.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 27 cts; 1-4 lb 48 cts; lb \$1.60, postpaid; (3 lbs or more, by express, receiver to pay express charges, \$1.20 per lb.)

Southport White Globe. A standard, commercial white onion, occupying a position exclusively its own. The bulb is globe-shaped, slightly flattened at the shoulder and round at the base, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, perfectly white both outside and in, the flesh fine-grained, very mild in flavor and a good keeper, one of the firmest, most solid of the white onions, that always meets a ready sale. A very productive variety.
Pkt 5c; oz 22c; 2 ozs 38c; 1-4 lb 65c; lb \$2.35, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin. Larger around than Southport White Globe, about 3½ inches through, but quite flat. The skin is a rich, silvery white color, the flesh clear white, especially mild, fine-grained and sweet. It is the most widely grown of all white onions, one of the most beautiful, and is in quick demand when offered for sale, and a splendid onion for all purposes. It is a variety used a great deal for pickling and for sowing for growing sets.

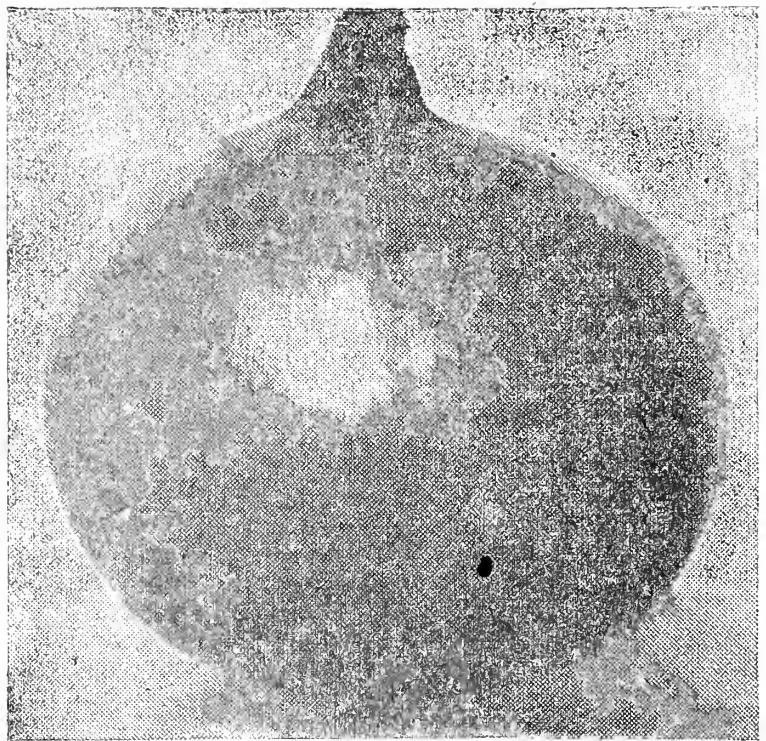
Pkt 5 cts; oz 18 cts; 2 ozs 32 cts; 1 lb 52 cts; lb \$1.80, postpaid.)

The picture is of the three Southports—the one at the top Southport White Globe; middle, Red, lower one, Yellow.

Southport Large Yellow Globe. The most highly grown, yellow market onion and the most profitable. The bulbs are a true globe-ape, as shown in our photograph, having a small neck, full shoulered, somewhat larger than Yellow Farmer's and Southport Red Globe, with a heavy, thick, smooth skin which makes it an excellent keeping and storage onion. In color it is a rich, deep, golden yellow, the flesh creamy white, crisp, tender and sweet, averaging 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The crop is abundant, matures well and is uniform in size. Always a popular onion, in great demand, and at top prices.

Pkt 5c; oz 15c; 2 ozs 27c; 1 lb 48c; lb \$1.60, postpaid; (3 lbs or more, by express, \$1.20 per lb.)

Southport Red Globe. The finest and best red onion. It is of the same shape and possesses all the excellent qualities of the Southport Yellow Globe, but is of a deep, purplish red, the flesh white tinged a little with purple. Success in growing onions depends so much on the quality of the seed that we are especially careful in selecting the grower, and we promise our customers that no matter what they pay for it they cannot buy better onion seed anywhere. For instance, thousands of pounds of this identical Red Globe seed are sold annually in the great commercial onion growing districts of the United States. The Red Globe is slightly smaller than the Yellow Globe, is a superb keeper and red onions have the buying preference in certain markets. The Red and Yellow take about the same number of days to maturity, about 110 days. (Page 99)



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Fine, large, rather flat variety, well shown in our photograph, of a deep, purplish red, exceedingly prolific and dependable for a heavy crop, the flesh is very white, tinged a little with red and of a good, strong, vigorous, onion flavor. The neck is very small, the tops, when growing, are long, slender and of a clear, green color. About 10 days earlier than Yellow Danvers.

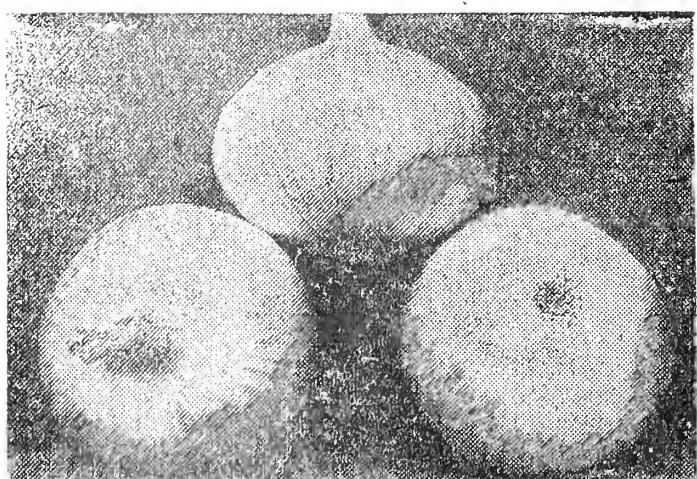
Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 27 cts; 1-4 lb 48cts; lb \$1.60, postpaid; (3 lbs or more, by express, \$1.25 per pound.)

Mammoth Silver King. A great, enormous, silvery white, imported onion which frequently reaches 5 to 7 inches in diameter with a weight of 2 to 3 pounds. It is a perfectly beautiful onion, the flesh snowy white, meltingly tender and deliciously sweet. It grows very quickly, matures quite early and brings a very high and profitable price in Autumn, and early Winter. The seed was first introduced into this country in the eighties, so that it can now be fairly claimed as an American-bred onion, and it certainly receives the very highest praise wherever it is grown.

Pkt 5c; oz 19c; 2 ozs 32c; 1-4 lb 52c; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

White Queen, or Early Barletta. Also known in the South as White Pearl. A rapid growing, very early and very pretty white onion, snowy white, with flesh also white, very mild and sweet. Originally an Italian onion, running from 1-4 to 1-2 inch in diameter, flattened on top and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch through. It is grown particularly for pickling and early bunching, but is mild and most delicious boiled.

Pkt 5c; oz 19c; 2 ozs 32c; 1-4 lb 52c; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

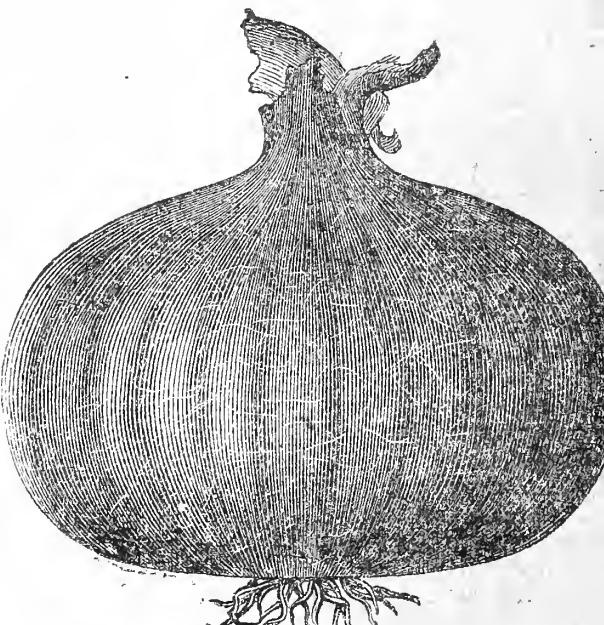


(Page 100) WHITE QUEEN OR EARLY BARLETTA

Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the oldest and very best onions cultivated in America, a strain originating near Boston almost 75 years ago, and such unusual qualities that ever since it has been the main-crop of most growers and is constantly subject to improvement until today it is an ideally perfect onion for the home garden, nearby markets and commercial growing for shipping everywhere. Our strain is globe-shaped, just as deep as it is wide, averaging 3 inches through, the skin a pale yellow or light, golden brown, the flesh snowy white, crisp, fine-grained and mild in flavor, slightly earlier than Southport Yellow Globe, ripening uniformly, and a perfect keeper. A thoroughly dependable onion, a heavy yielder, and one of the most profitable onions to grow.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 25 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts; lb \$1.50, postpaid; (3 lbs or more, by express, \$1.15 per lb.)

Large Red Wethersfield
Next to Globe Danvers, Red Wethersfield is the oldest, best known and most widely grown American onion. It is



MAMMOTH SILVER KING

Early White Sugar Ball. An American variety particularly for the growing of a very early, white onion to be sold green in bunches. The introducer claims that it is exceedingly mild, intensely sweet and that no other onion grown from seed will produce a bulb from an inch upward as quickly as White Sugar Ball. He also vouches for its production within 7½ to 8 weeks. An excellent variety also for pickling.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 cts; 2 ozs 45 cts; 1-4 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Early White Welch Onion
Grown exclusively for use as a green onion. It makes no bulb, and is a very hardy, perennial sort, the shoots reaching marketable size very quickly, indeed before onions grow from sets, and is therefore enjoyed at home

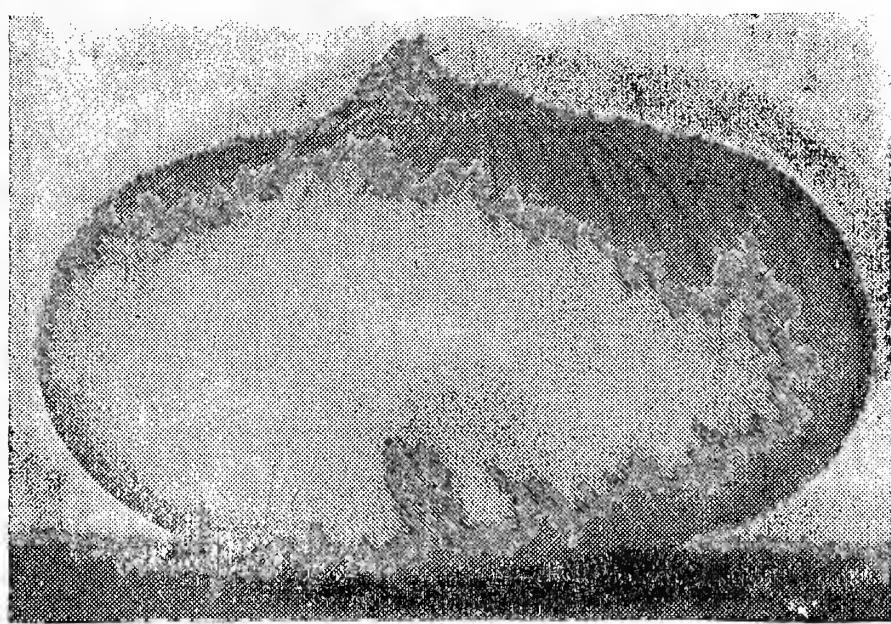
ings a good, big price as the first green onion offered in the market. Sow the seed in the Summer or Fall months for early Spring onions.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 22 cts; 2 ozs 38 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 68 cts; lb \$2.45, postpaid.

White, or Yellow Bermuda. Although it is generally called White Bermuda it is really a very yellow or straw color, flesh, however, is a clear, ding white. It is the widely and largely used of all the Bermuda onions, throughout the Eastern states, particularly in Texas, for the early Eastern markets. It is a solid onion, exactly the same shown in our photographs, matures in fewer than any other variety in the catalogue, and, in Southern markets, it has practically

displaced all other onions in the Spring and early Summer, giving a very heavy yield, quickly, and some onions of very mild flavor, gladly eaten by those who have not been able to relish other varieties on account of their pronounced flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 cts; 2 ozs 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 75 cts; lb \$2.90, postpaid; (3 lbs. or more, by express, \$2.15 round.)



WHITE, OR YELLOW BERMUDA



ONION SETS

For early onions, not merely green bunch onions, but for boiling and slicing, grow from sets, which takes about half the time as from seed. A couple of quarts are ample for the average family, and it is a good idea to plant at least that many. If you have more than you want to eat early, let them ripen to put away for Winter. It is difficult to make right prices on sets, as we have to prepare our Catalogue so early in the Fall while the prices of onion sets are decided several weeks later, and they vary quite a little during the season. Therefore, we shall follow the plan adopted last year of putting down certain prices with the explanation that they include postage, and if they should prove too high we will refund your money, as we did during some part of the season last year. We shall be glad to make special quotations to anyone wishing half a peck or more.

Make your rows 12 to 18 inches apart and plant the sets 2 inches apart in the rows; just stick the onions in and do not cover the tops. They will be ready to use in about 5 weeks, but the soil should be very rich. A quart will plant 100 feet of row.

Yellow and Red Sets.

White Sets.

Pint 15 cts Quart 27 cts

Pint 18 cts Quart 30 cts

All Postpaid.

PARSLEY

Parsley originally grew native on the Island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea. But as of the old Roman writers has written that it was poisonous it seems quite likely it was wild. In very ancient times it was a custom to serve parsley at funerals. Possibly the Sardinian variety may have been the cause of some of them. However, in 1542, during the reign of King Edward VI, parsley was introduced into England, where those most skillful of the old world's horticulturalists reared it to its present perfection, so that even today all our best parsley is brought from Britain. It is a leaf vegetable, and its chief employment is for garnishing. No guest in a modern hotel, or up-to-date restaurant, would consider his meal properly served if his meat and courses were not tastily garnished with the curly leaves of parsley. Actually there is nothing like its place for this purpose, and a finely chopped parsley leaf adds a peculiarly tasty and re-



PARSLEY: CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

weeds. In larger patches, sow thinly, in shallow drills a foot apart, and thin the plants to from 8 inches. Gather the leaves as needed; others will grow. For use in Winter and early Spring, the plants in the open ground in the early Fall, and on the approach of cold weather put them in a box, with rich loam, in the kitchen or cellar window, or in the greenhouse. Old roots, if still vigorous, may be lifted in the Autumn and treated like seedlings. Parsley will stand considerable frost, and though it is perennial or biennial, fresh stock should be started each year. Keep the seed stems broken off and do not take all the leaves off one root at a time. An ounce plants 150 feet of row.

Champion Moss Curled. READY IN 65 DAYS. Various other names have been given to this closely curled parsley, but the true name is Champion Moss Curled, just as we have it. It

compact growing sort, attaining a height of about 8 inches, the leaves dark green, very finely cut and so closely curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Its chief use is garnishing, rather than flavoring, and it is a very fine variety.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 oz 13 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 23 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

Plain Parsley. Especially desirable for flavoring and drying to be used for this purpose when you run out of green leaves. The leaves are flat, deeply cut, dark green and very pungent in flavor. Not being curly it is not so attractive for garnishing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 oz 13 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 23 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted. The root is the edible part, somewhat resembling parsnip. The leaves are like Plain Parsley, and both leaves and roots are useful for flavoring, the flavor resembling celeriac. These roots can be dug in the Fall and put away in the cellar to be grated for use in the Winter. It is a very desirable variety and quite profitable to sell on the market. In fact, many people prefer the roots to the leaves for flavoring.

LAPARK IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid.

A Dollar gets you more in the way of seeds at Lapark than anywhere in America--not only what you select and pay for, but we always send something extra with our compliments.

freshing flavor to soups, salads, creamed potatoes, scrambled eggs, etc. In the home garden those who appreciate the petizing and pleasing effect of an attractively served dish, parsley is also inexpensive. But in spite of all its popularity it is a strange fact that parsley really is found growing in few home gardens, at only a very few plants being necessary and it is so easily grown, starting readily in good garden soil. Sow as early in Spring as practicable in an early hotbed, a cold frame, or in the open ground. Parsley seed germinates quickly, and the plants are feathered first. This is one reason for sowing early; to get ahead

PARSNIP

another native of Europe not known very long before the year A. D. one, and developed more particularly in the northern countries of that continent. It is a vegetable, also, of very great merit, on account of its somewhat peculiar flavor and the very long time it takes it to mature, it has proved as popular in the home garden as it should be. Sow the seed in the early Spring; the soil being a clean, rich loam, very deeply prepared the same as for beets or carrots. Seed germinates slowly and this is one reason why the ground must be clean from weeds. Sow half an inch inch in depth, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart in the garden and a little wider in the field. Thin the little plants, from 4 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate like any other rootable, but parsnips may be left in the ground all Winter without injury; in fact freezing improves them. On any mild, open day in Winter as many as you wish may be dug, and in the Spring at you want to keep must be dug before they begin to grow, in order to preserve the quality. Parsnip is also a most excellent feed for cows, hogs and even horses; it contains so much sugar.

In the South, parsnips can be sown from January to April, and in Florida and along the coast, from September to December for Winter and Spring crops. An ounce to 200 feet; 4 pounds to the acre.

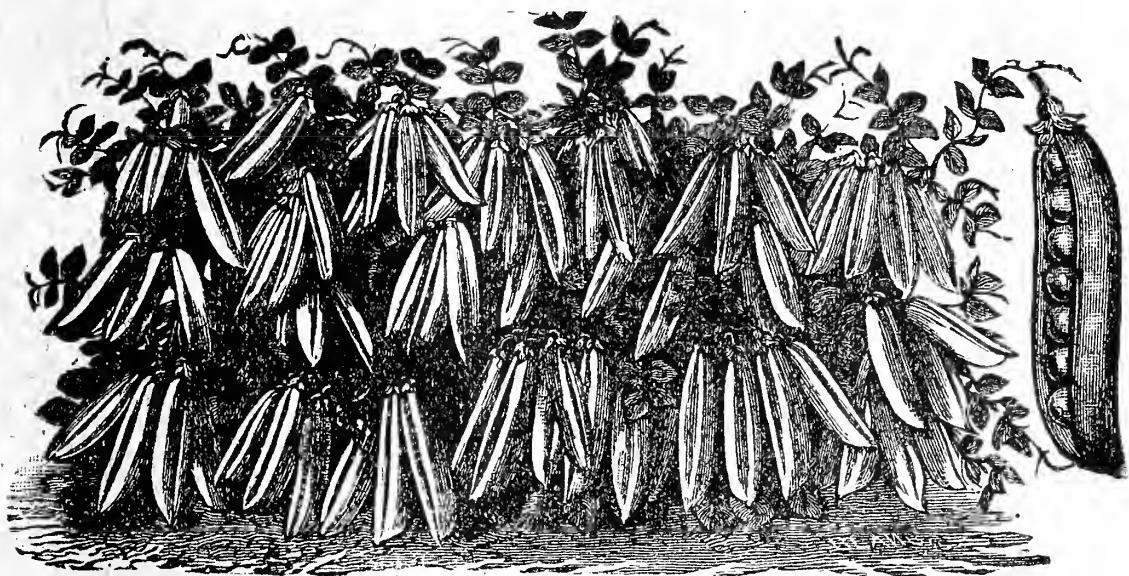
Hollow Crown, or Improved Large Sugar. The old, standard variety, that has been surpassed. The roots are smooth, from 8 to 10 inches in length, pure white in color, of fine grain, excellent quality and rich, sugary flavor. Our seed is of highly bred strain and good taste. If the soil is well and loosely dug, at least 10 inches in depth.

Guernsey. Very similar to Hollow Crown, but the root is somewhat shorter, with a broader tapering downward. It is still a much disputed point whether Guernsey and Hollow Crown are really separate varieties; most seedsmen offer both. The price is the same for both sorts, Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; 1-4 lb 16 cts; lb 55 cts, postpaid; (3 lbs or less by express, 37 cts per lb.).

Half-Long. It is said that the roots of Half-Long are equally broad but not so long as Hollow Crown or Guernsey, firm, solid, of most excellent quality and having the advantage of being suitable where the soil is not quite so deep as necessary for the other two regular varieties. It is very doubtful that this is as yet a fully established and distinct variety, but it is warmly recommended by one of the great Michigan seed growers for the trade.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

PEAS For The Garden

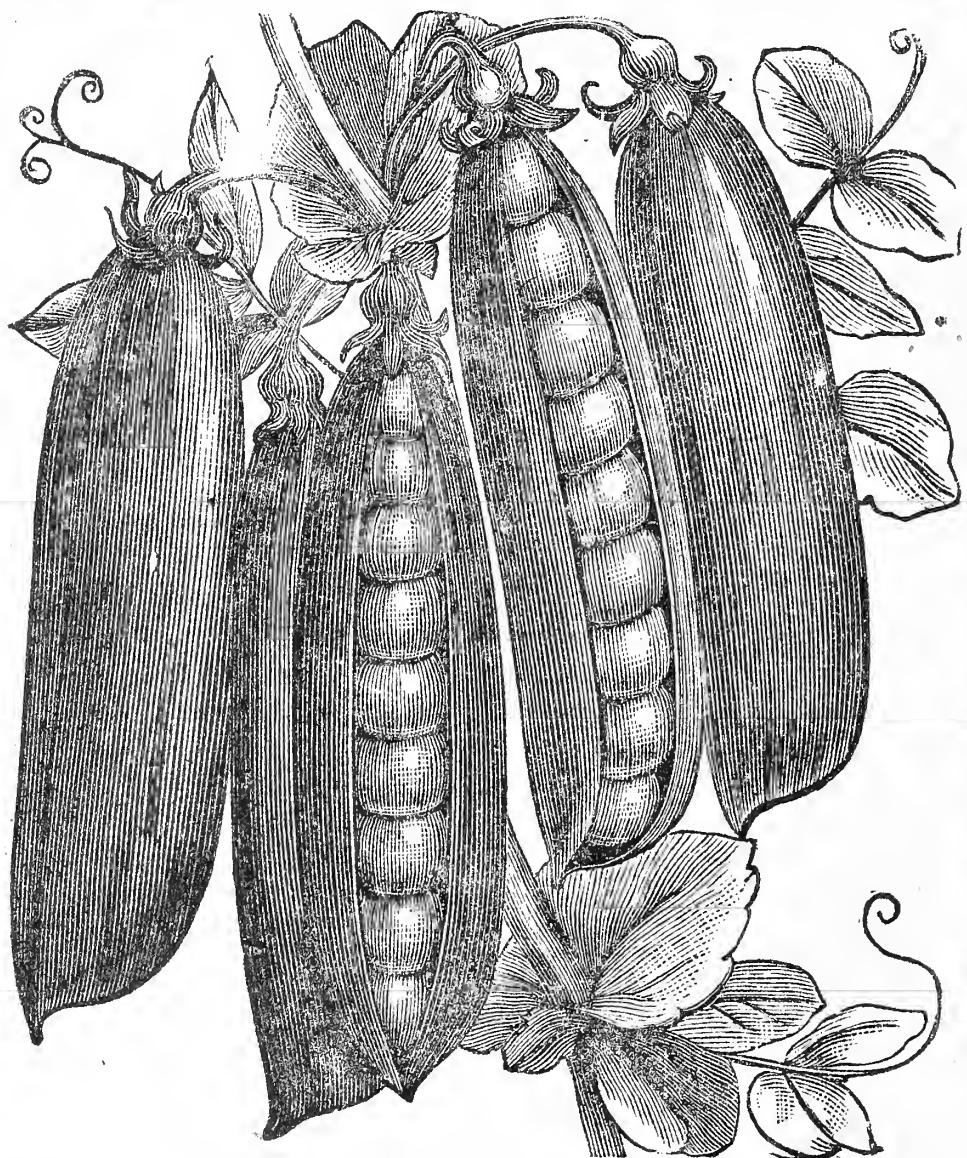


ALASKA, OR EARLIEST OF ALL

Peas are probably a native of Central Europe or the mountains of Central Asia, taking their name from Pisa, a Greek town, changed to Peson in English on its way to its present spelling. One of the great authorities on vegetables of ancient times says that peas were known to the Arians 2000 years before Christ, and that they were by them brought into Greece and Italy. Antony and Cleopatra feasted on peas on the recommendation of their physician, and seed has been discovered in the Swiss Lake dwellings of the Bronze Age, so that peas may fairly claim to be of age. Peas followed the early immigrants to America with the early immigrants, and in the United States the industry has grown to enormous proportions and during the last few years we have taken first place among horticulturists in adapting and improving the old table sorts and newer, meritorious varieties. Green peas are one of the earliest maturing vegetables in the garden. They can, of course, be had in the markets almost the whole time during the Winter, grown in the South, but it is a peculiarity of green peas that they lose their sweetness and quality very quickly after picking, and are, therefore, not good shippers, particularly to be eaten by those who really know, from having their own garden, how delicious green peas should be when cooked within a few hours of picking.

CULTURE. Peas do well in cool, moist weather, and will germinate and make slow, but healthy and vigorous growth at lower temperature than most garden vegetables. The young plants will stand quite a little frost without injury. The blossoms and young pods will be injured and killed by frosts that do not hurt vines. For this reason it is usually satisfactory to delay planting until after you feel pretty sure there will be no frosts to hurt blossoms. (Page 103)

Prepare your soil thoroughly before sowing, but do not use green and fresh manure, only well-rotted manure, commercial fertilizer. Understand, please, that while the ground does not need to be excessively rich, heavy yield not be obtained on actually poor soil. If it is too rich, lots of vines will result but comparatively few pods, if not rich there will be little of either. The depth of planting depends upon the character of the soil and the season, early plantings on clay land should not be covered more than 1 to 2 inches, while later plantings, on sandy land, do best in 1 to 8 inches deep, gradually filled in as the seedlings grow. Do not cultivate deep, only on the surface, but a promptly break up any crust that may form after a rain, especially while the plants are young. Use a half-pint seed to from 50 to 80 feet of row, the distance varying according to the size of the seed, the larger the seed the less distance covered, because the fewer seeds you will have to the half-pint, which is sufficient seed to furnish a small for a week to 10 days. Make successive planting 10 days apart if you use the same variety all through, or arrange plans according to the seed you use, whether early, mid-season or late maturing sorts. All varieties that grow 2 feet or in height do better with good support, and for this purpose brush is best but poultry wire is a good substitute. Some may also be used after the fashion described in this Catalogue for lima beans. Rows should be 12 to 36 inches according to the variety. If in the field, or on a very large patch, skip an occasional row to make it easier to get them when picking. Picking of peas should be done after sundown, or in the early morning before 9 o'clock. Take care your peas, they are worth while looking after, as they are one of the most delicious vegetables, and, unfortunately those who do not have gardens themselves, peas, in the East particularly, are becoming less plentiful and more expensive to buy. It takes a too much room on the city to grow enough peas, and people, with larger gardens impatient and stop growing cause they do not have a ample large crop every year. We men also have more trouble a year to grow and obtain sur of good seed, and it is becoming more and more expensive, so we are handling peas today very little above the actual cost of growing them. But no one can possibly give the room to should fail to grow peas, the toothsome, enjoyable of all Summer vegetables. The quick maturing, dwarf sorts can be planted as late as June 15th; skip until August 15th, so have several good messes in Fall. For the South, several varieties we offer, like Lancaster Prolific and Alaska, can be planted as early as January and March when you should be sowing the wrinkled peas, which are richer and sweeter, but are apt to rot if planted too early in cold, wet soil. In Florida, the Gulf section, all sorts of can be planted all Winter. A quick smooth pea will plant about 12 inches apart in a row. Those who are particularly interested in growing peas pains to add leaf mold to soil for fine results. The tall peas produce more pods on less ground, but is very nearly evened up by the fact that you can plant the different varieties so much closer together.



THE DELICIOUS NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

MATURITY. Has always been considered the earliest garden pea grown. First introduced by Thomas Laxton, the celebrated English pea expert, in 1881, and offered in America the year following, by Thorburn, as Earliest of All. Of late years it is better known as Alaska. The plant reaches a height of 2 feet, the foliage light green and the pods a still lighter shade, 2 to 2½ inches in length, blunt at the end, containing from 4 to 6 peas of good flavor for a very early pea. Alaska matures pretty well together so that one good picking cleans the vines to such an extent that it is grown in tremendous quantities for commercial canning. It is a pale, bluish green in color, and, being a round pea, it can be planted very early. A very heavy producer and desirable for early market.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 33 cts; qt 54 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express receiver to pay express charges, 17 cts a lb.)

Nott's Excelsior. Perhaps some day we may be persuaded to advise our customers to plant Little Marvel and Sutton's Excelsior exclusively in preference to Nott's Excelsior, but we are not yet ready to do so. Little Marvel is certainly one of the finest peas ever introduced, and Sutton's Excelsior has large, handsome pods of most delicious flavor, but Nott's Excelsior has merits of its own that, in our judgment, still entitle it to highest commendation. It is a very fine variety, compact and dwarf in growth, about 15 inches, bearing a heavy crop of good, large pods, 3 inches in length, a third larger than those of American Wonder, and filled full right to the end with large wrinkled peas flattened on the side so as to be squeezed in, 7 to 9 of them, deep green in color and the very finest, choicest, sweetest flavor. Nott's can be planted as early as any wrinkled pea, excepting Big Pod Early, and can be sown in succession every couple of weeks, skipping the hot summer and sowing again after the middle of August.

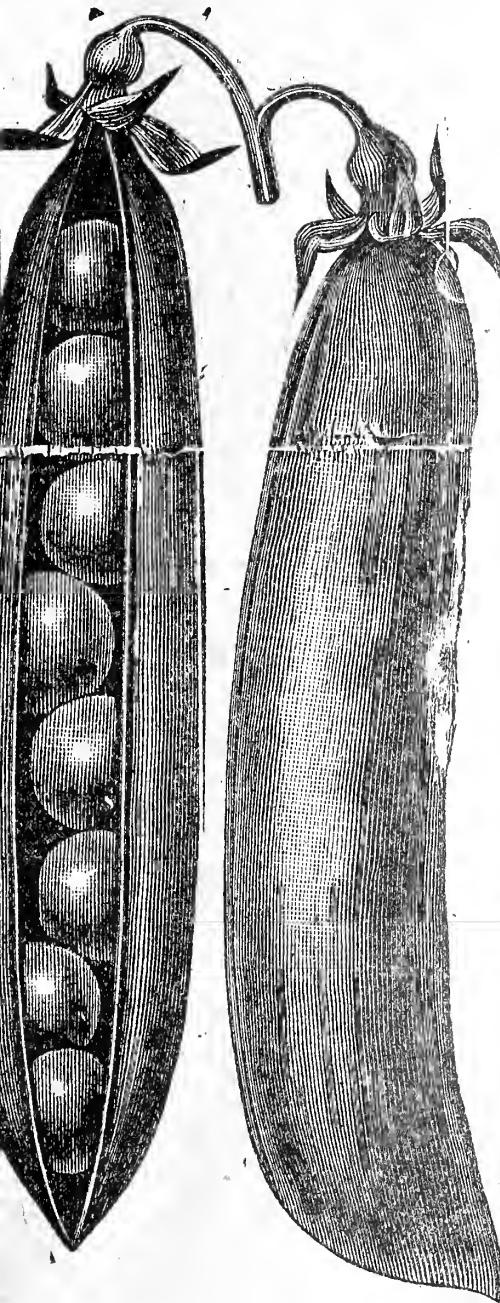
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 24 cts; pt 39 cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

Big Pod Early. The early large podded, semi-sugar pea. Index for page on which it is described.

Pedigree Extra Early. Ays to Table. A very old pea, produced in 1823, the present strain having been very greatly improved in size, size and quality. It grows to 2 feet in height, is slightly larger than Alaska and is more succulent and sweeter than that variety, not quite so early, but for anyone who would rather wait a few days for a pea of somewhat better quality we suggest sowing Pedigree Extra Early.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 22 cts; 3 cts; qt 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express, receiver to pay express charges, 20 cts per lb.)

Little Marvel. A tremendously heavy bearer, early, pods a full size, peas of delightful, sugary flavor. So good is Little Marvel that we are giving it space among our old favorites and Newer Things. Please index for page number.



THOMAS LAXTON



SUGAR BOWL

Sugar Bowl. One of the sweetest, tenderest, most satisfactory very early, wrinkled sugar peas. Dwarf, with a healthy, vigorous-growing vine about 15 inches in height; the pods averaging 3½ inches in length, closely filled with big bright green peas, that are splendidly tender and deliciously sweet. Sow 2 weeks apart for 3 sowings, and once, again, just about the middle of August for Fall eating. This is our own introduction and we cannot speak too highly of it. The photograph does not do justice to this grand pea.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 26 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

McLean's Little Gem. An extra early, wrinkled, sugar pea somewhat over 1½ feet tall, bearing great quantities of handsome pods 3 inches in length, round, square ended and closely filled with 6 to 8 deliciously flavored peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 24 cts; pt 39 cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

Extra Early Premium Gem. A more dwarf strain of McLean's Little Gem, growing under 1½ feet in height, the foliage dark green, very productive, pods lighter green, 3 inches long, solidly filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of extra fine quality.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 25 cts per lb.)

Thomas Laxton. Ready in 57 Days. Here, again, we have rivalry, in a variety developed purposely to surpass Gradus, and some seedsmen, recognized among the very best in the country, claim that it is superior to the older variety. It is hardy, 3 or 4 days earlier, and slightly more productive. The pods resemble those of Gradus but are blunt ended, and the vines are a yard in length, vigorous growing and with heavy, healthy foliage; the rich green pods completely filled with 7 to 8 very large, sweet, tender, wrinkled, sugar peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

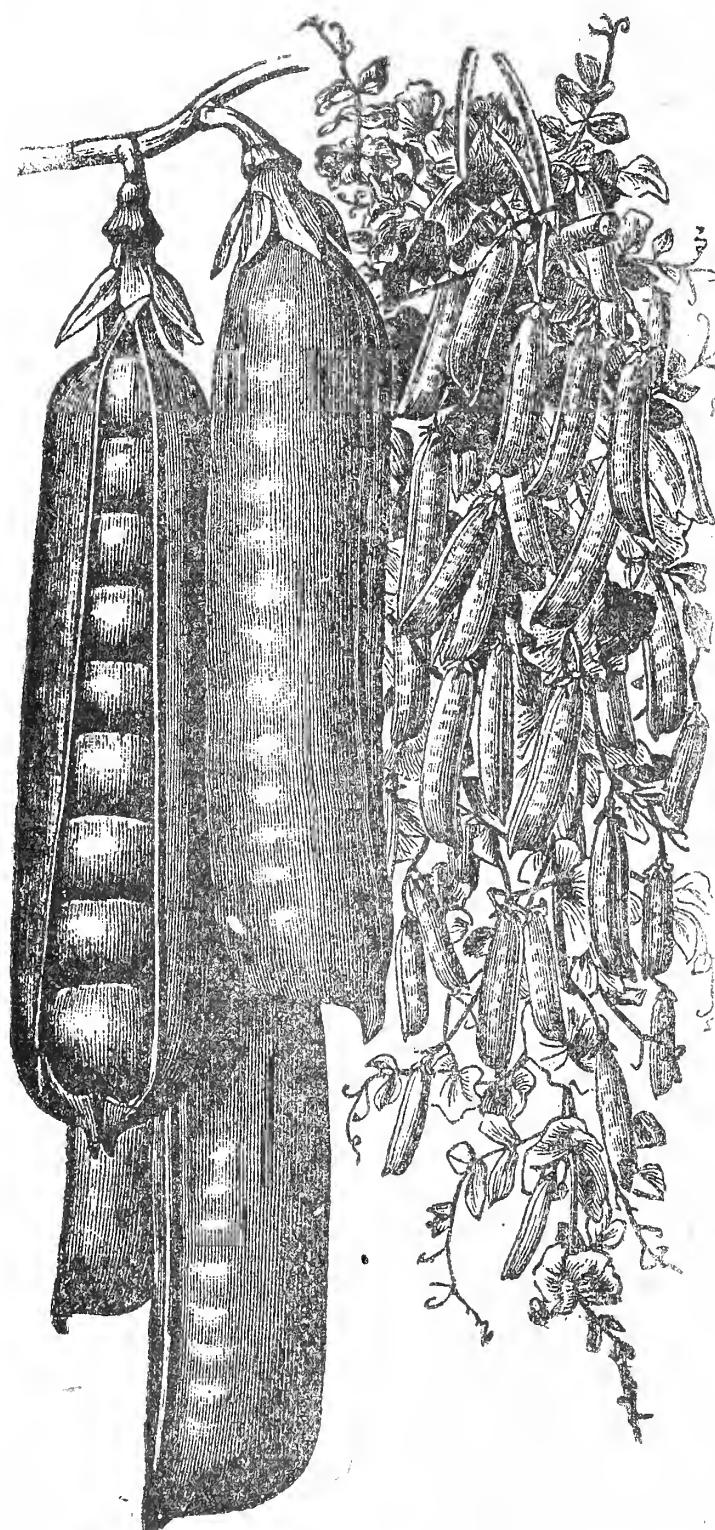
Peter Pan. Very much like Laxtonian, described fully on one of our front pages, but the vine is slightly more dwarf, about 15 inches, the pods 4 inches in length, very broad, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 big,

dark green peas of perfect quality. A few days earlier than Laxtonian.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts. postpaid; (10 lb. or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Sutton's Excelsior. A dwarf, wrinkled sugar pea put out by Sutton, the renowned English horticulturist, to compete with Dr. Nott's Excelsior. The pod is slightly larger and produced somewhat more abundantly, 3½ inches in length, straight, round, square ended, light green in color, and containing 6 to 7 big, bright green peas of superb quality. We ourselves have grown both the Excelsiors in parallel rows, and shall continue to do so as they are both so splendid, and of most deliciously tender eating qualities. Sutton's Excelsior is really beginning to push Nott's Excelsior into a secondary place with a number of seedsmen, but not with all.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 26c; pt 43c; qt 73c postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express, 26 cts per lb.)



GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY

ever brush can be obtained it is desirable to use it in the home garden, but of course is not necessary in the field. The plant reaches a height of from 4 to 5 feet, the foliage is pale green, and the pods are the same color, from 3 inches in length upwards, and 5-8 of an inch broad. They are borne in pairs, mature gradually, are blunt at the apex when fully developed, and contain from 5 to 8 wrinkled peas unusually tender and rich in flavor. A very heavy bearer.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 23c; pt 38c; qt 64c postpaid; (10 lb or more by express receiver to pay express, 22 cts per lb.)

(Page 106)

Gradus, or Prosperity. 60 Day to Maturity. A standard, early, large-podded, taller growing sugar pea, that is very popular among market gardeners. The vine reaches a growth of from 2½ to 3 feet, is medium green in color and fairly heavy, producing abundant crops of large pods, over 4 inches in length, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, pointed and containing 6 to 9 very sweet, medium green peas of exquisite flavor. Gradus germinates quickly and matures perfectly under good growing conditions, and by some of the leading growers is catalogued as the best wrinkled pea.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 25 cts; pt 4 cts; qt. 73 cts.. postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Sutton's Discovery. Among the choicest, most prolific, finest flavored, semi-dwarf, second-early or main-crop, wrinkled sugar peas. The vines run about 2½ feet in height, are healthy and vigorous, dark green in color, yielding a satisfactory crop of deep green pods, 5 to 6 inches in length and well filled with from 9 to 10 extra large, fine-grained, deliciously flavored peas. Matures in about 73 days. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 2 cts; pt 43c; qt 73 cts postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges 26 cts per lb.)

Dwarf Defiance, Potlach, or Big Dinner. A second-early and main-crop variety that is rich in names, of the Strategem type, growing about 2 feet in height, the vines strong and heavy, dark green, carrying an abundant crop of long pods, 5 inches and over, very broad, slightly curved, pointed, and containing 8 to 10 very large, medium light green peas of high quality.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 23 cts; pt 3 cts; qt 63 cts postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.).

Dwarf Champion, or Juno
This is the dwarf strain of the Champion of England, a hardy, productive variety, about 2½ feet long, bearing more pods than the tall sort, 4 inches in length, straight, broad, square-ended, closely filled with 7 to 8 large, sweet, fine-flavored peas. A good second-early and main-crop sort. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 24 cts; pt 39c; qt 67 cts postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

Champion of England. Ready in 75 days. One of the old, very rich, best flavored, tall growing popular peas. Where-

ver brush can be obtained it is desirable to use it in the home garden, but of course is not necessary in the field. The plant reaches a height of from 4 to 5 feet, the foliage is pale green, and the pods are the same color, from 3 inches in length upwards, and 5-8 of an inch broad. They are borne in pairs, mature gradually, are blunt at the apex when fully developed, and contain from 5 to 8 wrinkled peas unusually tender and rich in flavor. A very heavy bearer.

Dwarf Telephone, or Carter's Daisy. But really an improvement on Carter's y. Vines 2½ feet in height, strong, dark green, bearing a fine crop of long, straight, pointed pods 4½ inches in length, each containing 8 to 9 dark green, wrinkled peas of superlative quality. her very fine second-early and main-crop variety.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 23 cts; pt 38 cts; qt 64 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 22 cts per lb.)

Prince Edward. The Best of the Telephone Type. A superb pea, with a strong, healthy 4 feet in height, medium green in color, bearing a heavy crop of large, dark green pods nearly 6 inches in length, broad and pointed, containing 8 to 10 very large peas, wrinkled and of most excellent flavor. A pea in great demand for both home gardens and market growth, because of the splendid manner in which it stands up against drought and mildew, without deterioration in quality, and one we recommend highly for second and main-crop.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Prince of Wales. A main-crop pea particularly popular for canning, because of its very heavy crop of large peas of choice quality. The vines run about 3 feet in height, and the pods are 3½ to 4 inches in length, straight, square-ended, containing 6 large, handsome, sweet, light green peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 24 cts; 3 cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

Quite Content. The giant pea family, the vines 5½ to 6 ft in height, with simply enormous pods 6½ inches in length, of a dark green color, abundance of them, broadened, with from 9 to 10 peas of excellent quality. Home gardeners who have soil that seems to be particularly successful with peas would be interested in growing Quite Content, which is truly a very satisfactory variety.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; 3 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Telephone. 70 Days to Maturity. The old, main and late crop variety, prolific, maturing its crop promptly, the vine about 4 feet in height, heavy, giving ample protection to the newly formed pods against the heat, and all-in-all a very desirable and satisfactory sugar pea for both family and market gardens. The pods run 4½ inches in length, containing 8 large, light green peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; 3 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

MARROWFAT PEAS

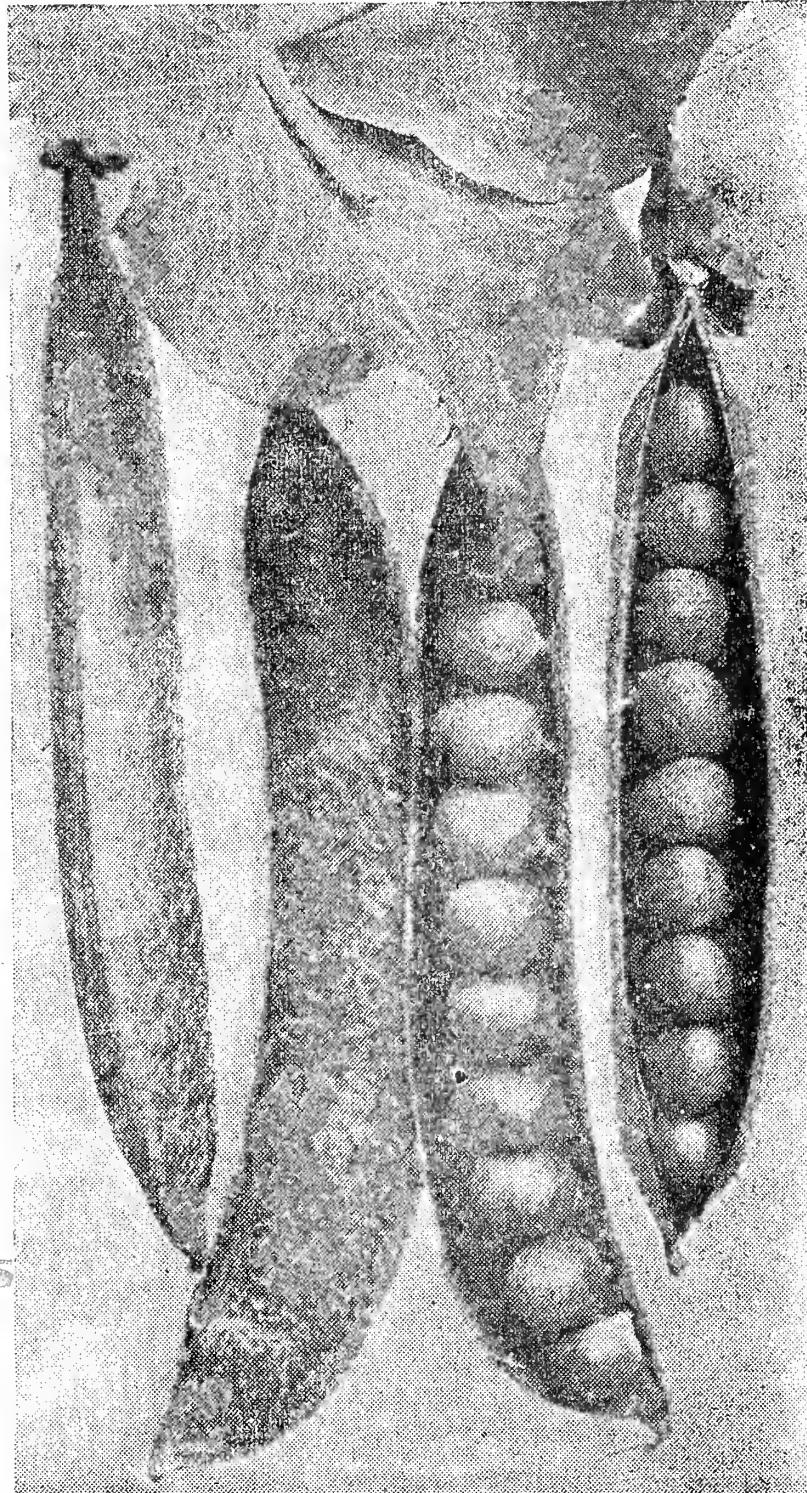
We have a great many calls for Marrowfat peas, which are strong growing and immensely productive, but 4 to 5 feet in height, filled with long pods, producing smooth, creamy white peas that make exceptionally good pea soup, much better, in my estimation, than the green peas. But then, perhaps, I am a little old-fashioned. However, I can enjoy pea soup once a week at a minimum and always complain if it is not rich, creamy yellow that always indicates the use of Marrowfat peas. For those whose teeth are not good, popped Marrowfats are just as delicious, and perhaps more tasty even than popped corn. We offer both sorts.

Large White Marrowfats. Heavy, selected seed of first quality.

Black Eyed Marrowfats. The same excepting that the color of the eyes is black.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pt 21c; pt 33c; qt 54c, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 17½ cts per lb.)

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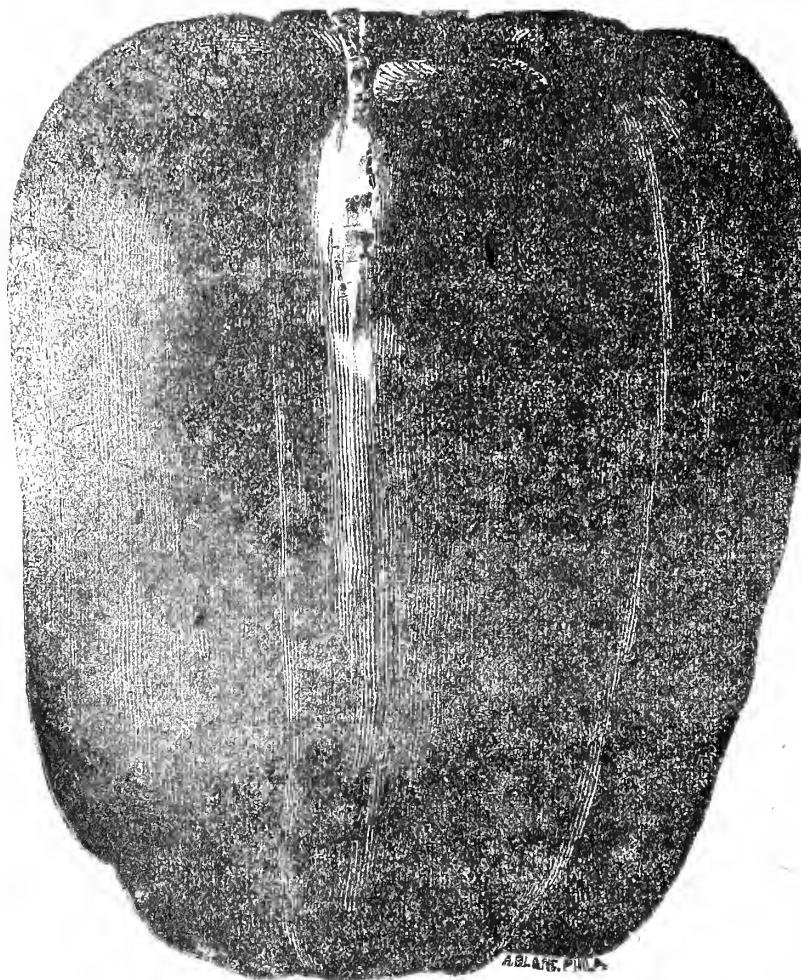
PRINCE EDWARD

The same excepting that the color of the eyes is black.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pt 21c; pt 33c; qt 54c, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 17½ cts per lb.)

MELTING SUGAR, or EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

These are the peas that are eaten in the pods, on account of their rich, distinctive flavor, a sort of delightful combination of tender, juicy sugar peas and freshly cut asparagus. The vines are enormously productive of large, very broad, flat peas; they are picked when half-grown, cooked like



LAPARE IMPROVED CHINESE GIANT

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Usually seed is sown under glass in February or March, and the young plants transplanted to pots or boxes when of sufficient size to handle. From 12 to 20 days are required for germination. The plants should be set outside in May or June, or after all danger of frost is past, in rows, in the field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, somewhat closer for the garden. A light, warm soil heavy with humus, soil that will not quickly dry out, is best for peppers. Keep it constantly and thoroughly cultivated, not only for freedom from weeds, but to preserve an even condition of moisture. Pinching the tip ends after the fruit begins to mature is sometimes practised when especially fine specimens are desired, but not often. When you are after exhibition fruit, thin and leave only a very few on each plant. When gathering the peppers, cut them with a knife or scissors leaving the stem an inch long—do not break off. In Florida seed is also sown in July and August.

ENEMIES. Now and again the pepper weevil bothers the crop in the South, but it is easily controlled by destroying the infested pods. Potato-bug, tomato-worm, bollworm and white-fly sometimes appear but do little damage. Red-spider and green-fly aphid frequently attack the plants under glass; spray with water for the former and fumigate with tobacco dust for the latter. An ounce of pepper seed for 1500 plants.

Lapark Improved Chinese Giant. 150 Days to Maturity. Peppers may come and peppers may go but Chinese Giant continues to hold first place as the largest, mildest, sweetest, most delicious red pepper. The plants grow vigorously, are of stocky growth, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height, but grandly branched, carrying as many as half a dozen giant peppers at one time, so large, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, divided into 4 or 5 lobes, and 4 to 5 inches in diameter, so that they touch each other in a circle around the plant. The flesh is very thick and tender, of a rich, dark green color, changing to a brilliant, glossy scarlet when ripe. We know of no better sweet pepper than produced from our own strain of seed.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 33 cts; oz 57 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.85, pos. paid.

Ruby King. 140 Days to Maturity. This plant grows a little taller than Chinese Giant, the fruits are not quite so large, and yet they are enormous peppers, mature a few days earlier than Chinese Giant, are sweet and mild in flavor, and, when ripe, are a ruby red. In the North Chinese Giant is the standard crop, but in the South Ruby King seems to be in favor. They are both exceptionally fine peppers for either section of the country.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 46 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.45, postpaid.

Ruby Giant. 150 Days to Maturity. A hybrid of Chinese Giant and Ruby King, possessing

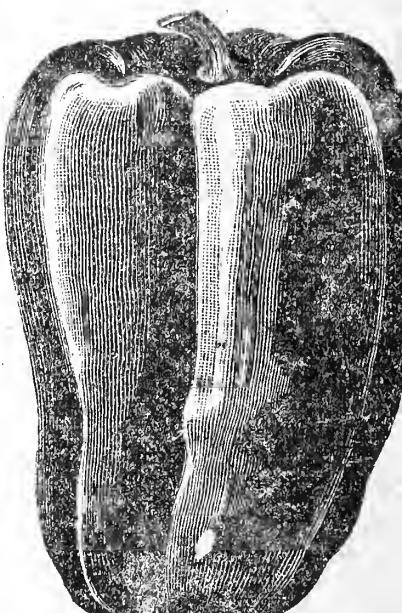
(Page 108)

snap beans and served the same way but with the addition of a good lump of butter are most delicious. Plant them the same as other peas, but do not let them get tough and brown, take them while they are half grown, young and tender, break each pod in about three pieces and after you once try them you will never fail to find a good liberal place for them in your garden.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt 22 cts; 35 cts; qt 57 cts, postpaid.

PEPPER

South America has probably given the world the pepper, its first mention being in 1492, by the physician who accompanied Columbus' fleet, on his first voyage of discovery to America. Europe was already receiving from the East the black flavoring pepper used on our tables, but it was not until 1600 that the pepper which we now know was first spoken of as growing in the gardens of Europe, and it is here in the United States that the use of the sweet pepper, particularly, has come into prominence, and while nearly every garden, everywhere in this country, raises a plant or two, the great bulk of the commercial growing is in New Jersey, California, Florida and New Mexico, New Jersey alone producing twice as much as the other three states. The supply however is still far short, as it is said we import over 4,000,000 pounds of paprika, ground peppers, every year.



RUBY GIANT

excellent qualities of both its parents, uniformly four-lobed, a little
er, about 5 inches, sweet, mild and of excellent flavor. A deep,
d when ripe.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 46 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.45, postpaid.

Capolitan. 125 Days to Maturity. The earliest, large, red,
epper, and the most prolific. The plants are about the same as
e Giant, but the fruits are 4 inches in length and about 2 inches
dth, very mild, of an attractive green changing to a bright red. At
e fruits grow upwards, but, as they become heavier, swing down-
as many as 35 to 50 being born on a single plant.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.45, postpaid.

Miento. 130 Days to Maturity. A very mild, medium size, un-

iformly shaped pepper, of a rich olive
green turning to glowing scarlet as it ripens.
The flesh is very
thick, the surface
smooth, the skin firm
but easily removed by scalding. This is
a Georgia production
that has come into
tremendous popularity,
largely on account of its sweetness, and
mildness. It is very productive and an excellent
variety for the home garden. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 18
cts; oz 30 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.03, postpaid.



PIMENTO PEPPER



BELL, or BULL NOSE

lry pickling pepper, 2 inches in diameter and
s long, with a blunt end, deep green turning to
ant red. One of the always grown varieties
onsekeepers would be loath to get along with-
ding so many uses for its rich, pungent flavor.
ts; 1-2 oz 22 cts; oz 37 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.20, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. An old, hot pepper
ches in diameter, tapering, and 4 inches in
Used for every purpose where a hot, lively,
flavor is desired.

cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 23 cts; oz 40 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$1.25, postpaid.

Sweet Golden Dawn. The largest, mildest,
sweetest, handsomest yellow pepper, so beauti-
perfect that we have given it a prominent
colors on our front cover page. It is a rich,
cent, golden yellow, approaching Chinese
n size, thick, meaty and delicate in flavor,
ting beautifully in the garden with the red
s, and for salads a few slices of the yellow
ascinatingly with the red. We are confident
ll be glad you grew a few plants of Sweet
Dawn.

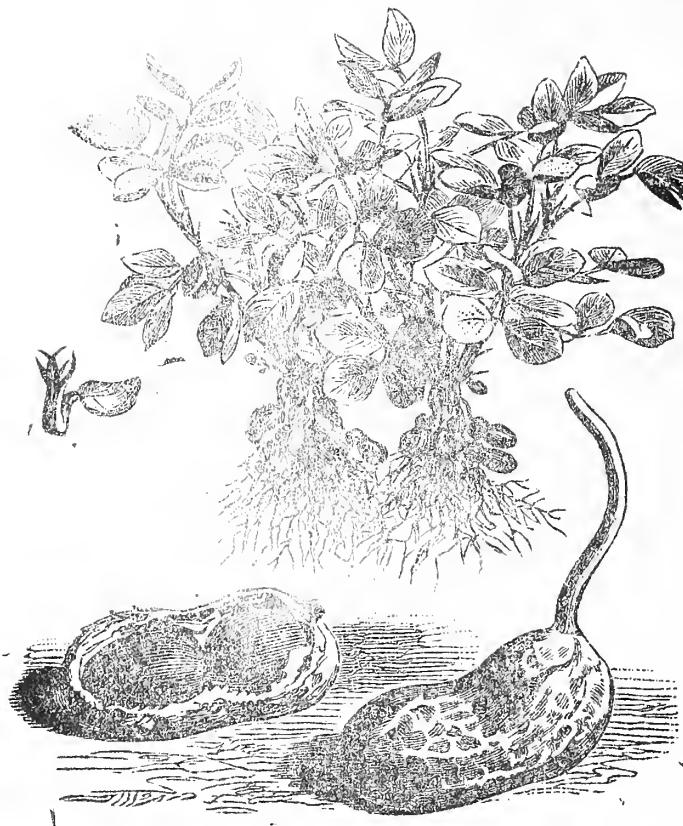
cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 22 cts; oz 37 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$1.20, postpaid.



FREE PACKETS

th Every Order Amounting to 25 cents or
We Include Free One or More Packets of
wn Selection—Usually Novelties and Va-
We Are Anxious Our Friends Should Try.

PEANUTS



The name nut in connection with peanut so firmly fixed in the popular mind that it would be useless to try to persuade people to understand that the peanut is not a nut at all, but belongs with the grain crops, like beans and rice, to which it is closely related. Nor is it generally known that, while commercially the peanut is not grown north of Washington, D. C., but further on the sandy and loamy soils of the South West, it can be successfully grown in the garden as far north as central New York state, though only a portion of the pods will actually make nuts except in the long, warm, growing season. When it can have four months free of frost, the tops of the peanut are a very valuable forage crop.

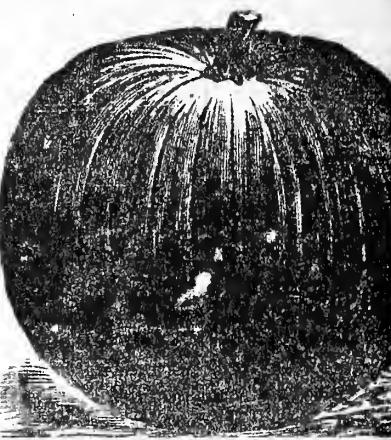
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are practically the same for corn, but remember that the peanut vines are tender to frost and do best in the warm weather. Harvest before frost, stacking them in narrow piles, outside, over 6 feet in height and with slats to keep them off the ground, allowing the vines to protect the nuts. Pull nuts inwards and let the vines hang out. In this way, the nuts are not discolored, but cure slowly and properly. Cultivation of peanuts is increasing tremendously and many new uses for them develop. In a field plant in 2½ to 3 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. The varieties we offer set a half bushel to the acre. Cultivate until they begin to form pods. Remember, they must be pulled before frost. Break the pods of those we sell or shell them before planting. In the garden set them about 2 feet apart.

New Mammoth Virginia. More profitable and desirable than the common, spreading kind, as it is more productive, earlier, is more easily cultivated and harvested and a larger percentage of the pods develop perfectly. It will ripen as far north as the Canadian border. This is the big, fine nut used for roasting, the "Virginian Handpicked Jumbo". The tops make splendid forage.

New Early Long Pod Bush. The most improved Southern grown peanut, and a wonderful nut that succeeds in almost any soil and fills out well. The pods are long, well-filled, containing 3 to 4 nuts, mild and sweet in flavor. A variety that is especially desirable for stock-feeding.

The only picture of a peanut that we have ready to use in this Catalogue is of the Spanish peanut, which is the round nut most generally used for candy or salted peanuts.

Price same for both, Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; 1-4 lb 15 cts; lb 46 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more, by express, 25 cts per lb.)

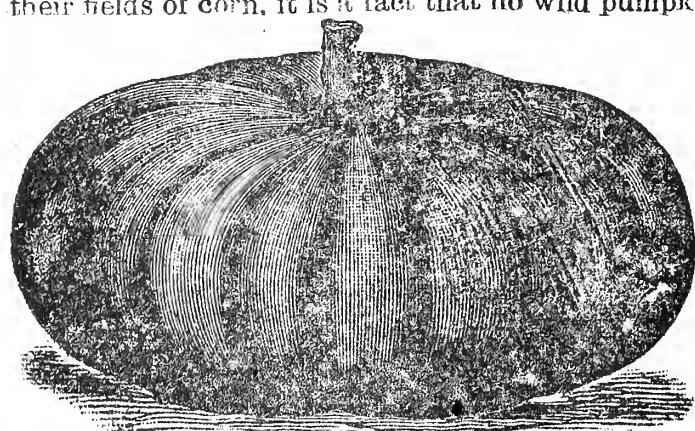


SUGAR PIE PUMPKIN

PUMPKIN

While generally speaking, botanists tell us that pumpkins grew originally in tropical America, and when white folks first came to these shores the Indians were growing pumpkins and squash in their fields of corn, it is a fact that no wild pumpkins or squash have ever been found. The name

pumpkin and squash are used interchangeably and they are of the same family, but we shall treat them separately where they belong alphabetically in this Catalogue.

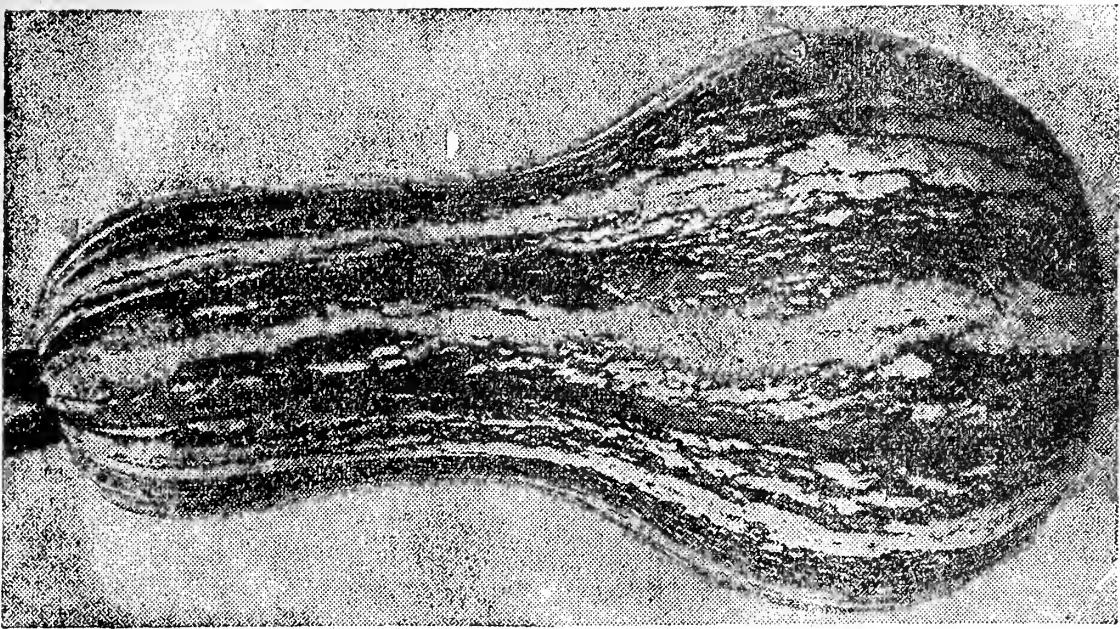


LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD

larger numbers. Set in hills 8 feet apart each way, or, in the cornfield in every 4th hill each way. Pumpkins are apt to mix, but they do not often cross with squash. Drop 6 to 10 seeds to a hill. In the field a hill is just a freshly hoed patch about 12 to 18 inches square, leveled off; in the garden, where you need only a hill or two, make a hole about 1½ ft square and fill in with a couple of good big shovelfuls of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil you have dug out. Cover the seed an inch deep or less. When plants have escaped insects and are growing well you should leave not more than one on each hill.

(page 110)

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Pumpkins will not stand frost, and in the North the seed must therefore be planted on rich, porous soil where the plant will get a quick start and grow rapidly. Mix plenty of fine, well-rotted manure with the soil. Seeds planted on heavy clay will start slowly so that they are quite apt to be caught by early frosts. A good plan is to start the seeds in pots, or strawberry boxes, or on a sod upside down, indoors or in a bed about 3 weeks before it is time to set them outdoors. Be careful not to remove the ball of earth from the root. A good vine should produce 2 to 3 first-class fruits. Sometimes a fruit sets from a particularly early blossom and the later fruits are not apt to mature as the plant gives all its nourishment to the first one. For this reason many growers adopt the practise of picking off the first fruit when it starts very much in advance of others. This applies particularly to the large varieties, the smaller ones bearing particularly well.



GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW

to 5 plants to a hill. Work the surface lightly, to keep down the weeds and preserve moisture, until the vines are strong, then pull out the big weeds by hand.

ENEMIES. The striped cucumber beetle is about the worst on the young plants. with arsenate of lead, being sure to get it underneath the leaves. Also used tobacco. In the garden you can afford to cover the hills with mosquito netting. The squash-bug really has to be picked off. The stem-borer does considerable damage later in the season; it is overcome by covering the vines with soil at the first sign of trouble, so that roots will develop from them.

Connecticut Field, or Big Tom. 90 Days to Maturity. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred this is the pumpkin planted in fields, and while it is used for the table by those who like a good, old-fashioned American pumpkin flavor, there are really better varieties for pies and custards, but none superior for canning. It is about 18 inches in diameter, slightly oblong, smooth, noticeably ribbed, hard, and of a reddish orange color. A great producer. Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 25 cts; lb 82c postpaid; (3 lbs or more by express 58c per lb.)

Sugar Pie. 75 Days to Maturity. A pumpkin that is simply selected for making pies. It is a round fruit, from 7 to 8 inches in diameter, without ribs; the skin a beautiful light yellow, densely covered with a fine gray netting; the flesh very thick, sweet, fine-grained

and of highest quality. One of the very best pumpkins for the home garden, for pie-making and canning, and it matures before frost.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb 82c, postpaid..

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. A big pumpkin, round, flat, heavily ribbed, and of a creamy buff in color, averaging 2 feet in diameter, the flesh very thick, rich yellow and fine for canning. A splendid long keeping variety.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00.

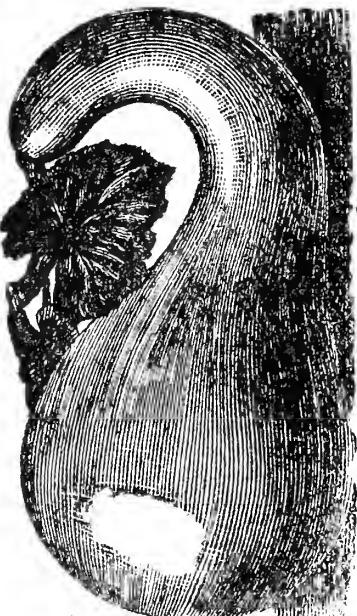
Green Striped Cushaw. 80 days to Maturity. The color is creamy white irregularly striped with green, size large, shape shown in our photograph, weighs from 10 to 15 pounds and is very productive, flesh thick, smooth and of exquisite flavor. The Striped Cushaw is grown exclusively by a number of planters.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 38 cts; lb \$1.25.

White Cushaw, or Jonathan. A very popular, crook-necked variety, like our illustration. It grows 2 feet in length, with a hard, creamy white shell; the neck solid, and the meat very thick; of rich, tender quality. The Cushaws are all three very popular pumpkins.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 38 cts; lb \$1.25.

Golden Cushaw. 80 days to Maturity. A very (Page 111) old standard, desirable American variety



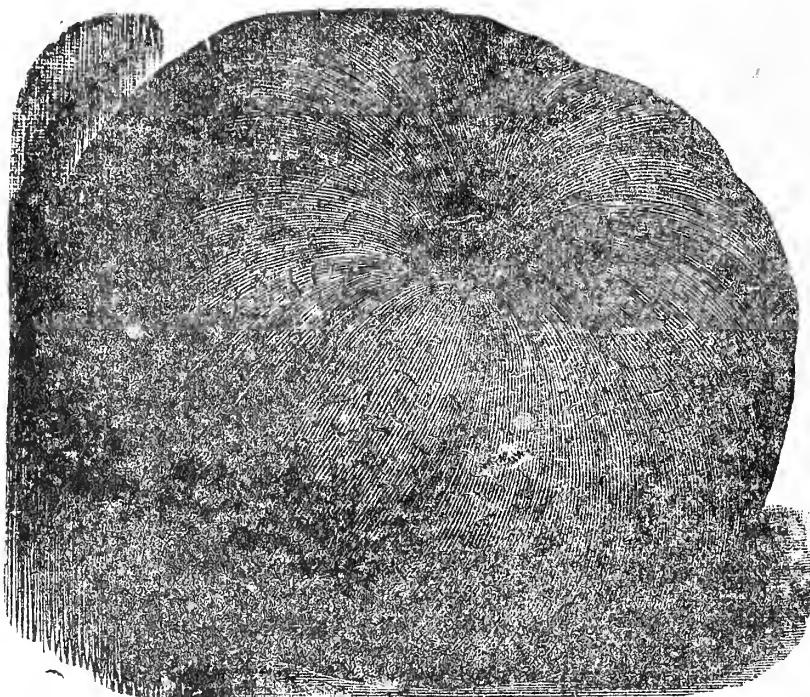
WHITE CUSHAW



TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO

much used for making pies, on account of its finely grained flesh and desirable flavor. In and shape it is like the White Cushaw

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.



KING OF THE MAMMOTHS

The chief use to which this enormous pumpkin is put is for exhibition purposes, and it is frequently seen in the windows of restaurants in the large cities. We have eaten very delicious pie however, made from this very pumpkin.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Another very fine and popular pumpkin, pear-shaped, of medium size, creamy white, a little bit ribbed. The flesh is thick and also creamy white, fine-grained, dry and brittle, and when cooked it looks like sweet potato but has even a more delicious flavor. A favorite variety for pies and custards; hardy and productive, and keeps perfectly until late in Spring.
Pkt 5c; oz 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 38c; lb \$1.25, postpaid.

King of the Mammoth
90 Days to Maturity. A great, enormous pumpkin of French origin, frequently 3 feet across and weighing as much as 250 pounds, which claims that specimens have exceeded 450 pounds in weight. We, personally, have never seen one over 200 pounds. It is round, flattened at both ends, somewhat ribbed, the skin light salmon-orange; the inside bright yellow, very thick, solid, free from stringiness, fine-grained and firm.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.

Mammoth Yellow Potiron. Quite similar to King of the Mammoths, so nearly alike it in fact that we shall probably not catalogue it after this year.

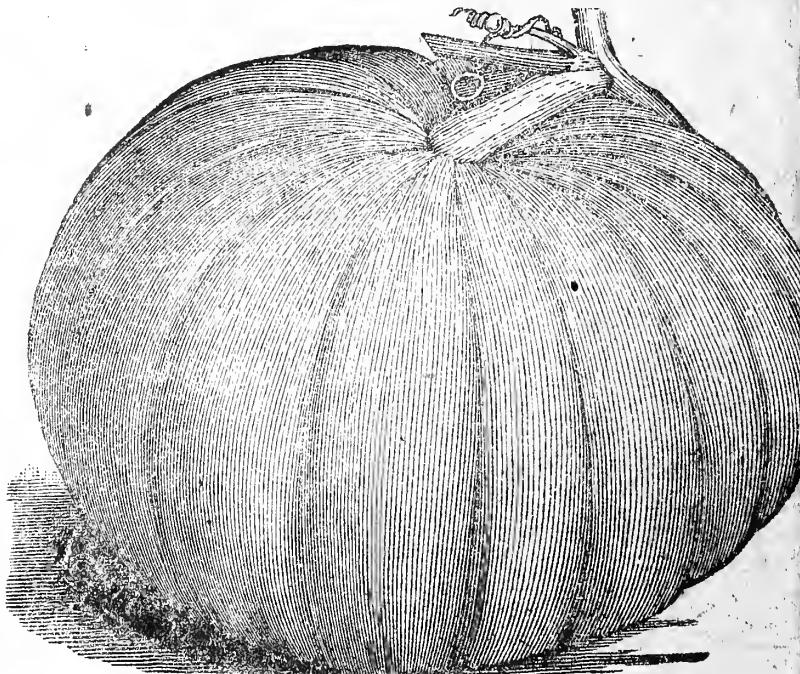
Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

RADISHES IN VARIETY

Radishes are so commonly grown that we are apt to overlook the fact that, as far as age and honors are concerned this is really one of the most aristocratic of all vegetables. Its land of origin is still in doubt, and we cannot say for a certainty whether the radishes we enjoy in America are descended from the wild charlock of Oriental Asia, or whether it was native in China or Japan. However, in the United States there is no more popular garden vegetable than the quick-growing, early-maturing Spring radishes. The Winter radishes have never been cultivated over here to any extent because they require a late season and longer cultivation, but they are certainly very delicious, will grow wherever a turnip will grow and will keep perfectly all through the Winter, affording a delicious relish at a season when vegetables are scarce. Try them once and most of you will grow them every year.

CULTURE. For tenderness, mild flavor and solid, brittle, crisp flesh, the radish must be grown quickly. Therefore, the soil must be rich, light and loose, a soil that drains readily and does not bake after rain. From 3 to 6 weeks are required to the table. They may be sown separately, or in rows of early beets, peas, etc., and are generally out of the way, eaten up, before they bother the main-crop. With the exception of the root maggot, nothing much bothers radishes. When this maggot appears stop growing radishes on that soil. Early radishes are easily and profitably grown in hotbeds and cold frames, and forced in the greenhouse in Winter. They must have plenty of light and a low temperature. In greenhouses transplanting is successfully carried on. In the garden the radish is a cold weather vegetable and must, therefore, be planted early in the Spring, and for Fall use sow after the intense Summer heat has passed.

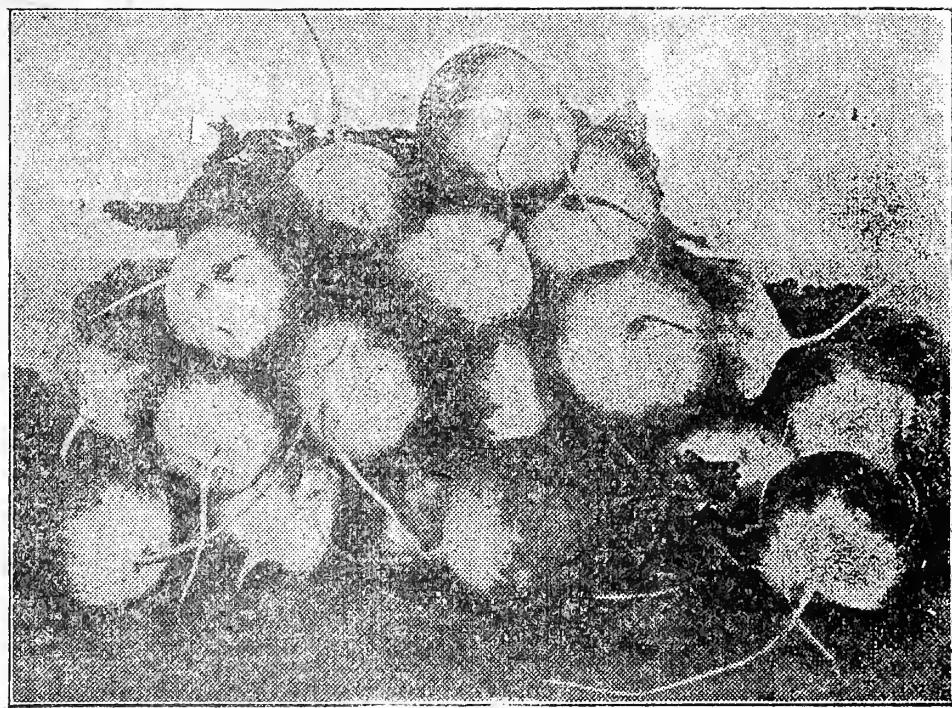
The forcing varieties quickly become pithy if the temperature goes above 60 degrees F. Generally radishes grow from the larger seeds earlier, so if you want especially quick crops sift the seeds. The outdoor Spring sorts mature more slowly, but plants are larger, and harder to both cold and heat; the roots are larger and continue



MAMMOTH YELLOW POTIRON PUMPKIN

when vegetables are scarce. Try them once and most of you will grow them every year.

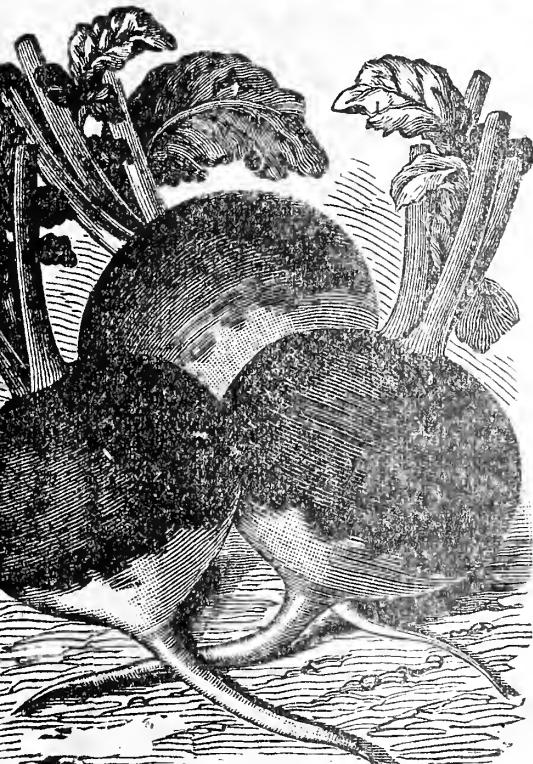
ss edible condition than the forcing varieties. Make the first sow quickly as you can the ground in the and in from 25 to 30 days you should have radishes on the table. For successive sow at intervals of dozen days according to needs. Do not attempt to grow radishes in weather of Midsummer, but for Fall sowing when you know in what locality they will have weather for their after germination. Radishes must have rich soil. Do not use fresh manure. Sow the seed in 1/2 inch deep, covered with soil, from 10 to 20 seeds per foot according to the variety. Just before the plants begin pushing through the soil we suggest sprinkling liberally either tobacco dust or plaster and kerosene to kill black beetle and insects. An ounce of sulphur covers 100 feet of drill.



LAPARK EARLY ROSE

OUR PRICES ON RADISH SEED ARE THE SAME FOR ALL VARIETIES IN THIS PART OF THE SEED BOOK, EXCEPTING THE JAPANESE. WE PAY POSTAGE EXCEPTING ON 5 POUND LOTS WHICH ARE SENT BY EXPRESS RECEIVER TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts; 5 lbs, by express, \$3.00



SPARKLER WHITE TIP

Newer Things. Kindly refer to the index for page number.

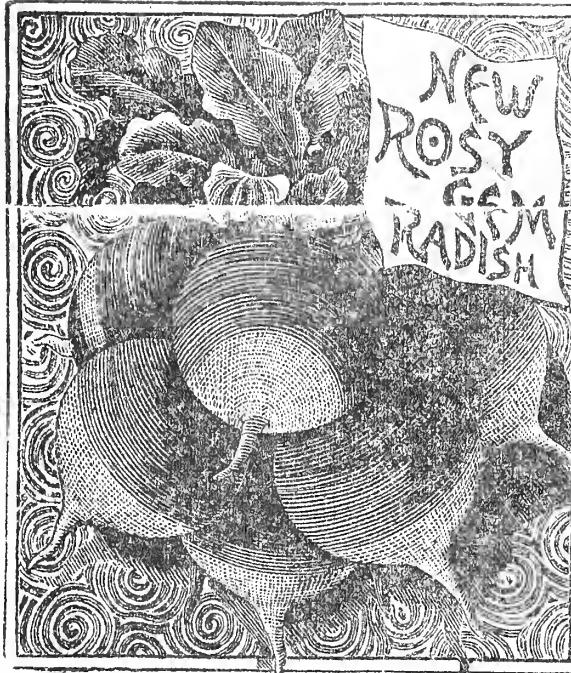
Sparkler White Tip. 28 Days to Maturity. Intensely deep scarlet, with a white band covering about a third of the root end. Maximum size about 1 1-4 inches, nearly round, slightly flattened at the bottom. A very handsome radish of superior quality, particularly

Lapark Early Rose. 25 Days to Maturity. A perfectly beautiful radish, particularly decorative on account of its combination of bright, brilliant carmine-red and pure, snowy white, as indicated in our illustration. Ordinarily a white tipped radish has just a little white toward the root, but in Lapark Early Rose the white extends considerably farther up. On the market no radish surpasses it in showiness, and as to quality there is nothing superior to this tender, crisp, firm, mild flavored radish. You can use it for your first planting in the garden, and for successive plantings both Spring and Fall. It is also popular for forcing under glass.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing. 20 Days to Maturity. An olive-shaped variety for early forcing under glass, brilliant red, reaching full size, 1 1-4 inch in length and 5-8 inches in diameter, before becoming pithy. But it must be pulled immediately when it is full size because it does become pithy within a very few days thereafter. It is crisp and of delicious flavor when grown quickly and handled just as we have said. Can also be grown in the home garden where the soil is exceedingly rich and porous and where it can be given the greatest possible care. Under such conditions this is a good and a profitable variety to grow, but we advise against growing it except as we have suggested.

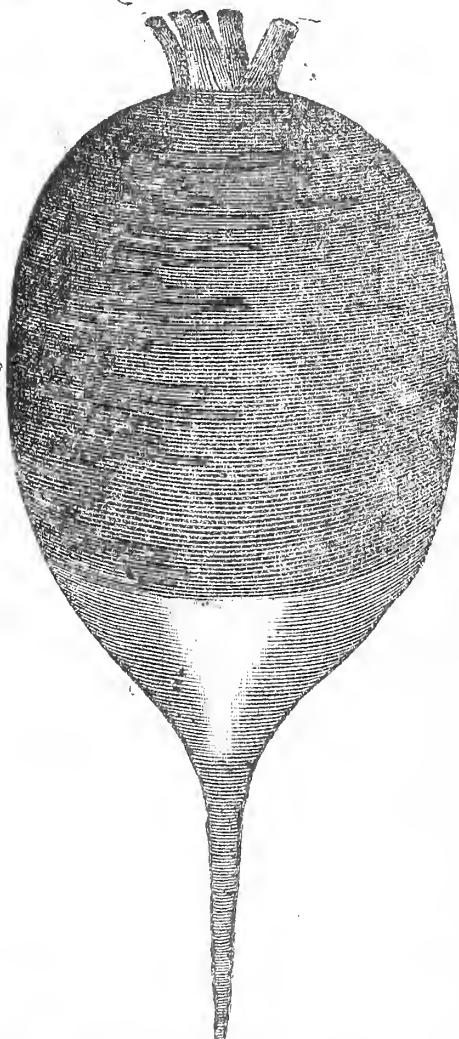
Lapark Early Red Bird. Our own introduction, described on a front page among Novelties

popular in the Mid-West.



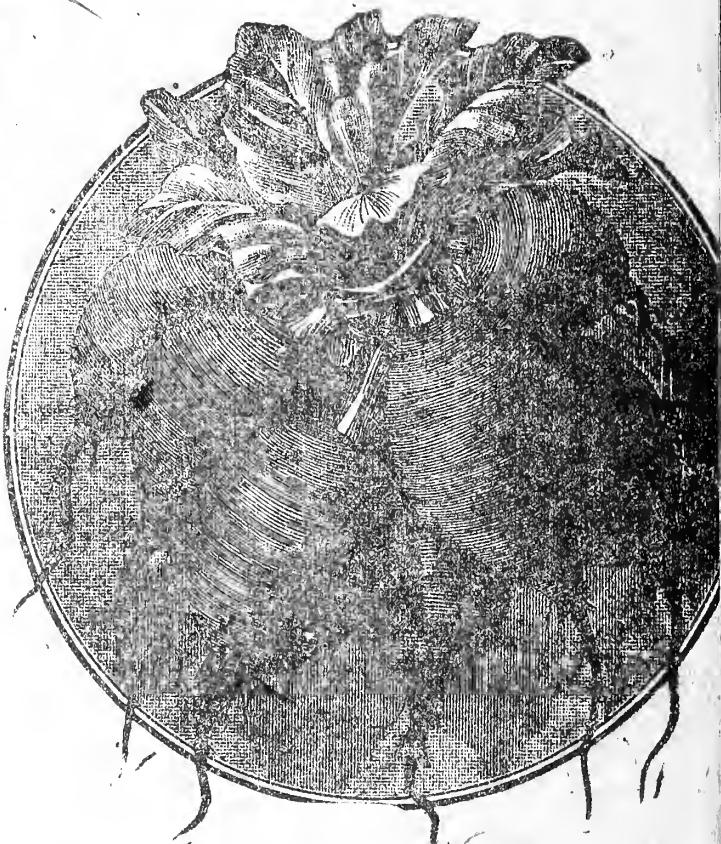
Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard variety that matures very quickly and is of a handsome, intense red color, fine-grained and mild in flavor.

French Breakfast. 28 Days to Maturity. An olive-shaped, quick-growing radish, deep scarlet with a white tip, matures quickly, the average maximum size about 1 inch, and it should be pulled when it reaches this size when it will be found very firm, with a rich, mild flavor.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Rosy Gem. A very old variety grown in great quantities by market gardeners who plant it to catch very early and particular markets. It is bright scarlet with a white base, small root, tender and of a mild flavor.

Improved Early Scarlet Globe. 25 Days to Maturity. The radish that is more largely used than any other throughout the United States on account of its splendid appearance and dependable quality. It is successfully grown in the home garden, the market garden and under glass. 1½ inches long and ¾ inch broad, handsome scarlet; the flesh white, fine-grained, crisp and mild in flavor. Requires about 30 days to mature where the conditions are not ideal for quick growing but when it is ready you have one of the most perfect and delicious radishes.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

Lapark Crimson Giant. A new, very large, quick-maturing, globe-shaped radish, 2 inches in depth and 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson in color, the flesh snow-white, so fine-grained, crisp, tender and of an inviting, mild flavor. The largest, round red radish is ready in 4 to 5 weeks, is particularly good for outdoor growing and is a very good variety to plant particularly in the home garden.

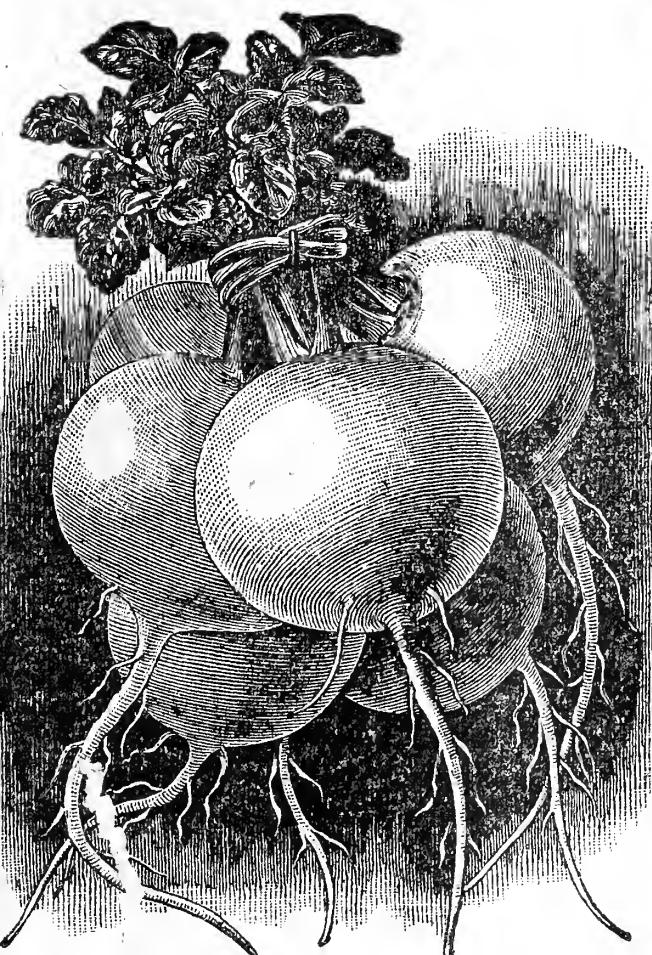
Half-Long Deep Scarlet, or Red Rock. About 4 inches in length, a fine, rich red color, the handsome root tapering to a point. It grows quickly, is firm and solid and so brittle that it snaps off the moment you bite it, with a mild flavor that is very pleasing. Rarely becomes pithy until too old to use.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. 30 Days to Maturity. The old, standard, long red radish, an inch in diameter and 5 to 6 in. in length, bright scarlet, the flesh white, crisp and tender. Pull when mature as it is then at its best.

Lapark Crystal Beauty. The Earliest, Quick-Growing Long White Radish. From 5 to 10 days earlier than any other long radish. Our photograph shows its form and proves that it is one of the most attractively shaped and meaty of the long sort. It is pure white, the flesh mild in flavor, firm,

quality, crisp and brittle. One very desirable feature of Crystal Beauty is that it retains its fine quality such a long time after reaching maturity.

Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped. A bright scarlet, very early, in appearance like our illustration, making a meaty root that is pure white inside, fine-grained and mild flavored, retaining its palatability several days after maturity. The olive-shaped radish is preferred in certain localities and by customers who have become attached to it.

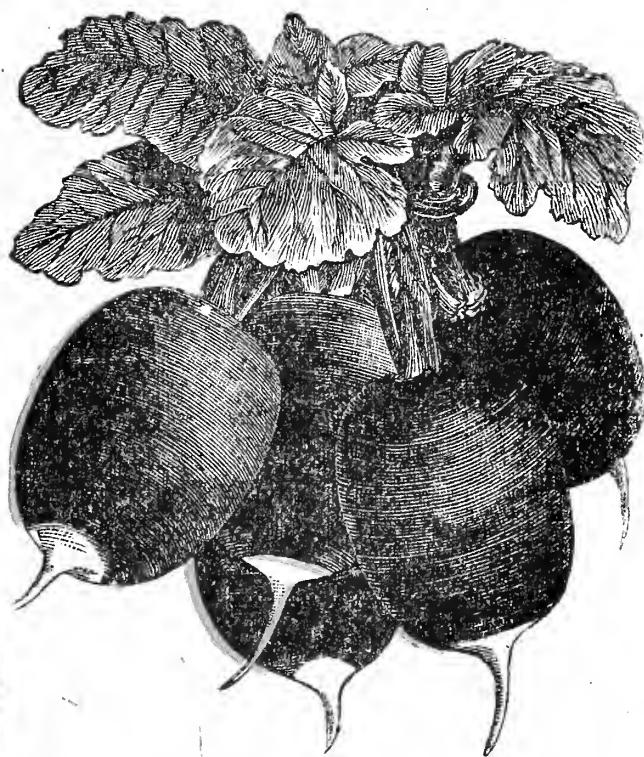


PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX

Chartier, or Shepherd. A handsome long radish, 7 to 8 inches, thick, and of a brilliant, deep crimson shading off through pink to white toward the root, as is very well shown in our illustration. The flesh is solid, mild, and of appetizing flavor. It requires a few days longer than other long varieties to mature, but I am sure you will enjoy it. This is a Summer radish, sow in May and every two weeks until the middle of August.

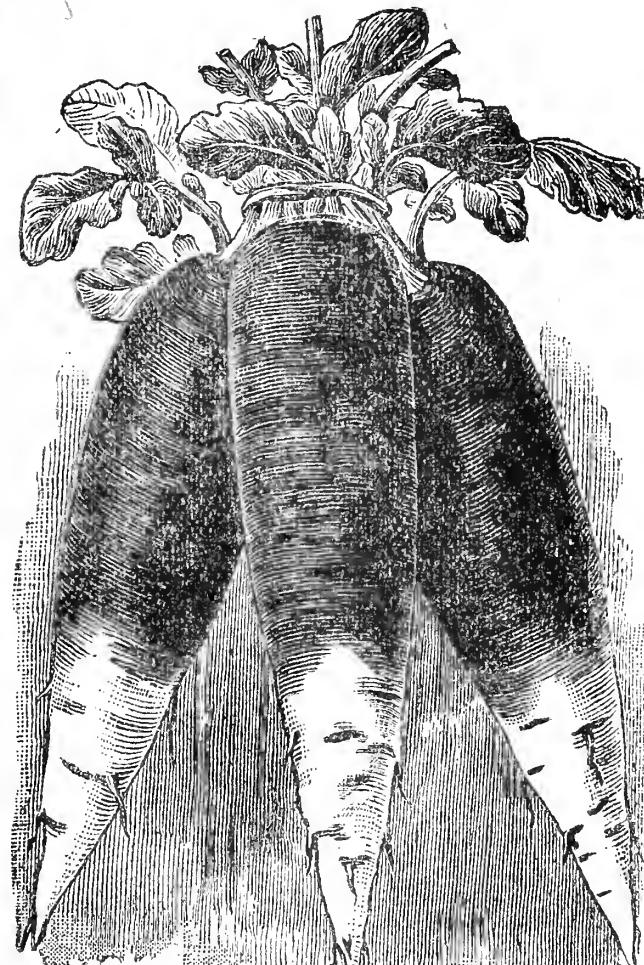
Cincinnati Market, or Glass. A strain of Long Scarlet that grows slightly longer, is just as early and of a darker color. It has a small top, is 6 to 7 inches in length, and is of excellent flesh and flavor. Grown in great quantities in the South, especially for shipping North in the early Spring.

White Strassburg. Another popular summer radish, a great, big fellow, 2 inches thick and 5 inches long. The flesh is exceptionally white, crisp and mild, remaining tender and free from pithiness a great deal longer than most varieties.

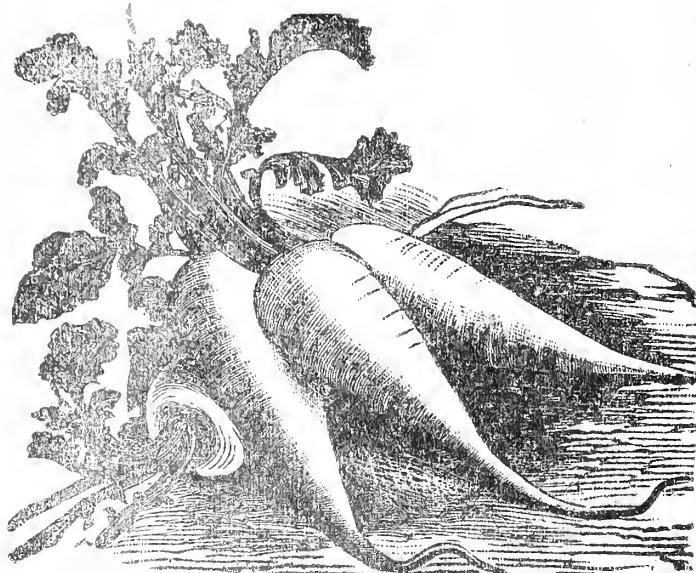


SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED

Philadelphia White Box. The best round, all-white radish, 1½ inches in diameter, the skin pure white, the flesh crisp and mild. A favorite variety with market gardeners, who plant it in the field for an early crop. Those who like a white radish, or who appreciate the decorative effect of the white and red radishes in a dish on the table, will plant it in the family garden.



CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD



WHITE ICICLE

one of the largest radishes grown, often a foot in length, and 6 inches through. It is pure white both outside and in, very fine-grained and the mildest flavored of the Winter radishes, with the additional advantage that it is ready for the table at any stage of its growth, though better if dug a little before it has attained its full size. Sow August 15 in this locality as it requires 10 weeks to full maturity.

China Rose. More cylindrical in shape than White Chinese, largest near the bottom and blunt at both ends, the skin smooth and a bright, deep rose-pink, the flesh pure white, crisp and with a good bit-

ey flavor. Four to five inches in length and 2 inches in diameter.

Long Black Spanish. The Spanish Winter radishes take a few days longer to mature, have a harder skin, are sharper in flavor and keep better than the Chinese sorts. The outside is grayish-black, and the interior is the most intense white, almost as brittle as glass. The average size is about 5 inches long and 2 inches through, but on good soil, and in a nice, long Fall I have known them twice as big and even larger.

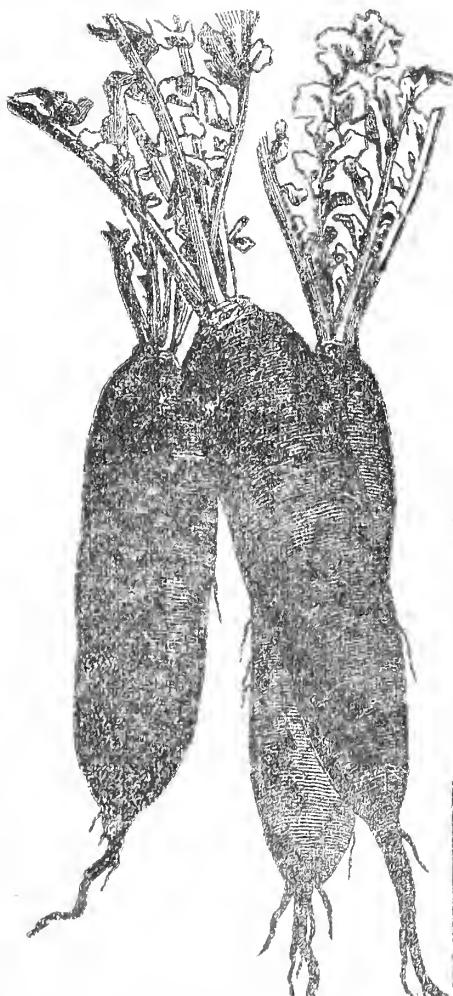
Round Black Spanish. The same in every way as Long Black Spanish but the roots are nearly round, or top-shaped 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

JAPANESE SAKURIJIMA RADISH

The Largest Radish In The World.

Sakurijima means mammoth when translated into English, and truly this is a monster radish, frequently measuring 2 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference, weighing 15, 20 and even as much as 30 pounds. In spite of its enormous size, however, the flesh is firm, solid, tender and of mild, delicious flavor. In Japan it is not only eaten like our Spring radishes, but is cooked in many ways, and it is said to be more mild and pleasing than most turnips. Indeed, it takes the place of potatoes among the Japanese. We suggest that it be sown both very early in the Spring and again towards the middle of July.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid



LONG BLACK SPANISH

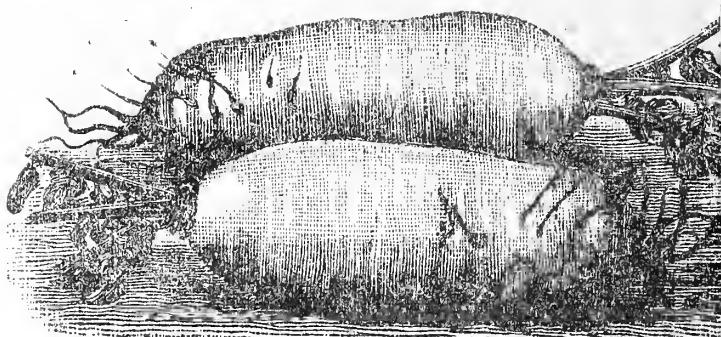
(Page 316)

White Icicle. A universal favorite about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, tapering regularly from near the shoulder to the tip, holding this thickness almost to the root. Pure white, almost transparent, maturing in 10 days, crisp, and of mild, sweet flavor and superb qualities.

RADISHES FOR WINTER

It is worth your while to make a place in your garden to sow quite a long row for the Winter. Do not plant the seed before the middle of August, and from then on to the middle of September. Dig them with the last root vegetables you take up, and store them with carrots, turnips etc. They will keep firm and brittle until Spring and will make an appetizing supper with good, home made bread and butter. They need a little more room in the row than other varieties.

White Chinese, or Celestial. Or



WHITE CHINESE

Four to five inches in length and 2 inches in diameter.

Long Black Spanish. The Spanish Winter radishes take a few days longer to mature, have a harder skin, are sharper in flavor and keep better than the Chinese sorts. The outside is grayish-black, and the interior is the most intense white, almost as brittle as glass. The average size is about 5 inches long and 2 inches through, but on good soil, and in a nice, long Fall I have known them twice as big and even larger.

Round Black Spanish. The same in every way as Long Black Spanish but the roots are nearly round, or top-shaped 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Compare Our Prices

With those in the catalogue of any responsible seedsman—we claim you get greater and better value for a dollar at Lapark than anywhere else in America.

RHUBARB, or Pie-Plant

is surprising when you come to think it over, how many vegetables we enjoy originated here in Asia, and it is rather interesting to compare them with those which have to come from Europe. Rhubarb is one of these, and it is said to have come from Chinese Mongolia. It is possible that some varieties may have sprung from wild plants of a similar character in North America. However, we do know that it was not cultivated within the last few centuries. About the year 1800 it was brought into general use in England as a cultivated vegetable, and promptly found its way to the United States. More than 35 varieties have been catalogued by American seedsmen but as a matter of fact it is still quite a question whether or not the differences are not simply the result of growing conditions rather than any distinction in species. We catalogue the two named sorts that are generally recognized as distinct varieties. Rhubarb is a hardy plant that will stand a great deal of neglect and abuse, but it responds splendidly to proper treatment. Cultivation and fertilizer do wonders for it, and not only could a few roots be grown in every home garden, but rhubarb is proving a money-maker for those who grow it in commercial quantities.

TURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow seed in any good garden soil, early in the Spring, an inch apart in rows a foot apart. Thin to 10 inches in the row. Seed comes pretty well true to strain and usually also gives new and attractive seedlings, among which quite often one may be worth while following up. An ounce will sow 100 feet of row. The stalks should not be cut until the plants have grown one full season, and it is better that they be allowed two seasons before cutting. Any place in the garden will answer for rhubarb, but try to transplant it from your seedling bed to a spot where it can be kept clean and rich, and no garden should be without half a dozen or so hills $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. For market growing try to select an exposure with enough slope to provide natural drainage. Plow 6 to 8 inches deep, break out rows 5 feet apart, set the plants 3 feet apart in the row, and the buds an inch below the level surface. If the soil is not rich throw in a couple of handfuls of compost where each is set. Never use fresh manure next roots. Start at once to cultivate thoroughly, and keep up every week to the middle or last of August. When ground is frozen cover rows with manure. As early in the Spring as you can get on the soil work in this, and every second year also give the patch a thorough dressing of manure. Follow a manure in the garden. In the field, the third or fourth year after planting uncover the roots, and with a sharp spade cut through the crown, leaving 3 or 4 buds undisturbed in each hill. This should be done in the Fall or very early in the Spring. In the garden every fourth or fifth year will answer. The reason for this is the clumps become too large, have too many eyes and the stalks become too small. In a garden you can cut up the entire clump, cut the root in pieces, leaving only one strong eye to a piece, and prepare a new bed. Until wanted pull the seed stems as often as they appear; to leave them weakens the plant and cuts down the size of stalks. In the garden, for an extra supply, place a bottomless barrel or box over the plant and pile warm manure about it. Forcing rhubarb for Winter and very early Spring is understood by those who go into it and so I will not take space to describe the method, but shall be glad to write it explicitly to anyone who is really interested and proposes to take it up. Do so only if you know you have a market. The two recognized best strains of rhubarb are Victoria and Linnaeus, and we can furnish seeds and roots of both.



Victoria. For many years the most popular rhubarb, rich, tender, juicy and early, the exquisite stalks free from stringiness and of a lovely crimson in color.

Linnaeus. Preferred by some growers who think it makes a larger and more attractive bright red stalk.

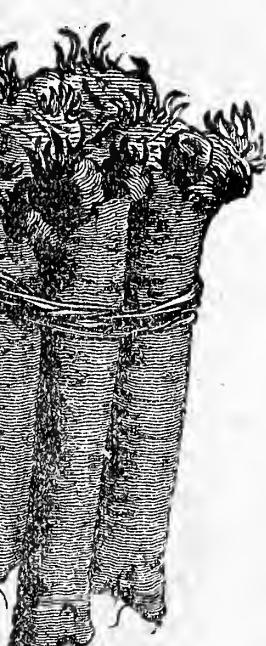
Price of both, Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 50 cts; lb \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Good, strong roots of either variety, which, if planted early this Spring will give a supply of stalks the Spring of 1923, 15 cts each; 6 for 75 cts; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. 100 by express, \$8.00; 1000 by express or freight, \$75.00, receiver to pay transportation charges on lots of 100 and over.

Prices of Rhubarb roots vary from time to time, so if you want a quantity, please write to us for timely prices.

HORSE RADISH



HORSE RADISH

Horse radish, strange as it may at first seem, is a member of the same family as cabbage, turnip, mustard, wallflowers, stocks, and many other vegetables and flowers. It originally came from temperate Europe and western Asia, and is known to have been cultivated for a couple of thousand years. It came to us from Great Britain, and is delicious on roasted and boiled beef, Frankfurters and oysters, particularly, and the demand for it is increasing very decidedly. Its effect is highly stimulating, promoting appetite, invigorating digestion, and also helping to increase bodily secretions. Its chief use is as a condiment, it is also used somewhat in medicine. The growing of horse radish is quite profitable, the season running concurrently with oysters, and roots being stored in for grating in the Summer.

TURE. Horse radish succeeds in almost any soil excepting lightest sand and heaviest clay, but a deep loam and moderate richness, well supplied with humus and moisture will grow the largest and best quality roots. Good drainage is necessary or the roots will be small and too strong in flavor. For commercial growing use a fertilizer 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent nitrogen, 600 pounds to the acre drilled in. Some growers find a heavy application broadcast and deeply plowed under gives better results.

agation is by means of roots, set large end up. In the garden, set them 6 to 8 inches apart and take care of them. They will come up every Spring. In the field mark out shallow furrows 30 inches apart and set roots 10 to 12 inches, 2 to 5 inches deep according to whether planting horizontally or vertically, the larger ends pointing in one direction to make cultivation and digging easier. Cultivate after every rain, or once in 10 days, until leaves (Page 117)



SALSIFY; MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

CULTURE. Spinach is grown in both Spring and Fall. Seed is sown in August, furnishing leaves large enough to eat in about 8 weeks. For a Spring crop sow in Autumn, 6 to 8 weeks before hard freezing weather must be looked for, so that the plants will have sufficient size and root development to go through the Winter. They will thrive better if covered a little with straw, loose litter or dry manure. In the garden sow the rows about a foot apart, in the field the general custom is, for Fall sown seed, to use wide ridges or beds, made by throwing several furrows together to a width of from 5 to 10 feet, with a cleared furrow between, and sowing the seed in rows lengthwise, 10 to 20 inches apart according to method of tillage. Remove the covering very early. In the Spring, unless your soil is in very good shape, make a surface application of commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Sometimes a solution of nitrate of soda, or sulfate of ammonia, is applied

shade the ground. Sometimes horse radish is planted with cabbage, giving a double crop. Best growth is made in cold weather, with steady improvement after September, and undug roots are not injured by frost. Digging is usually done late. Store in pits, as the roots lose their pungency and appearance in cellars. When trimming for storage save the small roots and bury them for next season's planting. Do not expose the roots to air, sun or frost.

ENEMIES. All the insects that attack cabbage affect horse radish and they should be combated in the same way as instructed for cabbage. The Harlequin bug is the worst pest.

Common Horse Radish. 6 roots doz 25 cts; \$1.45 per 100, postpaid. 500, \$6.00 \$11.00, by express.

Maliner Kren, or New Bohemian Horse Radish. 6 roots 20 cts; doz 25 cts \$1.60, postpaid; 500, \$6.90; 1000, \$12.00, by express.

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant

Salsify probably originated in southern Europe, or West Africa, and it has been cultivated for less than two thousand years. It is grown for its fleshy root, which has a delicious flavor like oysters, and it is on this account that salsify is often called Oyster Plant.

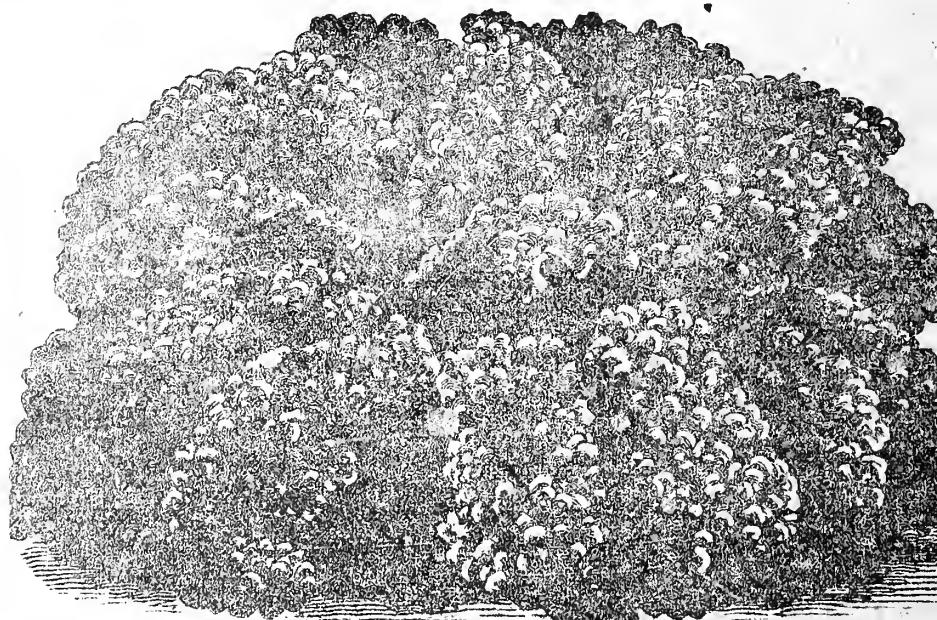
CULTURE. Sow the seed in the garden, in rows 15 inches apart, thinly, and thin to 3 inches apart, in early Spring. If you have a large field make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Salsify requires a cool season in the North, therefore sow the seed early and not later than May 15. It is perfectly hardy and the roots can be left in the ground until Spring, as freezing does them no harm. The best way is to dig part of the crop in the very late Fall to store in pit for Winter use, and leave the rest in the ground. It is easy to grow, has no pests, and should be grown in every garden, particularly in the North. An ounce will sow 120 to 150 feet, or 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island is the best variety, developing a larger, better shaped root, tender, fine-grained and of more delightful flavor than any other sort.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.25, postpaid.

SPINACH

We owe spinach to the Persians, and while it was first spoken of in old Arabian writings as a medicinal herb, as far as we can find out its first mention as a vegetable was in 1351, when it was said to be eaten by the monks in Spain on fast days. They called it spanach. In 1538, under the name spinage and spinnach, it was growing in England, and has become popular in America.



(Page 118)

SPINACH; BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED

sprinkling cart, 50 to 75 pounds to the acre, 2 or 3 times. Spinach may also be grown from seed sown very early in the frames, the plants having been transplanted to the frames in them during the late Fall, protected through the Winter by shutters. When growth is desired, put sash over the frame, succession for the table can be had all through the Winter. Seed sown in the hotbed for plants to set out very early in the Spring. Such methods are employed only from choice and not necessary as spinach can be bought in the market all Winter. 2 or 3 sowings may be made in the garden for Spring use, but not to come later than the 15th. If spinach is desired through Summer use New Zealand, which is a warm weather plant, entirely different from ordinary spinach.

Neither insects nor disease bother spinach.

Hick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large heads of thick, heavy, thick leaves, dark green, much crumpled and of most excellent quality. A variety known and grown by commercial planters, but also excellent in my garden. A desirable canning sort for either Spring or Fall sowing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

landers Broad-Leaved. Very early, vigorous, upright grower, the leaves broad and shaped, thick, slightly crumpled and bright, medium green in color.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.



Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. More generally cultivated than any other variety and one of the very best for the family garden. It is very early and particularly good for planting in the Fall for Spring use; seed may be sown as late as November. An upright grower with thick, dark green leaves much crumpled and blistered, like a Savoy cabbage. Grow and use it in the cool season. Very fine flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid.



Long Season. Does not shoot to seed so quickly and is therefore a good variety for growing in the hotter weather. It is compact, spreading in a large rosette, the leaves curled and crumpled, dark green in color. A very fine hot weather spinach.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 2 ozs 15c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb 70c, postpaid.

Victoria. Another hot weather variety which is very slow shooting to seed. The leaves are extra large, thick, much wrinkled, having blunt, or rounded, corners and making a dense, flat, dark green rosette. Grown extensively for home gardens and commercially.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 2 ozs 15c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb 70c, postpaid.

Prickly Winter. A splendid Fall and Winter spinach, the plant very large, vigorous and the leaves round, thick, medium size and dark green. It is a late maturing variety and is sometimes used as a Spring spinach.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

(5 lbs of any Spinach, excepting New Zealand, by express, 50 cents per pound.)

New Zealand. A Prickly-Seeded Summer Spinach. A plant that originated in New Zealand from which it took its name, and that is not strictly a member of the spinach family. It is tall, branching, with numerous side shoots; the leaves green, rather small and pointed. It has no stalks as a Summer spinach, thriving in hot weather in any sort of soil. The leaves can be picked constantly through the Summer. The seed is prickly, germinates slowly and is aided by soaking in luke-warm water for 24 hours before planting. Sow 3 to 4 feet apart, 3 feet apart each way. Every home garden should sow this everlasting spinach.

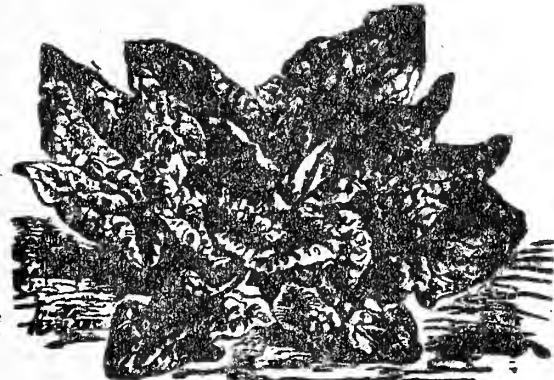
Pkt 5c; oz 8c; 2 ozs 12c; 1-4 lb 22c; lb 70c, postpaid.

QUASH Of All Sorts

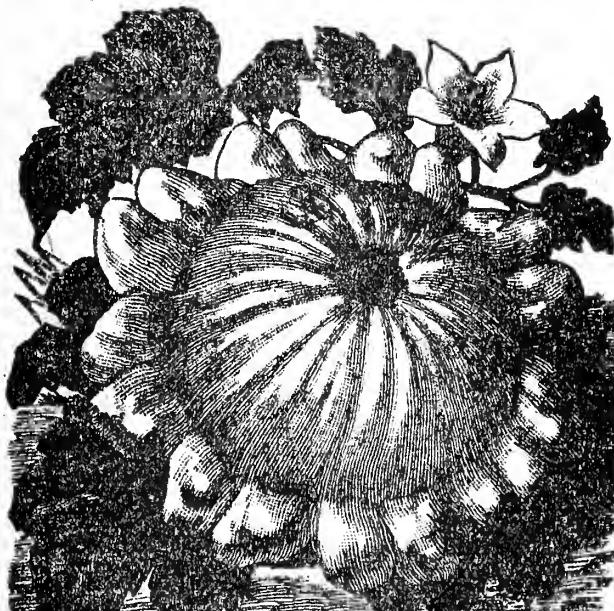
The history of squash is the same as of pumpkins and the cultural directions for one apply to the other.

Therefore, so as not to use up the space to give these directions, we ask you to read page 110. The varieties vary, the bush variety permitting close sowing while the vine sorts require greater space between hills.

Early White Bush Scallop. The favorite and most widely planted, earliest of all squashes, known as Patty-Pan, or, in the South, as Cymene. It grows in a bush, and therefore occupies little space and can be grown in a small garden,

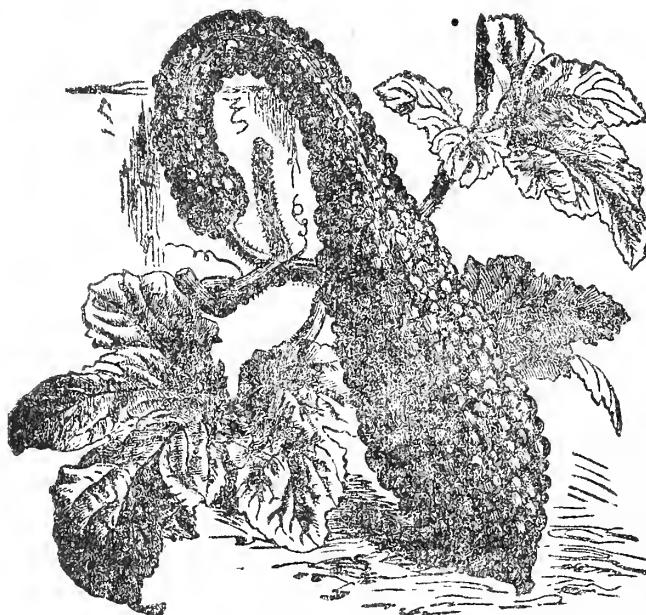


LONG SEASON



where a couple of bushes will keep a family fully supplied with delicious squash. It is circular form, flattened like the photograph, and about 8 inches in diameter, creamy white, the skin rather smooth, and the flesh deliciously tender and sweet. Pick the squash a little before they reach full size and the vine will continue to bear all season.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.



GIANT SUMMER CROOK NECK

pies during Winter. Fordhook can be picked or it can be left to ripen on the vine to be put away for Winter, and it will keep until the following early Summer. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, and very productive.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

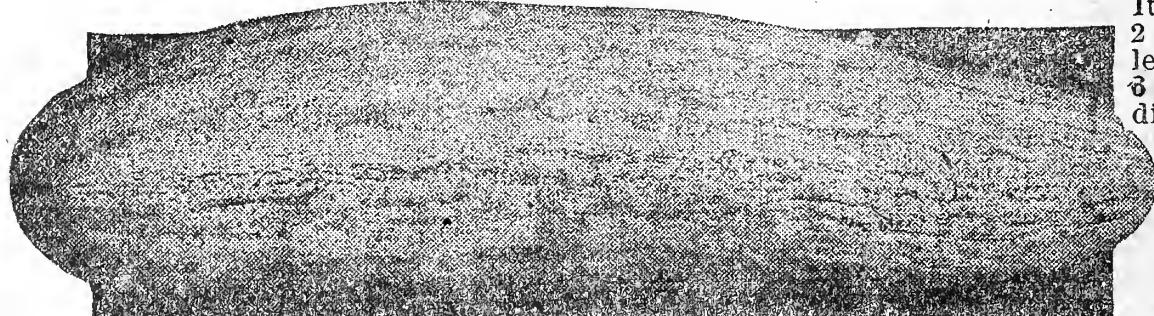
Fordhook Bush. Similar to Fordhook, but of bush growth instead of running vine, and therefore takes less room. Fruit is somewhat shorter and thicker, the flesh also is thicker, with a very small seed cavity. A few days later than the Bush Scallop and Crookneck, but a very fine early Summer squash.

Pkt 5c; oz 12c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Delicata. A very popular Summer and Winter squash, the first of the vine squashes to mature, just a few days after the bush varieties. It is of medium size, the form correctly shown in our photograph, creamy, orange-yellow color; the flesh solid, rich, nice and dry. It is a particularly good squash for baking, and if desired for Winter use will be found a most excellent keeper.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 13 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts; lb \$1.40, postpaid.

Plymouth Rock. One of the newer varieties and recommended to us by our grower so very highly that we introduced it in our Catalogue last season as a novelty. Our photograph is a very good one, showing a it does, not only the form, but also the attractive skin markings, which are greyish green in color the shell plenty thick enough to be a keeper and yet soft enough to be cut comfortably with a knife



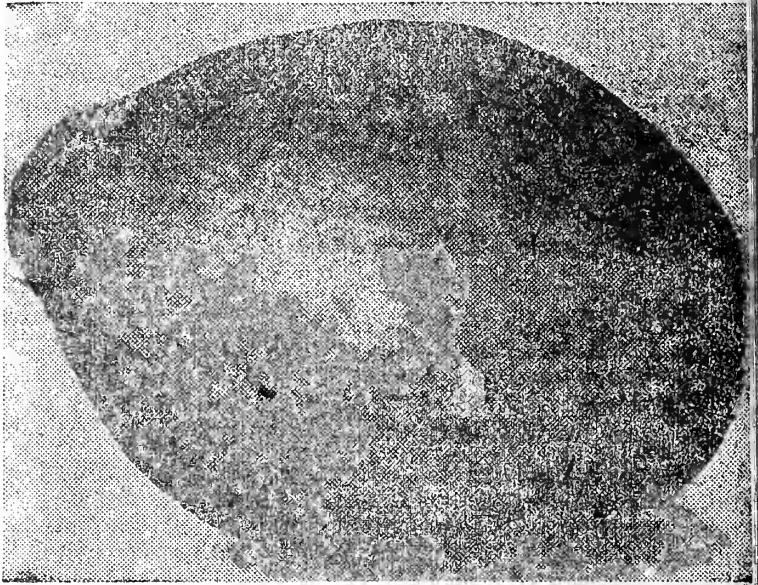
PLYMOUTH ROCK

planted early; it is very productive.

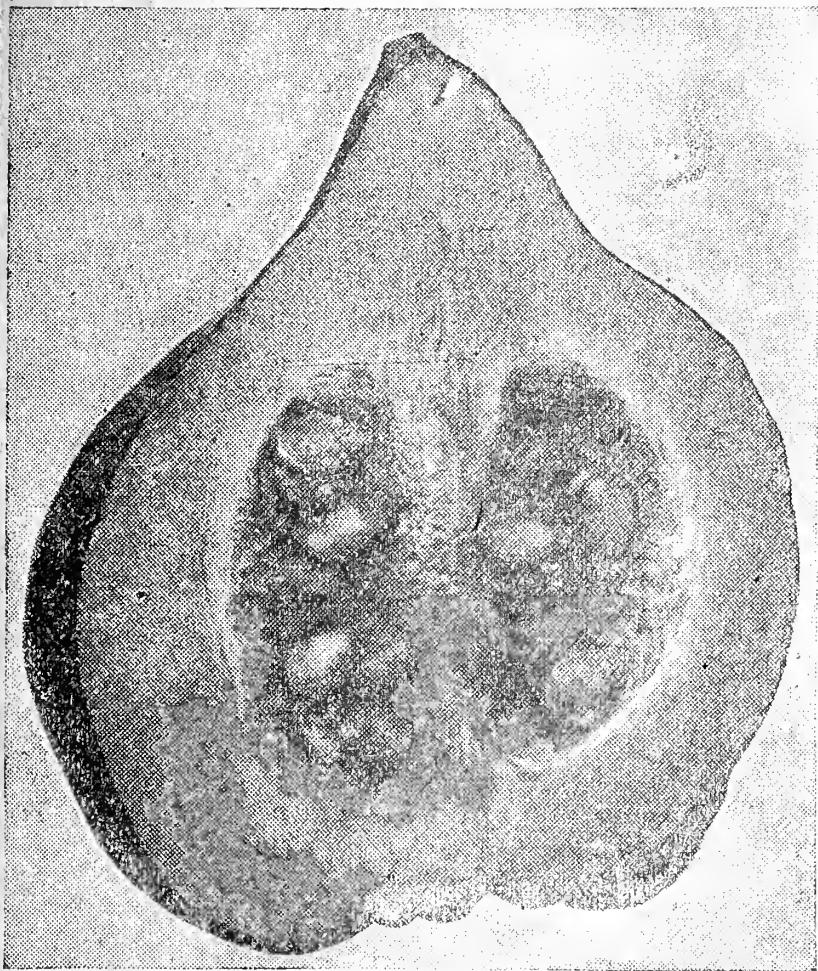
(Page 120)

It is about 18 to 24 inches in length, and from 3 to 8 inches in diameter; the flesh highly colored, free from fibre and stringiness, and of especially delicious flavor. The Plymouth Rock matures late and should be

Pkt 5 cts; oz 22 cts; 1-4 lb 75 cts; lb \$2.45, postpaid.



DELICATA



Delicious. 120 Days to Maturity. A comparatively new sort as vegetables go, for Fall and Winter use. Our illustration shows an average size fruit cut through perpendicularly. It weighs from 5 to 10 pounds, and as you can see, the flesh is very thick. The exterior is dark green, sometimes mottled with lighter shadings; the flesh orange-yellow, very dry, fine-grained and of delightful flavor. Delicious is a thoroughly good squash and we know you will all be pleased with it.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Hubbard. 125 Days to Maturity. The best known and most generally planted Winter squash. The vines are vigorous growers, the fruits large, heavy, dark green, warted, and one of the best, longest keeping, of all squash. The flesh is bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, thick and dry. Our seed is of an exceptionally good strain.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpaid.



HUBBARD
country. Pkt 5c; oz 12c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30 postpaid.

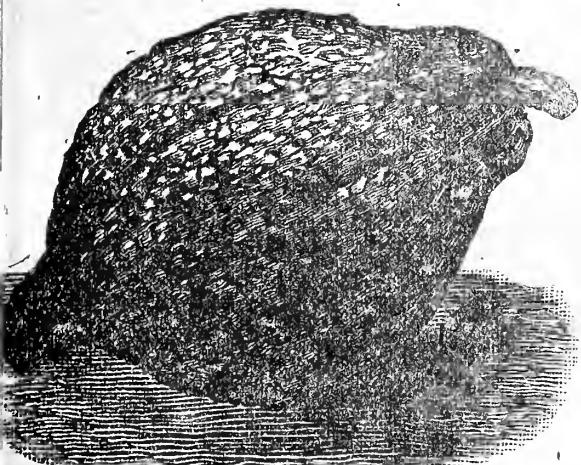
Mammoth Chili. A tremendously large sort, warm orange-yellow in color, shaped like our illustration. It is grown chiefly for exhibition and stock-feeding purposes, specimens sometimes weighing 150 pounds and attracting wide attention. The flesh is thick, rich yellow color, fine-grained and sweet, sufficiently good that it is frequently used for pie-making.

Pkt 5c; oz 14c; 1-4 lb 45c, postpaid.

Boston Marrow. One of the very best of the Autumn and Winter squashes for canning and squash pies. In form and size it is similar to the Hubbard, the shell bright orange, and the flesh yellow, very firm and of good quality. Noted as very productive.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 32 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

English Vegetable Marrow. One of the most delicate, refined, delightfully flavored squashes grown, and a tremendous favorite in Europe. It (Page 121)



GOLDEN HUBBARD



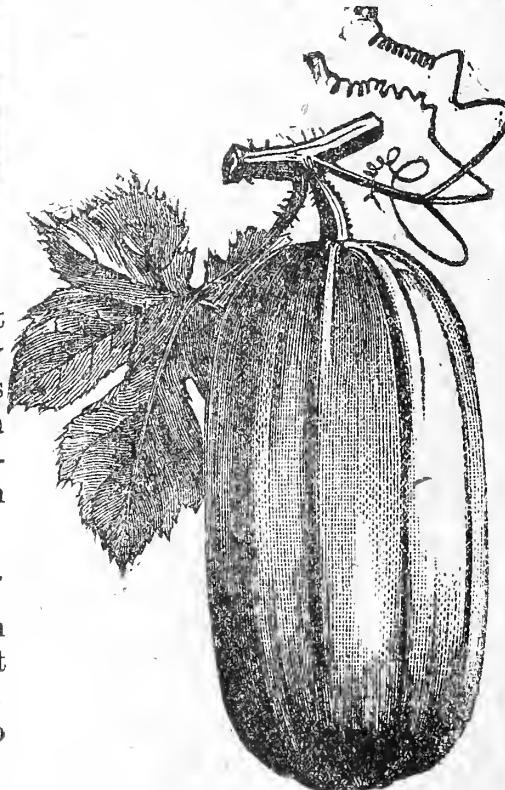
BOSTON MARROW

remember and that is to grow them quickly; the soil cannot really be too rich for them. Of course they do well in any good garden soil, but the richer the better. Try a packet this year and see if we are not right that, unless you have been growing English Vegetable Marrow, you have been overlooking a very great delicacy. The fruits are oblong in shape, skin smooth and creamy white. Very early and very productive.

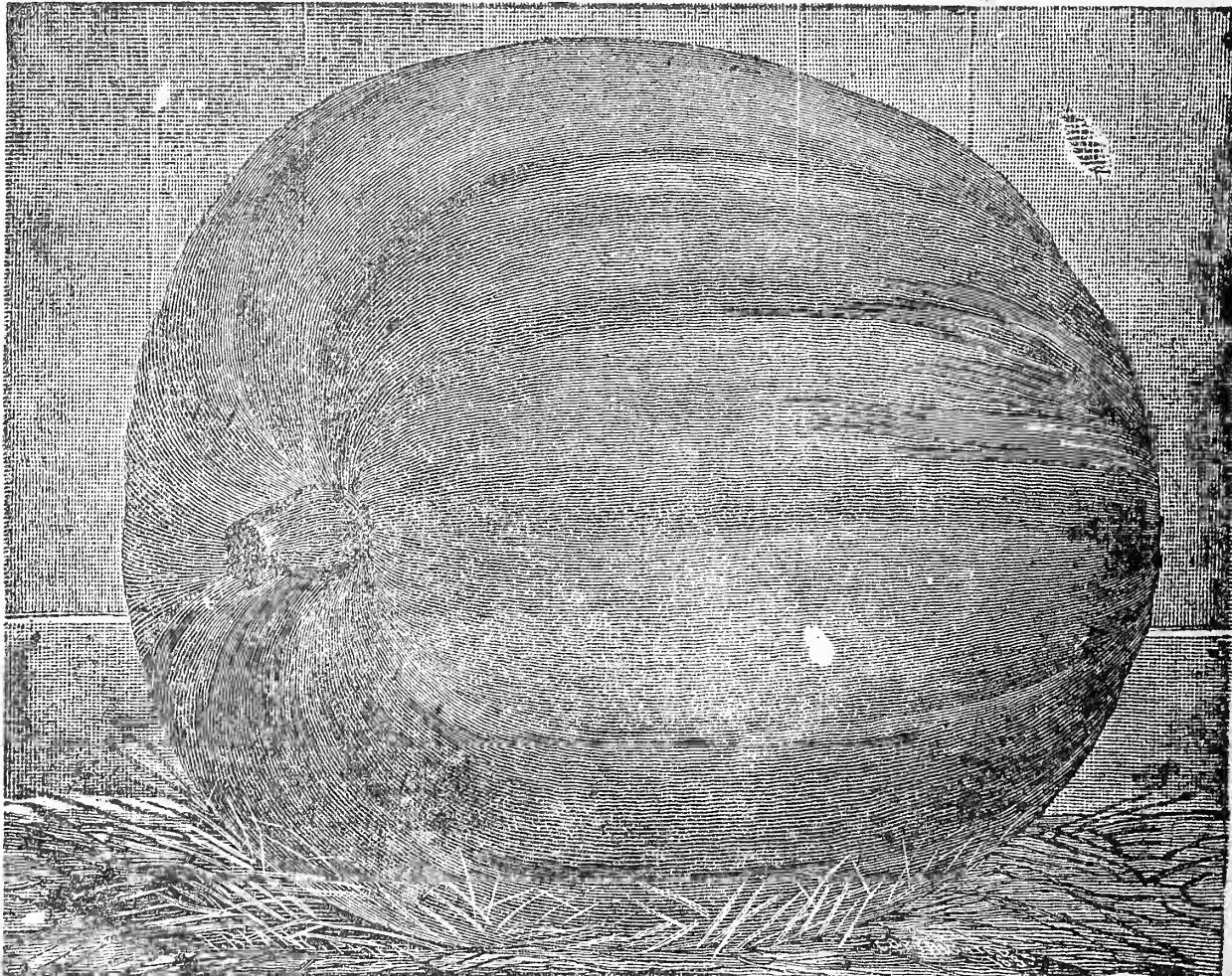
Pkt 5 cts.; oz 14 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts, postpaid.

Cocozelie, or Italian Vegetable Marrow. Similar in shape to the English Vegetable Marrow, but the color is mottled dark green on yellow. Besides being served in the usual way, this variety of squash is sliced and fried in oil and so cooked is considered a great delicacy by those who know it.

Pkt 5 cts.; oz 14 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts, postpaid.



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW



MAMMOTH CHILI SQUASH

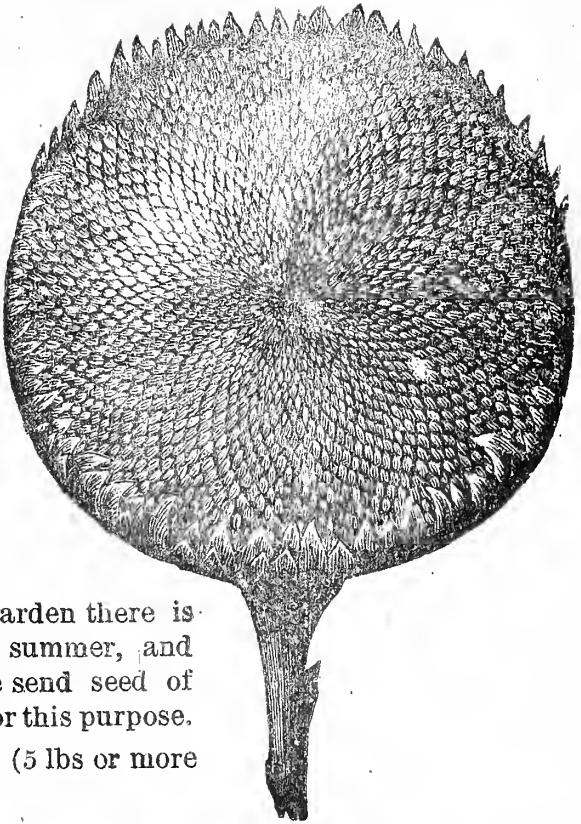
thrives well in America, and just why Crookneck and the Scallop types should be more popular we cannot attempt to say. Plant Marrows just like any other squash, cut them when about half size, boil quickly in plenty of water, strain thoroughly, and you have a vegetable that ranks with sugar peas and asparagus in quality and desirability. There is just one particular point about their cultivation to

SUNFLOWER

For Poultry Raisers

A very ancient flower that has come down to us for centuries almost in its present form, excepting that it has been improved very considerably in size. Everyone who raises chickens knows the good effect the feeding of a little sunflower seed has on their plumage, fed occasionally along with other feed. It is also claimed by poultry raisers that hens lay more eggs when sunflower seed is fed, and that they fatten more quickly. There is always a spot around the farm that could be profitably planted in sunflower, and there are many paying uses to which it can be put. Horses relish the seed. So do cattle, sheep, hogs; they fatten on it. In Montana the sunflower is used for silage. Even in the garden there is always room for a few stalks that will be attractive all summer, and produce enough seed for the average poultry flock. We send seed of the largest heading and heaviest seed-producing variety for this purpose.

Pkt 5 cts ; 2 ozs 7 cts ; 1-4 lb 11 cts ; lb 25 cts, postpaid. (5 lbs or more sent by express 12 cts per lb.)



TOMATOES

While the tomato, in a very inferior form and probably wild, is known to have existed in Egypt in the third century, we undoubtedly owe the more improved and cultivated form to South

America, probably to Peru, where it was known by the Aztec word Xitomate. It was first introduced into Britain in 1596, where it was for many years grown as an ornament and known as "Love-Apple", and was thought to be poisonous. In the 17th century Italy grew tomatoes as a vegetable, and the fruit was again introduced into France and England, in its cultivated form, and in 1781 it was brought to America, where it was no better received than across the water until 25 or 30 years after. How different it is today, when more than half a million acres annually are devoted in the United States alone to growing tomatoes, and it is in our country that the tomato has reached its present perfection in quality and cultivation.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The tomato requires a warm soil and climate, a sunny position and a long season. Generally the plants should be started under glass, and transplanted to the open ground after settled warm weather has come, in rows, 4 to 5 feet apart each way. In the home garden, to save space and to have earlier fruit, and possibly finer specimens, stake up the vines, allowing a single stem to grow tied to a wire or cord, or trail it out on a horizontal trellis. If time is lacking for pruning let the entire vine rest on a trellis or rack, to keep the fruits off the ground, to develop perfect, although not as fine fruit as if cut to a single stem. In warmer climates the tomato is a short-lived perennial; with us it is an annual. It makes slow growth in cold weather, and, unless the plants have been hardened by gradual exposure, they will be killed by a temperature of 32 degrees. Its love of the sun and the splendid color of Italian-grown tomatoes is due to the cloudless skies of Italy rather than to any superiority in cultivation. Under favorable conditions the plant is a vigorous grower and very heavy producer, and any check

JUNE PINK

In its growth will lessen the yield of fruit. For field growing an inclination to the South, with protection of higher lands or woods on the side from which cold and damp winds prevail, is best. The largest yield cannot be produced on a cold soil, or one with poor drainage, and sour, hard and solid from want of cultivation. It is not wise to use the same field 2 years in succession. Set plants on rich land; a field of clover plowed under is best, but do not use fresh manure. From Washington south full crops can be matured from plants grown from seed sown in the open ground (Page 125)

North of Washington sow indoors so as to give 50 to 60 days growth before plants are to be set outdoors. For seed-beds, to potting soil add two-fifths well-rotted cow manure, if available, and one-fifth sand. Sow seed thickly and cover $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in. deep; water well and shade until the little plants begin to show above the soil, when they can be set in full sunlight and watered as needed. When they produce large leaves they should be transplanted into soil 3 to 6 in. deep, and from 12 to 24 to the square foot according to the length of time they are to remain before setting out. If in hot-beds, do not allow the temperature to get above 60 or below 40. Water sufficiently often to prevent plants wilting, harden by scant watering and by gradual exposure to sun and night air. If for field growing, have the land thoroughly cultivated and free from green vegetation for at least a week before planting and begin cultivation the day after you set them out, and

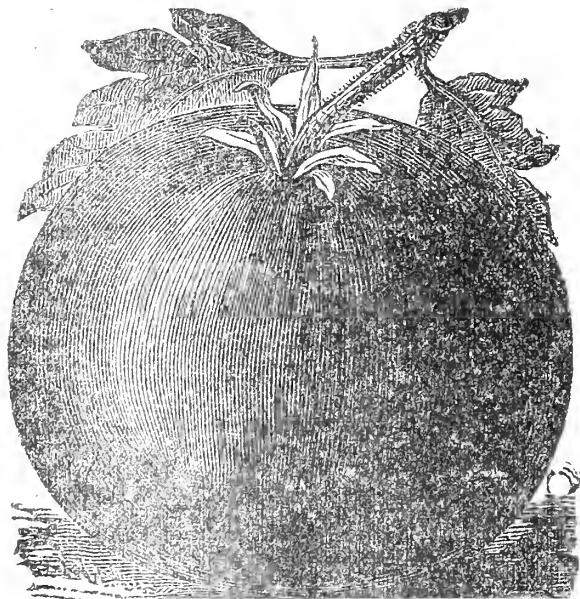


EARLIANA: THE MOST WIDELY GROWN EARLY TOMATO

repeat every 4 or 5 days, and after rain cultivate as quickly as you can safely get on the land. Start to cultivate deep and close to the plants and gradually widen away from them and make it shallower until it simply just scratches the surface. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture before setting out and immediately afterwards. Watch for potato bugs; pick them off. In the South seed is sown as early as the 3rd week in January. If a commercial fertilizer is used, and it generally is in commercial growing, from 800 to 1000 pounds are required, and a suggested formula is 6 percent phosphoric acid, 7 percent potash and 3 percent nitrogen. Three to four months before planting broadcast 15 or 20 loads of manure to the acre. Tomatoes are also forced under glass, but this is a special method of cultivation practiced by so few that we are not warranted in giving space to it in this Catalogue, but shall be glad to write particulars to any inquirer.

Earliana. 115 Days to Maturity, and 2nd only to Scottsanna in earliness and desirability. Earliana is unquestionably one of the two or three most popular and widely grown varieties, its chief merit being its earliness, and in spite of some defects which it naturally has because of its earliness, it is a most excellent and desirable tomato, and, for the market growers, a very profitable one. The fruit is about 3 in. in diameter and 2 to 2 1-2 in depth, produced in clusters near the base of the plant; the flesh thick, solid, and of very good quality, red color and so prolific that a plant frequently produces a 5-8 bushel basket during the bearing season of about 4 weeks. It is also a good shipper.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; 1-4 lb 60 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid.



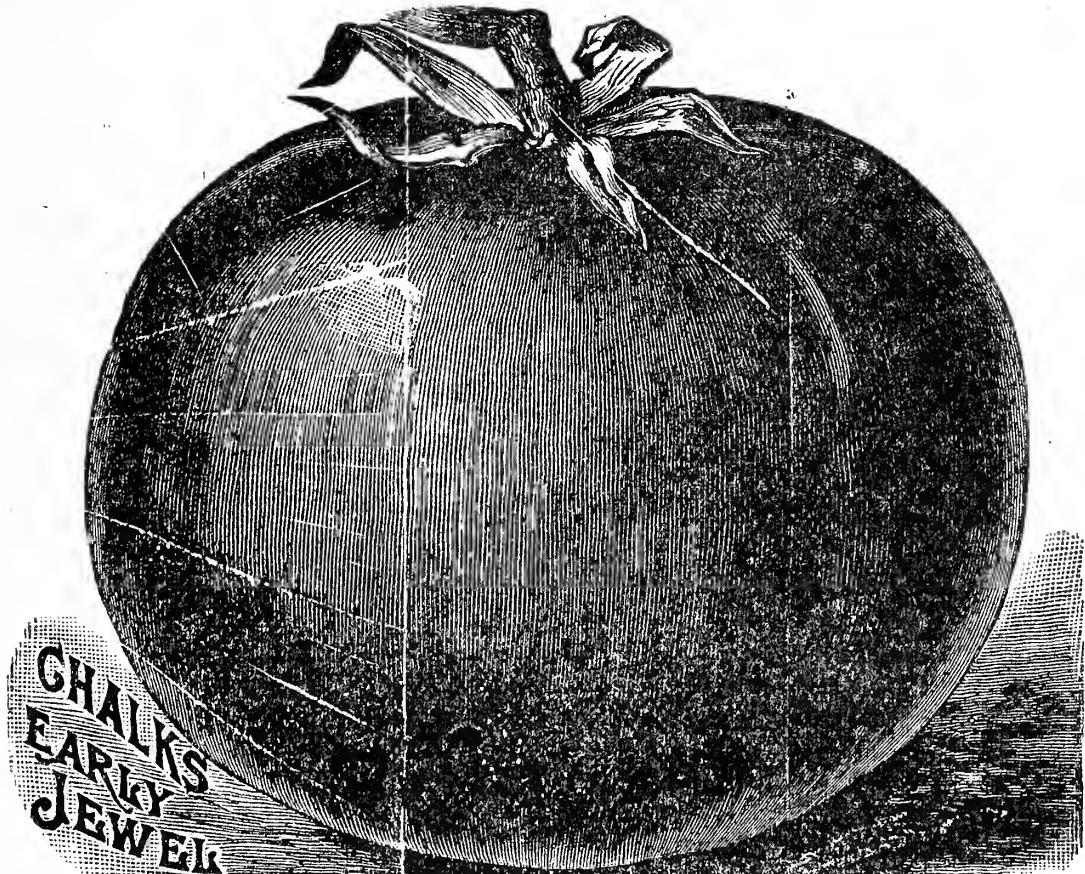
Bonny Best. 120 Days to Maturity. A selection from Chalk's Jewel and only a few days later in ripening than Earliana. Bonny Best is deservedly popular with all classes of growers, the home gardener, the trucker and the canner, and it is one of the recognized best shipping varieties in all the country. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, spreading, and with somewhat of an upright growth, while the fruits are generally borne in clusters of from 3 to 5, uniform in shape and size, weighing 5 to 6 ounces each, very smooth, slightly flattened, and a pure, solid red right up to the stem, and they do not crack. The flesh is also dark red, of fine texture, and pleasing flavor, with less acid than many varieties.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 13 cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts; lb \$2.20, postpaid.

June Pink. 115 Days to Maturity. Really June Pink is a pink-fruited Earliana, resembling Earliana in every respect excepting color, which is a rich, purplish pink.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 20 cts; oz 28 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.15; lb \$4.00, postpaid.

Scottsanna. Our own introduction and the earliest and most desirable early tomato. Please read about it on one of our front pages, referring to the index in the back of this Catalogue for the proper page number.



Chalk's Early Jewel. 125 Days to Maturity. The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored extra early, bright red tomato. A bright scarlet in color, of good size, handsome, solid, deep, of sweet flavor and ripens right up to the stem. Gives a somewhat heavier crop per acre than Earlia.



JOHN BAER; A STANDARD EARLY RED TOMATO

It is quite like that variety in many respects, and is desirable for all classes of growing.

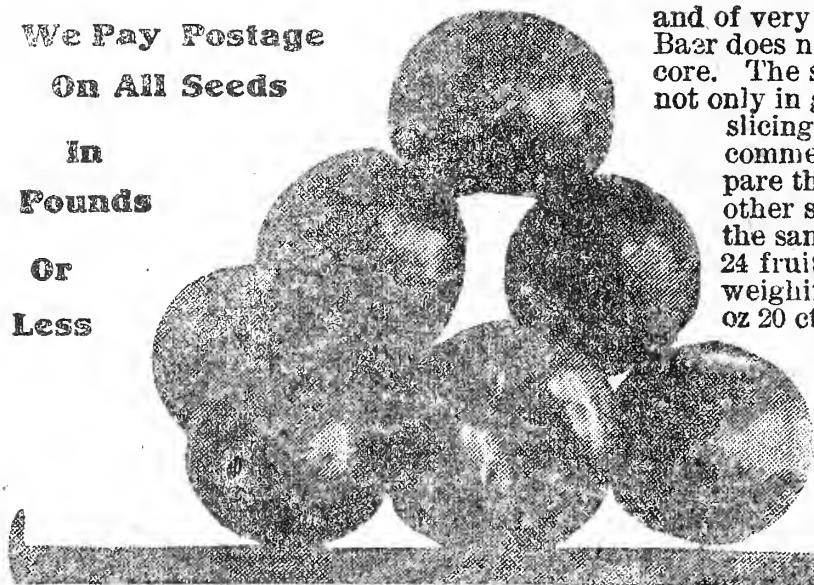
Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.15: lb \$3.80 postpaid.

John Baer. An early, productive, red tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. It is a bright, shining, gorgeous red, solid, almost seamless, large, round, smooth, ripening evenly up to the stem, (Page 125)

We Pay Postage
On All Seeds

In
Pounds

Or
Less



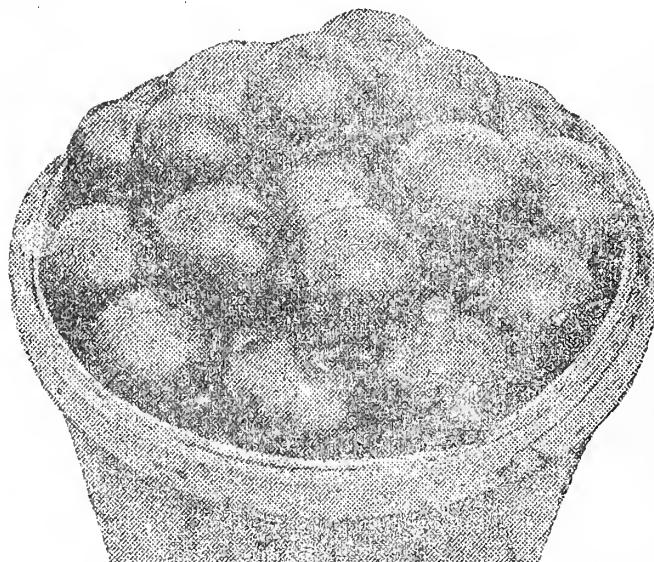
LAPARK PINK BEAUTY

our illustration would give you a better idea of this splendid tomato, but we can tell you that we have heard from quite a number who bought the seed from us last year when we first offered it for sale, and they were very highly pleased with it, so much so that orders are being booked quite heavily this year.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 27 cts; oz 45c; 1-4 lb \$1.50; lb \$4.95, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe. A truly globe-shaped tomato of most excellent quality, large, smooth, weighing on an average 5 ounces, and of a delightful purplish red. On account of its vigorous growing and productive qualities, this medium-early tomato is very popular with Southern truckers, and is successfully shipped from Florida and Texas, 144 tomatoes filling a standard carrier. Over half the crop comes true globe-shaped, the balance a little flattened but very much thicker than other varieties. Firm, solid, of desirable flavor and an altogether splendid variety.

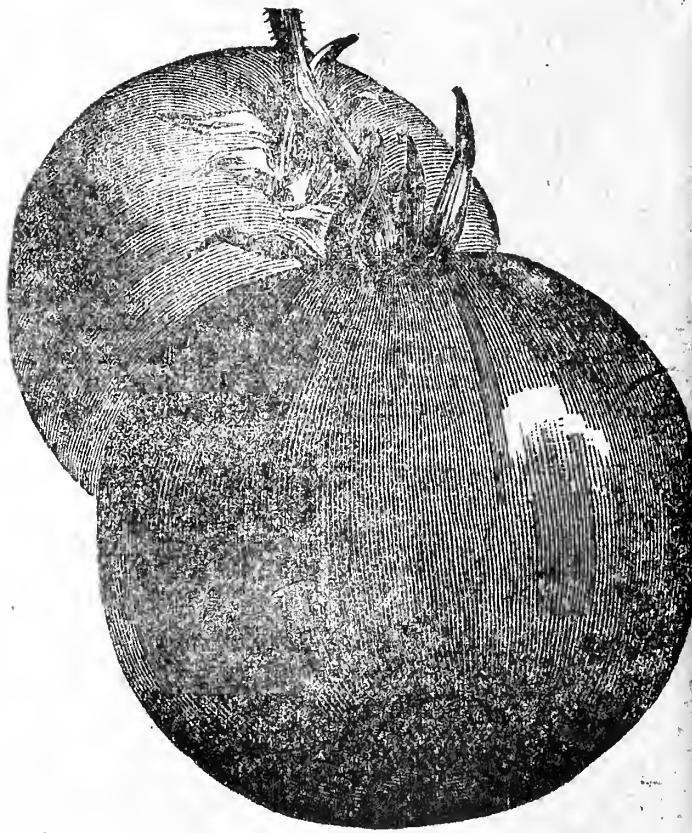
Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 23 cts; oz 35 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.40; lb \$4.00, postpaid.



(Page 126) BASKET OF LAPARK PRIDE

and of very fine flavor. Even when dead ripe Jo Baer does not crack and it is entirely free from green core. The skin peels off so easily that John Baer is not only in great demand in the home garden for slicing, stewing and canning, but also with the commercial canner, as it is said peelers can prepare three bushels of John Baer to one of another sort. Often as many as 10 fruits ripen on the same cluster so that picking is very quick. 24 fruits filling a six-carrier basket, each fruit weighing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Pkt 5c; 1-2 oz 13cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts; lb \$2.20, postpaid.

Lapark Pink Beauty. A extremely early pink tomato of our own introduction. Of superb shape and highest quality, and one of the most attractive appearing tomato produced. The vines are good, healthy strong growers, and the fruit is produced about the same time as Chalk's Jewel. We wis-



LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

Lapark Pride. Our own introduction and one of the very best to follow the very early varieties, producing a tremendous crop of rich, red fruit, well-rounded, evenly colored and without a crack at either end. Over 500 baskets of fully matured, perfect fruit have been produced on a single acre, and, no matter how well supplied the market may be, Lapark Pride will claim the attention of customers and make sales at good prices. It is an ideal second-early variety whether for the home garden, marketing or canning. In the home garden it is virtually everbearing, from early planting to frost. We can recommend Lapark Pride unreservedly to our friends.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 18 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts; oz 50 cts; 1-4 lb \$2.00, postpaid.



THE OLD FAVORITE MATCHLESS

ead of other standard medium-early, main-crop sorts. Owing to its firmness and solidly it makes a wonderful canning and shipping variety. Our reputation is solidly behind Lapark Red Eagle and we invite criticisms from the home gardener and commercial and canning grower.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts; oz 45 cts, postpaid.

Ponderosa.
50 Days to Maturity.
With the exception of our own introduction, Lapark Red Monster, Ponderosa is the largest tomato under cultivation. And also with the exception of Lapark Red Monster, the very best big tomato. In color it is a rich, glowing crimson, almost purple, and it is quite regular and even in shape for so large fruit. The flesh is particularly solid, with practically no seeds, and when stewed or canned makes up much more than most tomatoes. Ponderosa requires rich, fertile soil to do its best, because it is prolific, it ripens its first fruits in Mid-Summer and continues to bear well until frost. We offer you a very fine strain of Ponderosa seed grown especially for us in Michigan.

Matchless. A tomato that has friends everywhere, many of whom cannot be persuaded to even try any other main-crop sort. It is a smooth fruit of deep, dark red and just a perfect size for slicing. Inside, the flesh is very solid, of fine grain and delicious, sweet flavor. It is also a meritorious canning variety. One has only to look at our photograph, taken from life, to be convinced that it is a tomato well worth trying if never grown before.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 18 cts; oz 30 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.00; lb \$3.35, postpaid.

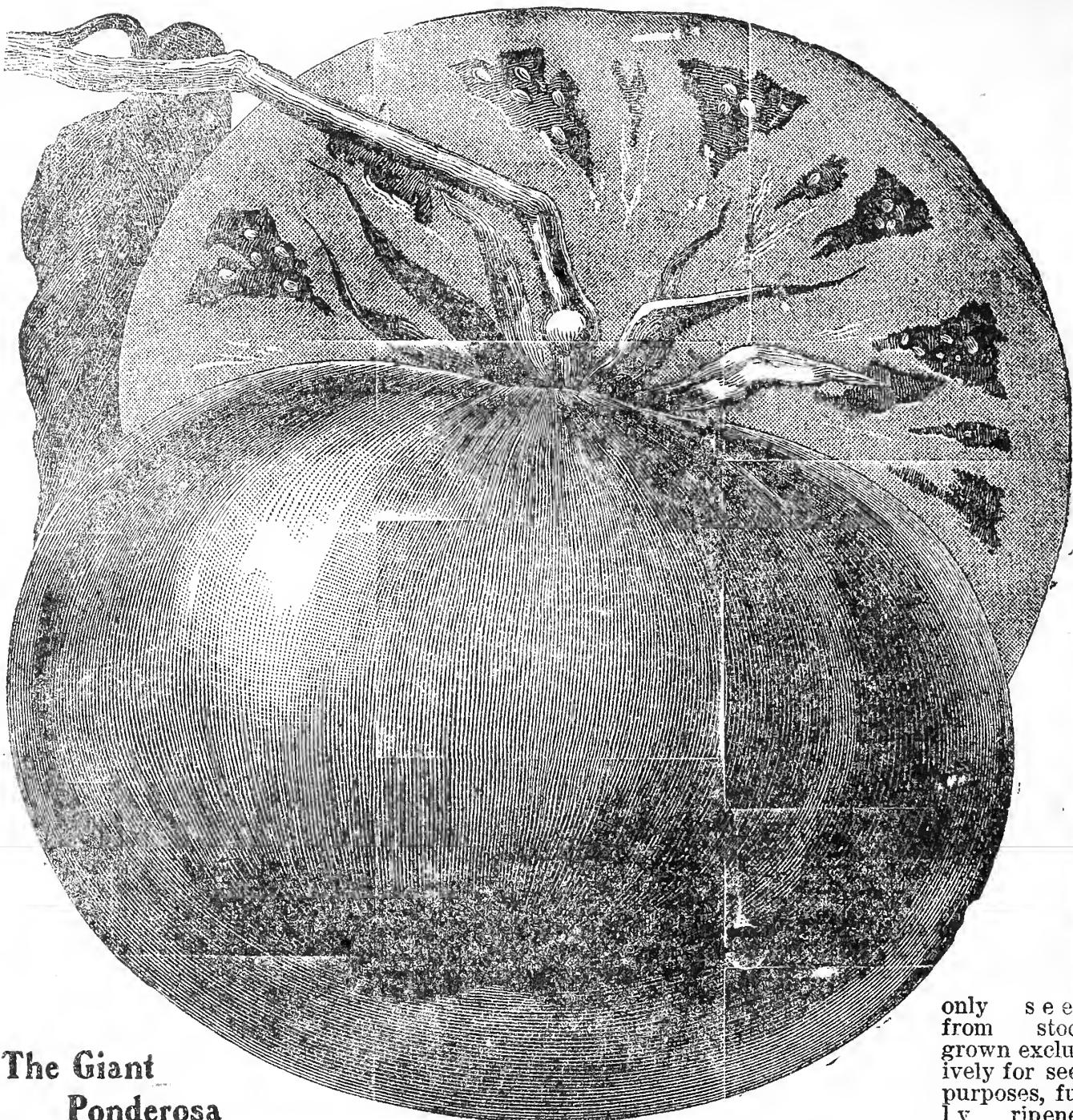
Lapark Red Eagle. One of our own introductions, and a remarkably fine tomato which has been tested out in every way throughout the country, and has proved itself a most decided success in every tomato growing section. It is borne in clusters, prolifically, a pronounced red, of Stone size, thick and smooth, ripening up completely, without a crack, and averaging several days



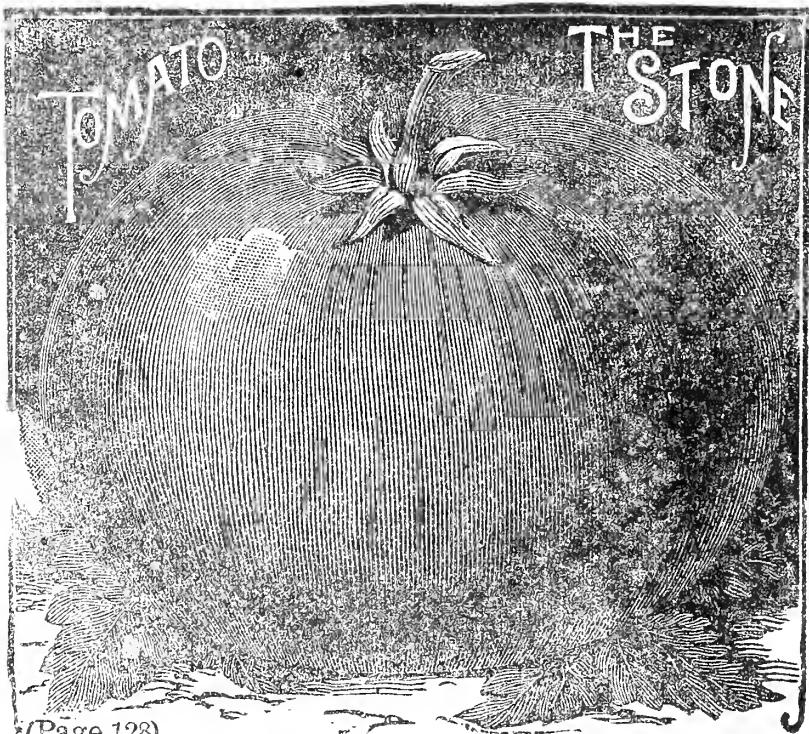
LAPARK RED EAGLE

Canning factory seed is not allowed in our warehouse,

(Page 127)



The Giant Ponderosa



only seed from stock grown exclusively for seed purposes, fully ripened

and properly cured. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts; oz 55 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$2.00; 1 lb \$6.50, postpaid.

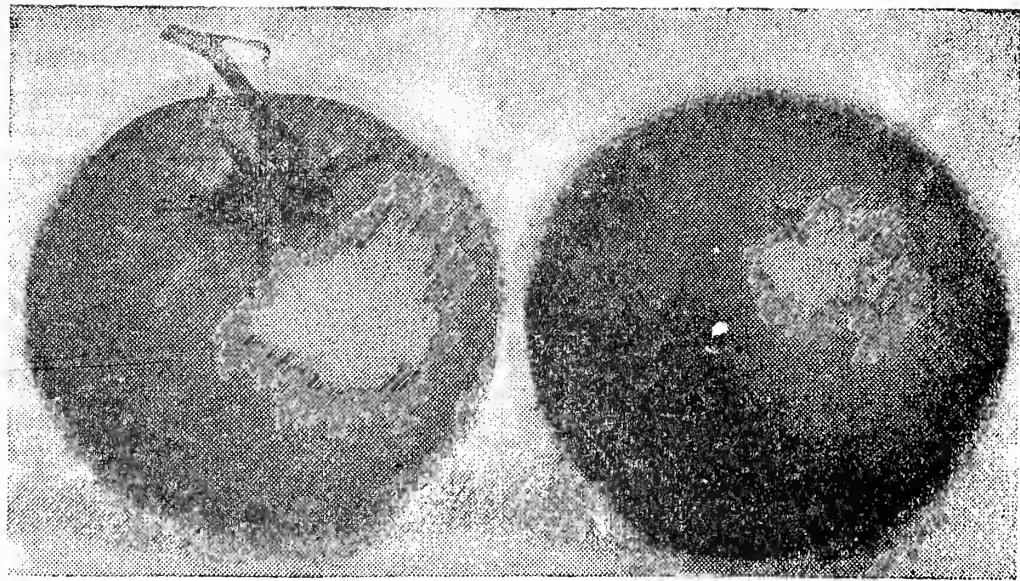
Yellow Ponderosa. The counterpart of the red Ponderosa except in color, which is an attractive yellow. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 30 cts; oz 50 cts, postpaid.

New Improved Stone. 150 Days to Maturity. A standard, main-crop tomato grown everywhere with the exception of a certain few parts of the South where some other variety has caught the fancy. It has a good vine, and the fruits are large, smooth, round and deep, rich, dark red, ripening up well and without a crack. The flesh is solid, meaty, firm and of exceptionally pleasing flavor. No matter where Stone is grown it gives satisfaction, in the family garden, truck patch and in fields for canning factories. We can add very little that is not already known better of the Stone tomato than we have the gift of writing. Pkt. 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 17 cts; oz 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 90 cts; lb \$2.90, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty.

One of the smoothest and best of the large, purplish pink tomatoes. The fruit is very uniform and of a most desirable size, solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid variety for the home garden and fine for the trucker whose customers call for a medium-early, flesh-colored tomato

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 13c;
1-4 lb 65 cts;
b \$2.20, postpaid.



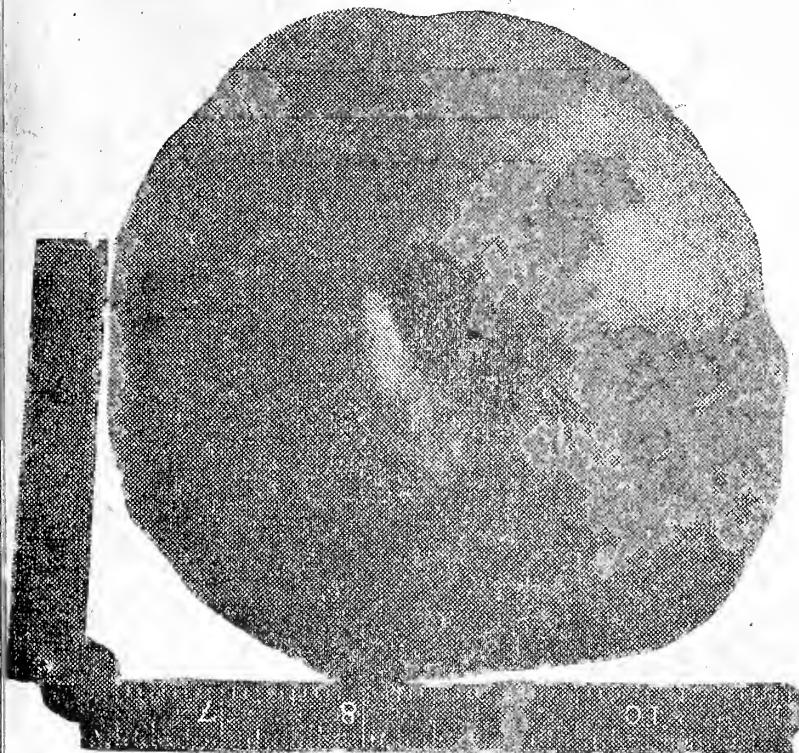
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY

LAPARK RED MONSTER

The Largest Red Tomato Grown And One Of The Best

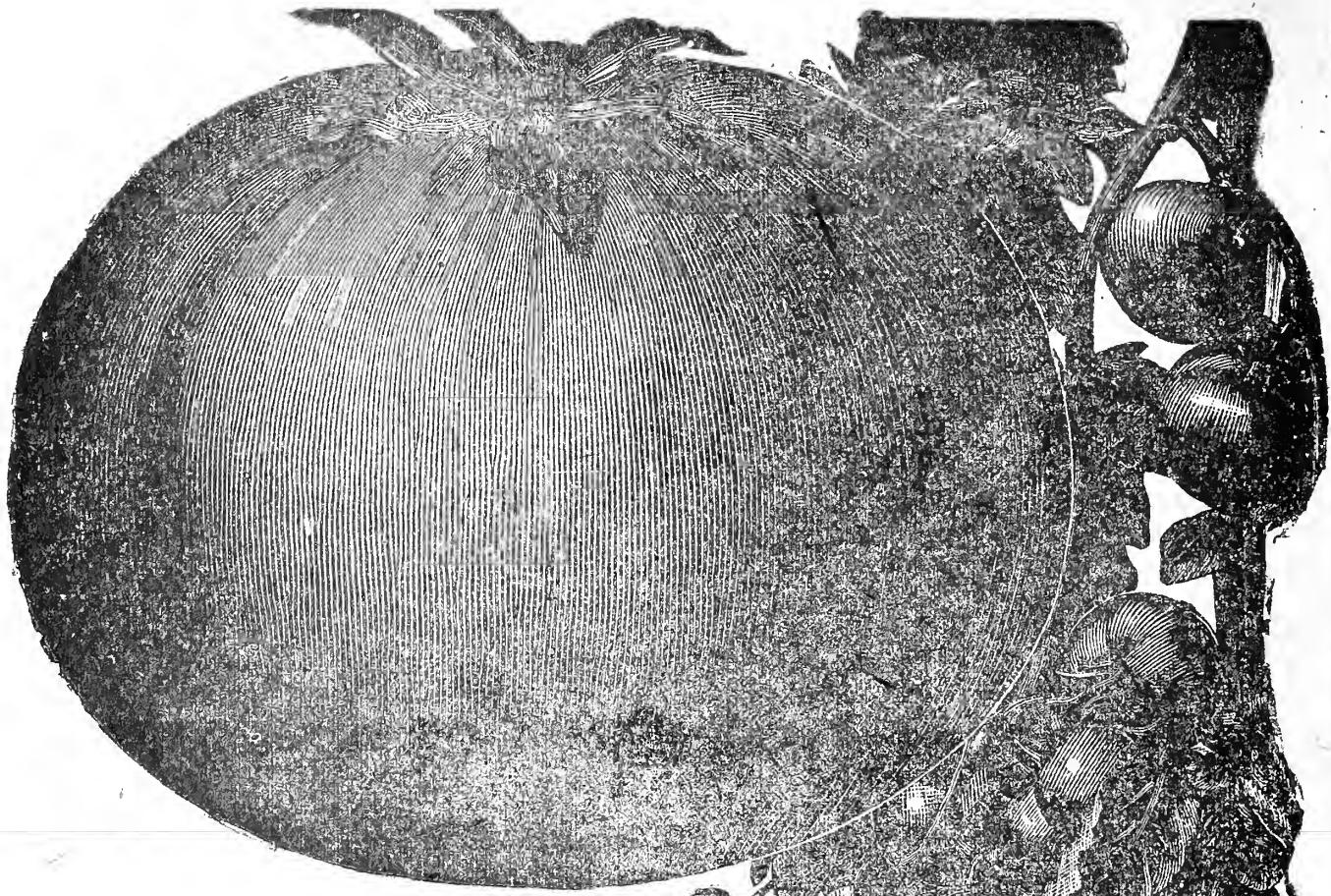
During the past Summer we had Red Monster tried out by a considerable number of growers who pride themselves on being successful producers of tomatoes. Among them was one in particular that we shall mention, because he surprised us by walking into the office one day with a half-peck basket full. "What do you think of them?" he asked us. Well, we did not know just what to say at first, because we were growing Red Monster in our own trial grounds, and it seemed to us that his fruits were larger than ours. I weighed what he had and they all ran around three pounds, one or two three or four ounces over. They certainly were beauties, perfect in color and

entirely smooth excepting a gentle undulation at the stem end, but ripened close up to the stem all around, and with just an indication of where the blossom had been, a sort of navel. I knew at once they were Red Monsters; one can never fail to know that wonderful tomato. Then he told me that he had intended to bring some real specimens to show me but had been so busy he could not get away at the time and so they used them up. His farm is towards the other end of Lancaster County. He claimed to have had a number from earlier pickings that actually weighed as much as four pounds, and that the neighbors and passers by were coaxing him for some of the seed. We did not ourselves see these four-pounders, but I can quite believe it, not only because of the good reputation of the man who made the statement, but because of my own experience, many of my tomatoes, under inferior conditions of growth, weighing over three pounds. There is not a single objection to Red Monster in our opinion. We grew it in the same garden with Ponderosa, Bonny Best, John Baer, Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and others,

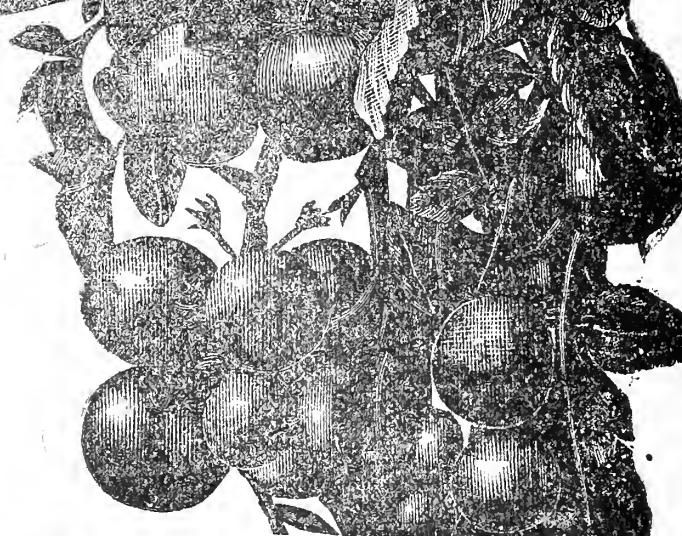


LAPARK RED MONSTER

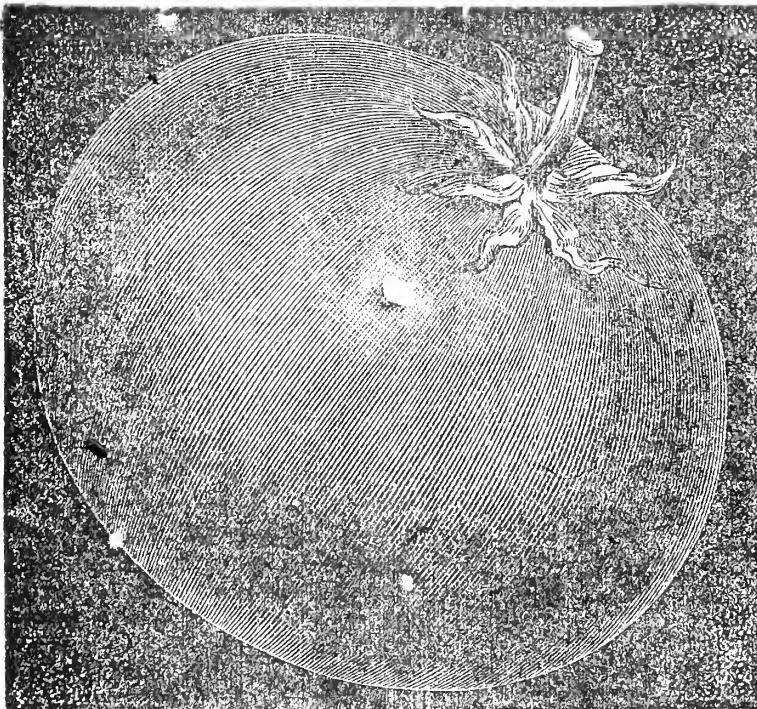
but not one of them stood up, during quite a severe drought we experienced last Summer, better than Red Monster, or produced a heavier crop. The flesh is solid, tender, exceedingly sweet and acidless and with fewer seeds than even Ponderosa. Really I have never eaten a more delicious tomato sliced raw, fried or stewed, and a platter of Red and Yellow Monster is as attractive, inviting and appetizing a dish as one could place on a warm Summer's supper table. We have the entire stock of "Monster" seed, and in sufficient quantity this year so that we can offer it in pounds and fractions and we urge our tomato loving friends to give themselves a surprise and a treat by reserving space in their gardens this year for Lapark Red Monsters.



Red Rock. A magnificent, large, red, very solid tomato, and one of the very best, particularly for market gardeners and for growing for canning factories. The fine, strong, healthy growing vine, bearing unusually heavy crops, the luxuriant foliage protecting the fruit effectually from the hot sun. We have had reports of as much as 25 tons product to the acre. Red Rock is smooth, the flesh of fine texture, free from excess water, and of excellent flavor. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 17 cts; oz 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 90 cts; lb \$3.00, postpaid.



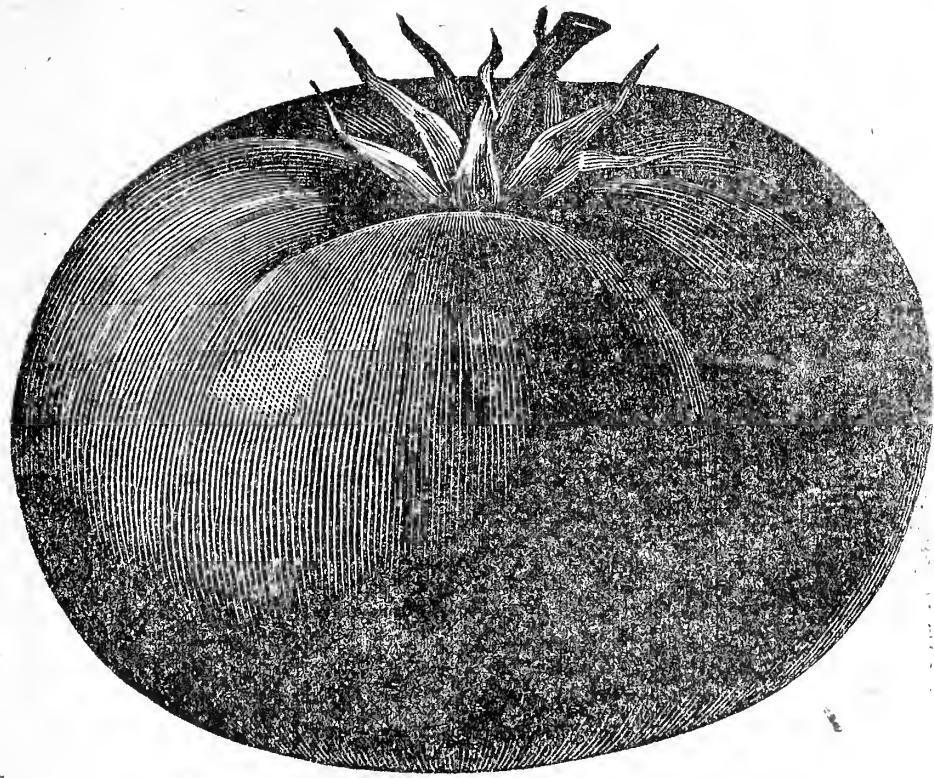
RED ROCK FOR MAIN-CROP



Golden Queen. The handsomest, smoothest, best flavored, most prolific and worth-while yellow tomato. On account of the increased interest in them propagators are paying a great deal more attention to perfecting their strains of yellow tomatoes. Golden Queen is a perfectly smooth fruit, like our photograph, and one of the loveliest, transparent, golden yellow. Then, inside, it is almost solid meat making a fine combination for slicing with red tomatoes, and is very much used for preserving, apparently being very much richer and of a more delicate flavor than its red brothers and sisters. Makes delicious Marmalade, unsurpassed by the finest Scotch Orange Marmalade. If anyone wishes the recipe we shall be glad to send it. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Yellow Monster. Not quite so heavy as the Red Monster, without a question, the largest, thickest, heaviest and most solid yellow tomato known. As the only practical difference is in color, which is canary yellow shading to primrose, we need not give it a lengthy description. Yellow tomatoes are becoming more and more popular, and if you want large ones, that attract attention in the home garden or on the market, and are pleasing sliced on the table grow Lapark Yellow Monster and you will have it par excellence. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts; 50 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Dwarf Monster. A strain of Red Monster, like it in size, flavor and quality, but the vine is dwarf in character and not quite so prolific.orth while growing in home gardens by those who prefer a dwarf growing sort.



EARLY DWARF CHAMPION; THE EARLIEST DWARF

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 17 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 27 cts; oz 45 cts, postpaid.

Greater Baltimore. 145 Days to Maturity. A very fine canning variety for second-crop and main-crop. The fruits are large, borne in clusters, brilliant red in color, firm and meaty, opening evenly from stem to blossom. One of best shippers. Greater Baltimore is grown everywhere and has the special merit of being well free from acid. It is unsurpassed for slicing, the vine is a vigorous grower and stands up well through the heat of Mid-Summer.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 33 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 95 cts; lb \$3.75, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. The earliest bearing dwarf growing tomato, and an exceedingly early variety. The plant standing well up, and holding its fruits up out of the dirt without staking. The fruit is good size, smooth and regular in form, exactly like our photograph, the flesh solid, firm and very meaty and of delicious flavor. The Dwarf Stone is a larger fruit but Dwarf Champion is ripe from ten days to two weeks earlier and there are more of them. The color is a crimson purplish pink.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, postpaid.



YELLOW PEAR TOMATO

Yellow Pear. Particularly a preserving tomato, the vine literally covered all season long with the attractive yellow fruits, which are used chiefly for eating off the vines and for preserving. Keep the vines picked and they will produce ever so many more fruits right up to frost time. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. 140 Days to Maturity. The particular advantage of a dwarf growing tomato is that the vine grows only from one and one half to two feet in height, and therefore, does not take up very much room in the garden. Dwarf Stone is very prolific for its size, but no dwarf variety is recommended for market growing on account of its comparatively small yield. The fruits average 3 3-4 inches in diameter and 2 3-4 in depth, are quite solid, meaty and of choice flavor, and of a bright scarlet in color. It is also known as "Potato-leaved" tomato.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 23 cts; oz 35 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$1.00, postpaid.

White Tomato. Please see one of our front pages for an illustration and description of this tomato, which is still a novelty to most people and well worth trying. The correct page number can be found by consulting the index in the back of this Catalogue.

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TURNIPS

The origin of turnips is unknown, but it is undoubtedly a product of Great Britain and other parts of Northern Europe and of Asia. Rutabaga, or as it is also known, Swedish Turnip, should be called Rutabaga and not confused with the more flat, light fleshed varieties that are more generally grown in America, and which are distinguished by their hairy leaves. Of course both belong to the same family as cabbage, the former known as *Brassica rapa*, while the rutabaga is *Brassica campestris*.

CULTURE: The cultivation of turnips and rutabagas is very similar, except that the turnip matures quickly and can be sown very early in the Spring for Spring and Summer use, and again from the middle of July to the middle of August for Winter use, whereas rutabaga requires a longer season. They are both hardy and can withstand some frost. As a matter of fact turnips do not like hot weather and as a rule are not grown in the Summer. Sow in rows 10 to 20 inches apart, and thin from 6 to 10 inches apart in the row, depending on the variety. In the field have the rows 2½ to 3 feet apart according to cultivation. Sowing broadcast is successful for turnips only for Fall planting, when the soil is moist and very thoroughly prepared beforehand to be free from weeds. An ounce sows 250 feet of row; two to three pounds to an acre broadcast, or one half to a third this amount if drilled.

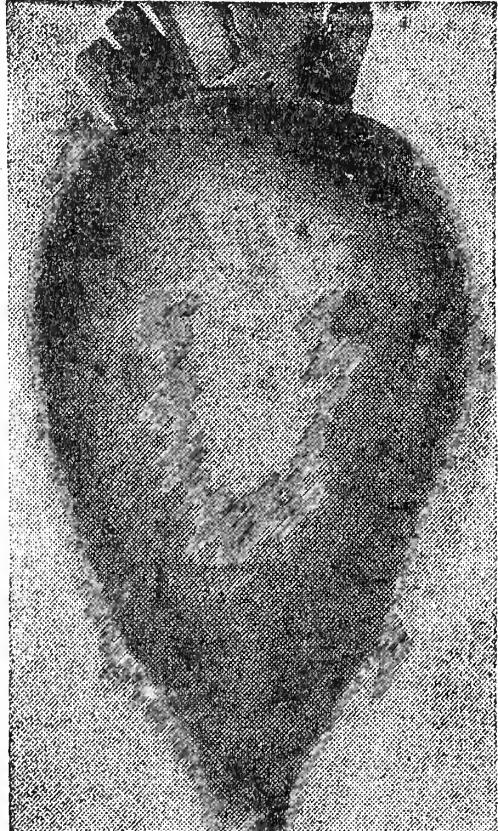
Nothing bothers turnips very much excepting root-magot, and the flea-beetle. The magot is destroyed by injecting bisulfide of carbon into the soil about the roots before the grubs have burrowed too deeply into the tissues. This is sometimes practiced in gardens but is impracticable in the field, where the best way is rotation of crops. The flea-beetle is kept in check by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, or Paris Green diluted with land plaster, one part to fifty.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. 45 Days to Maturity. The most delicious, extremely early turnip, about 2½ inches in diameter, half white, the other half purple, the flesh tender and sweet. A very fine, early garden variety that is also good for forcing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts per lb.)

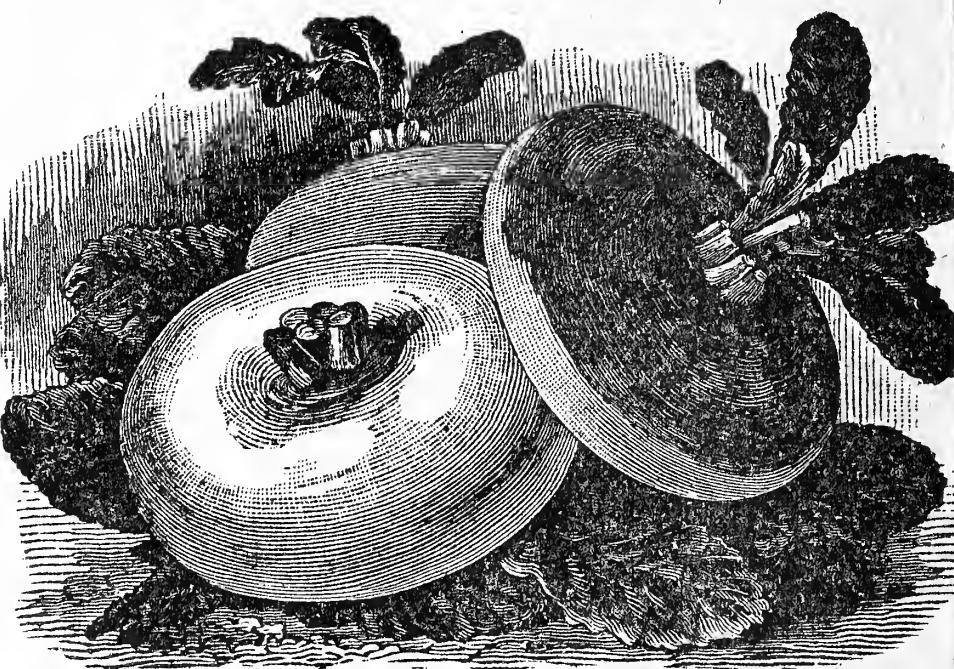
Extra Early White Milan. 45 Days to Maturity. The same type of turnip in every respect except that both outside and in it is pure, snowy white.

Pkt 5 cts; ounce 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts per lb.)



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WHITE EGG



EXTRA EARLY MILAN

Early White Flat Dutch. 45 Days to Maturity. An all white, strap-leaved turnip that has been in use a great many years with the utmost satisfaction for the table. It is especially popular down South. Of medium size, flat, white; the flesh also white, crisp, firm, very tender and of sweet, mild flavor. Pull roots when about 2 1-2 ins. in diameter for table.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

White Egg. 50 Days to Table. A grand white table turnip of good size and superior quality, the roots uniformly like our photograph, of medium size, smooth and white, half growing out of ground. The flesh is snowy white, fine-grained, sweet and mild in flavor. It is all right for Spring sowing, but is most generally used for Fall and Winter. At its best for table pulled when two inches in diameter.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65 cts; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

Purple Top Strap-Leaf. 55 Days to Maturity. Also known as Early Red, or Purple Top Globe. Probably the most widely known and extensively grown of all table turnips. It is early, rather flat, as shown in the illustration, but very attractive. The flesh is white, tender,



PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF

eet, fine grained and very mild flavored. It is thoroughly at home in the garden, in the field or along the corn, and is not fastidious in regard to the condition or sort of soil, or the location. For both Spring and Fall crops it is a tremendous favorite everywhere. It will grow very much larger left to mature for stock feeding, but for the table pull when about 2 1-2 inches in diameter.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 40 cts; (5 lbs or more by express, 35 cts per lb.)

Purple Top White Globe.

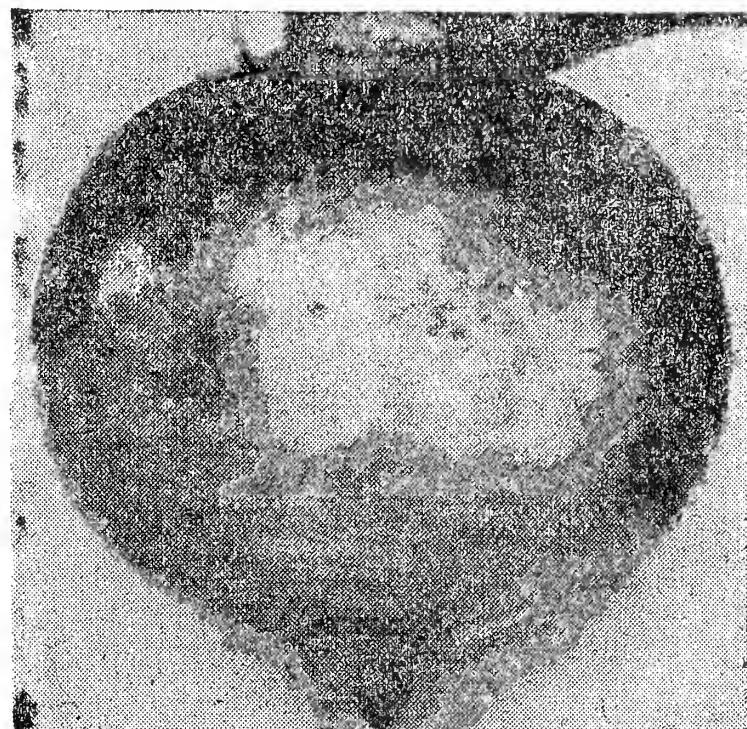
Days to Maturity. Our photograph shows this elegant turnip in very good shape. It measures 6 inches and over in diameter, is a perfect globe in form, the upper portion an attractive purplish red and the lower creamy white. The flesh is so white, solid, crisp and of a delightful, bold flavor. It is also known as Red Top White Globe, and is one of the standard in-crop turnips. For table use it should be pulled early, but for stock purposes can be left in the ground to grow to full size.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 65c, d. (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

Long Cow Horn.

60 Days to Maturity. A long, irregularly shaped turnip, 12 to 15 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, growing well above ground. The flesh is firm, crisp, fine-grained and of a very good flavor. For most delicate table quality and flavor it should be pulled when not over 3 or 4 inches in length. Grown a great deal across the Atlantic and considerably on this side.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

Special Prices On Turnip And Rutabaga Seeds

The prices on turnip seed in quantities go up and down according to the market. We ask, therefore, anyone who wishes to use five pounds or more to write us for special prices along about planting time. This is really the only way fair prices can be quoted.

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Large Yellow, or Amber Globe. 65 Days to Maturity. One of the very best yellow-fleshed turnips, splendidly shown in our photograph. It is an old English variety that grows very large, thick and broad, the skin smooth and of a pale yellow color, except at the top, which bears



LARGE YELLOW, OR AMBER GLOBE

greenish tinge. The flesh is a rich, creamy yellow, fine-grained, very sweet, delicious and a splendid keeper all Winter long. For table use pick before it gets too large and let the balance of the crop fully mature for stock feeding.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express 40 cts per lb.)



YELLOW ABERDEEN

Yellow Aberdeen. Another yellow-fleshed variety for Winter, and a very fine turnip. As the photograph shows, it is somewhat more round than the Amber Globe, is of medium size, the bottom yellow and the top purple. The flesh is rather light yellow, very solid, tender, sweet and fine grained. It is very hardy and the crop can be dug late. Personally we are very fond of the yellow turnips and believe those who try them will always plant the yellow-fleshed varieties freely for Fall and Winter.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65c, postp'd; (5 lbs or more by express, 40c per lb.)

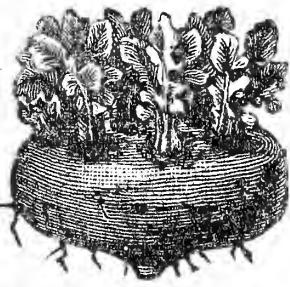
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. By a great many turnip fanciers Orange Jelly is considered the best table sort among the yellow-fleshed turnips. The tops are small, the roots medium size, perfectly globe-shaped, smooth and of a deep golden orange color; the flesh firm, crisp and of excellent quality.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts, postp'd; (5 lbs or more by express, 40c per lb.)

Rutabaga, American Purple Top, or Sweedish Turnip. Rutabagas require a longer season than turnips, but the flesh remains through the Winter more firm, crisp and tender. The American Purple Top is an improved strain of the English Sweedish Turnip, giving us a smaller top, a shorter neck and a more globular shaped root. It grows to a very large size and is of splendid quality. It does best on new land, or light, sandy soil, and is of a light yellow-color.

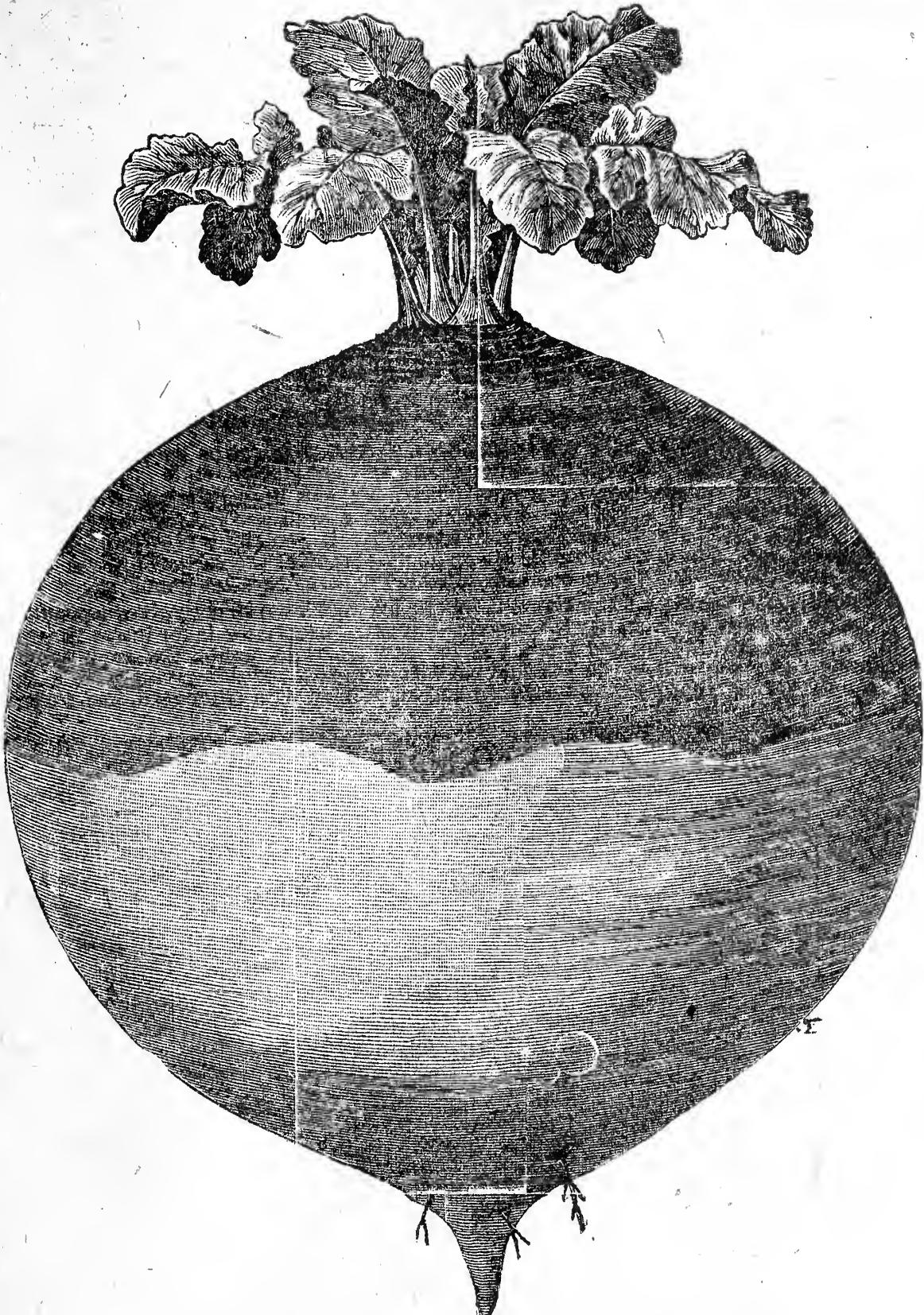
th a purplish top, of trim shape and smooth. The flesh is also yellow, and most delicious flavor, free from fiber and bitterness. Leave a little more space between the plants in the rows than for turnips, and sow seed from the end of June to the first of August. There are many varieties but Improved American Purple Top is decidedly the best.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)



Southern Seven Top. A species of turnip grown exclusively for its tops, which are, in the South, boiled as greens, making a most delicious SOUTHERN SEVEN TOP dish in that part of our country, particularly when a bit of bacon is boiled along with them. In some parts of the South Seven Top is left out all Winter, and the tops picked off as needed. Seven Top is also grown to be plowed under as green manure.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 60 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 38 cts per lb.)



RUTABAGA, AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, OR SWEEDISH TURNIP

Mammoth Japanese Shogoin



The Largest and Finest Japanese Turnip. A very interesting vegetable from the "Land of The Rising Sun", it is well worth a trial in every American garden. It grows tremendously large, weighing 8 and 10 pounds, and up to 20 pounds, whitish, the flesh pure white, solid and very sweet. Like all other turnips, to be sweetest and tenderest must have rich soil and be well worked to encourage quick growth. In Japan turnips, along with radishes, are eaten largely in place of potatoes, boiled, or fried in slices. Mammoth Shogoin is not a novelty but a real, meritorious vegetable.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts, postpaid.

Vine Peach. Described among melons on page 91.

HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

LAPARK SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

1-2 lb 30 cts; 1 lb 52 cts; 3 lbs \$1.25; 5 lbs \$1.80, all postpaid. 5 lbs \$1.50 by express, receiver pay express charges; 25 lbs by express, \$7.15.

A pound will sow from 300 to 400 square feet; 25 lbs will sow liberally a quarter of an acre.

It is no longer necessary to argue the tremendous value a well grown and well taken care of lawn adds to a home, nor the beauty and attractiveness that it contributes to any church, school, club or public building. Our grass mixtures are made up of seed of the various grasses and clovers, that a long experience has taught us to be most valuable for permanent lawn making.

The Lapark Special Mixture is for the average lawn that receives considerable sun all Summer long; whereas the **Lapark Shady Lawn Mixture** is for lawns in which quite a number of trees are grown, here and there, and for sowing right under the trees where it is often bare or spotted. We believe you will find our mixtures successful in giving you a thick, velvety lawn where you have not been successful in making a lawn with other seed, and we have made

LAPARK SHADY LAWN MIXTURE



our prices very low. Really a lawn grass seed mixture can be purchased at almost any price, because, to make the price as low as seems to suit the customer the custom is to add more seed of the cheaper varieties. From such mixtures you cannot expect results. To have a really good lawn you

have a proper foundation, careful grading is necessary, with a covering of good top soil if it is already there. Then apply a good dose of commercial fertilizer, and harrow and re-harrow, and let the hand rake freely so as to have a fine seed bed. Then sow the seed broadcast, and, if possible, roll it. Do not sow when the ground is dry and there is no likelihood of rain. If conditions are right the lawn will be ready to mow in six weeks. Sow the seed in Spring or Fall, but not in the summer. Some seedsmen will tell you that a pound of seed is enough for 500 square feet, but let it lower. For bringing up an old lawn use a pound of seed to 1000 square feet, in the Spring. If the lawn is very bad, first rake it out thoroughly to get rid of all the dead grass, then sow the seed, at a pound to 800 to 1000 square feet according to the condition. Roll after seeding. We shall add to supply you with our Lawn Grass Seed, and are confident you will be pleased with the results.



HERBS Of All Sorts.

Everyone can well afford to set aside at least moderate space in his garden for certain Pot Herbs, which are so much better in flavor when freshly gathered during the Summer for immediate use, or may be home cured and put away for the Winter, leaves, stems and seeds, as the case may be. Then there are Sweet Herbs, and Medicinal Herbs, some of which should also be grown, for better results and economy. A packet, or an ounce, is all you would need of most kinds.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are to sow early in the Spring, when the fruit trees begin to leaf, in any good garden soil, just slightly covering the seed, in rows a foot apart. Cultivate frequently and do not let the weeds bother you. We offer all new, fresh seed, imported directly from France, where the best herb seed is always to be had.

Anise. Annual. The fragrant seeds are used to overcome nausea, colic, etc., and also in cooking. The leaves are used for flavoring and for garnishing. The seeds also make an essential oil for a cordial. It came from around the Mediterranean Sea, should be planted where it is to remain, and grows about 2 feet in height.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 8 cts; oz 12 cts, postpaid.

Balm. A perennial sweet herb with a lemon-like flavor, native in southern Europe. The plant grows about 6 in. high and is easily grown in any warm situation. The leaves are used in confectionery and making perfume. Balm wine, or tea, is employed in fevers.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts, postpaid.

Basil-Sweet Basil. Annual. The clove-like leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and other highly seasoned dishes, when it is in bloom it can be cut and hung away for Winter. Sow seed in hotbed, or house, and set out after frost has passed. Grows easily. It was brought from India.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid.

Borage. Annual. The young leaves are used for salads, older ones for flavoring and garnishing. Its chief use is as a bee-attraction, its blue, or purplish, flowers furnishing splendid honey pastures. Easily grown in any waste place, from seed sown in the Spring, where the plants are to remain—do not transplant.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts, postpaid.

Chamomile. Perennial. A pleasant-scented herb, the heads of which are used medicinally in coughs, and for spasmodic conditions in infants, and also as a diaphoretic. Sow seed where the plants will have plenty of sun.

Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 12 cts, postpaid.

Caraway. A biennial from Europe; the seed used for flavoring rye bread, cookies, cakes, making cheese, etc., also for flavoring soups and meats. Sometimes the leaves and young shoots are eaten. Very easily grown from seed sown in the early Spring, and thinnings thinned out, not transplanted. The seed is produced the second season. Oil made from the seed relieves gas on the stomach and prevents griping.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 7 cts; oz 10 cts, postpaid.



Catnip, or Catmint. Perennial, except that it sometimes Winter-kills if on wet land. The leaves are used for seasoning and the plant is a splendid bee pasture. Everyone knows how cats enjoy the Catnip-ball.

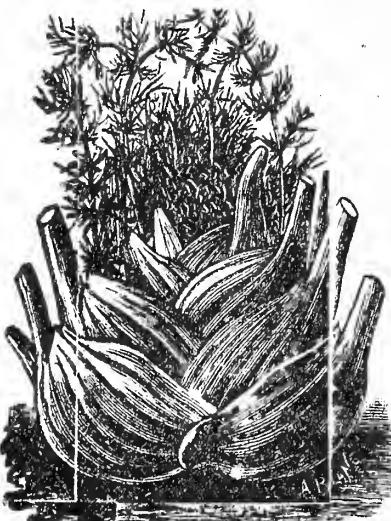
Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 25 cts, postpaid

Celery For Flavoring, or Soup Celery. A hardy variety which is not used for blanching but only for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Sow the seed thickly and cut and use the leaves like parsley.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts, postpaid

Chervil. A very pretty plant, the leaves of which are even more attractive for garnishing than parsley. Also used for flavoring soups and salads. Sow seed early in the Spring and in succession, in shallow drills, barely covered, in rich, light soil. Begin cutting leaves as soon as they are an inch or two in length.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 7 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpaid



**FLORENCE, OR ITALIAN
FENNEL**

makes a good tea for colic. Its stalks are very ornamental.

Coriander. Annual, from Southern Europe, growing 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, the seeds used in making confectionery, sprinkling top of cakes and to flavor liqueurs.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 15 cts, postpaid

Dill. Annual or Biennial from Southern Europe, 2 to 2 1/2 feet tall, grown in every garden, sow where it is to remain and thin. The seeds are used chiefly for flavoring pickles and preserves, but also as a condiment in prepared dishes. It is most often, in our experience, pickled with fully grown cucumbers. It has a warming, stimulating medicinal effect, the tea being used for colic and to prevent hiccough. Dill is also said to be soothing to the nerves. Give it a warm situation.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 60 cts, postpaid

Elecampane. Bellwort. Perennial. The thick two-year old roots are used as a tonic and for stomach troubles. Sweetmeats are also made from the roots. Sow seed where the plant will have plenty of sun.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpaid

Fennel-Sweet Fennel. The leaves are sometimes eaten raw as salads but mostly for flavoring, boiled in fish sauce. Also Sow the seed in Fall, preferably, for early Spring growing. Its stalks are also sown in earliest Spring in any good soil.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts, postpaid

Florence Fennel. The base of the leaf-stalk is very much thickened, forming a bulb-like enlargement above the ground. By earthing up this blanches and is prepared by boiling for the table. It is chiefly an Italian vegetable, but easily cultivated, matures quickly from seed sown in the early Spring and in succession. It is an annual.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 7 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpaid

Horehound. Occasionally used for seasoning, but its chief use is in cough syrup and in cough drops. Tea made from the leaves is used for colds and lung affections. It is a perennial, erect, and having many stems covered with white down, the leaves almost square; the flowers white. Sow seed in the Spring, thin, but do not transplant.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Lavender. Perennial. Grown almost from the beginning of time for its refreshingly pleasant odor, coming to us from the Canary Islands and from India. Needs Winter protection in the North. Its chief use is in perfumery, aromatic vinegar and lavender water. All parts of the plant are aromatic and oil is distilled from both leaves and branches. Cut and dried the flowers are used as sachets, sprinkled between sheets, etc., and with clothing.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 15 cts; 1-2 oz 25 cts; oz 50 cts, postpaid.



LAVENDER

Marjoram—Sweet Marjoram. A perennial hailing from Asia, and grown in this country as an annual. The name comes from a Greek word which means "delight of mountains". It is an erect, branching plant, bearing greyish green leaves and small, whitish flowers, with little brown seeds. The plant has a pleasing odor and is credited with medicinal properties employed effectively in measles, etc., "to bring out the rash". More particularly, however, it is used as a condiment for flavoring soups, stews, meat pies and vegetables. In the garden it is treated as an annual because, unless given some protection it frequently Winter-kills. The seeds are small, and the little plants should be given some shade at first. The best way is to sow seed in the house and transplant outside in May or June, 6 in. apart in rows a foot apart, in light, dry, rich soil. Keep clean and cut just before flowering and hang in a cool, airy place to dry.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Pennyroyal. Perennial used for seasoning, and for making a tea for colic. Mosquitoes are said to avoid the proximity of the growing plant. Protect in the Winter with leaves or litter (Page 138) and renew your bed frequently.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 18 cts; 1-2 oz 30 cts, postpaid

Peppermint. Perennial. No description is needed of Peppermint; it is so well known to everyone, and its many uses are equally familiar.

Pkt 5 cts ; 6 pkts for 25 cts, postpaid.

Rosemary. Perennial. From Southern rope. 18 to 24 inches in height; branching, with many green leaves, and small blue flowers. Sow seed where it is to remain. The leaves are used for seasoning and for making drinks to bring on sweats; the stems are valuable for perfuming toilet waters. Of Rosemary is to be had in any drug store for rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago. Protect a little th litter in the North in Winter. In California, in the southern part particularly and for dry, rocky places near the ocean, Rosemary is recommended for diges.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-4 oz 17 cts ; 1-2 oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Rue. "The Herb of Grace". Perennial. 1 1-2 feet in height. An old medical herb, with a very strong aromatic odor, hailing from South Europe. Sow seeds where the plants are to remain. Its medicinal use is as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic. Chiefly used for poultry having roup.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-2 oz 17 cts ; oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Saffron. Annual. Sow seeds for plants, which grow 2 to 3 feet in height with bright orange colored flowers, which are picked when in full bloom and used chiefly for dyeing silks and making rouge. So in cooking to give color, and in medicine for its diaphoretic properties. It came from Asia.



ROSEMARY

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-2 oz 20 cts ; oz 35 cts, postpaid.

Sage. A well known annual herb hailing from Southern Europe, and more widely used than any other for flavoring all sorts of dishes, and dressings for poultry, geese and ducks particularly, and in cheese. Sow seed where the plants are to grow. It is also used in medicine as a mild tonic and astringent.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-4 oz 18 cts ; 1-2 oz 28 cts ; oz 45 cts, postpaid.

Savory—Summer Savory. Hardy Annual used a great deal, particularly for flavoring soups and dressings. Start in hot bed or under glass, or sow seed early outdoors.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-2 oz 10 cts ; oz 13 cts ; 1-4 lb 40 cts, postpaid.

Sorrel. A perennial of the easiest culture, the French Large Leaved variety is used a great deal in Europe in the same way as spinach; also for mixing in salads and for making soup. It is sometimes known as spinach dock and should be grown more in America. Sow at the outside edge of the garden where it can remain, in shallow drills a foot apart; thin plants to 3 or 4 inches apart, and break off the seed stalks as often as they appear. Sow again as often as the plants begin to play out.

Pkt 5 cts ; oz 15 cts ; 1-4 lb 45 cts, postpaid.

Tansy. Perennial, from Europe, and found nearly every place. Its name means immortality. Previous generations used the leaves to flavor puddings, omlets, etc., but at the present time its chief use is in medicine, to relieve muscular rheumatism and ulcers, and as a tonic and stimulant, and in hysterical and dropsical disorders.

Pkt 5 cents.

Thyme. An old, hardy garden herb, the young leaves and shoots of which are used for flavoring. Thyme tea is given for headache. Sow seed early in Spring to renew the bed about every two or three years.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-4 oz 20 cts ; 1-2 oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Wormwood. A perennial from Europe that grows 4 feet in height. Sow seed in permanent bed and give a little protection in Winter. The leaves are used rarely for flavoring but mostly as a tonic, and as a vermifuge.

Pkt 5 cts ; 1-2 oz 15 cts, postpaid.

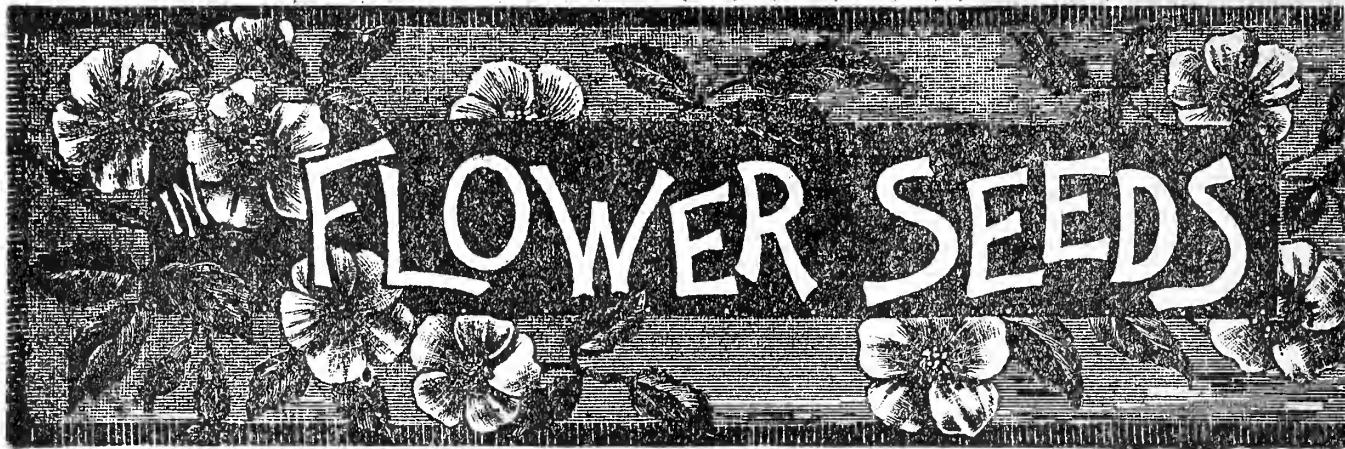
Special Packet

We put up an extra large packet made up from a mixture containing some seed of all the flavoring, or pot herbs, we catalogue, which is quite often preferred by those with small gardens who desire to raise only a few plants of each variety.

Price 10 cts, postpaid.(Page 139)



SAGE LEAF



When You Think of Flowers Remember Lapark

No matter what your floral problems, difficulties and pleasures may be, write to our

FLORAL INFORMATION BUREAU

Tell us all about it, and if there is any way in which a growing experience of more than half century, with a practical knowledge of all that has been done with flowers, bulbs and shrubbery within that time, in all of the countries of the world, can be of assistance or satisfaction to you we shall be very happy.

Landscape plans can be had from any architect, but we know of no one, excepting ourselves, whom you can apply for advice, information and instruction on the innumerable little things that come up almost daily in connection with house plants and the home garden of annuals, perennial bulbs and shrubbery. When something gives your palm a set back, when your paeonies fail to bloom or any one of the hundred-and-one possibilities actually does visit you, most of you, I venture to guess, worry, and wonder, and are disappointed, but hardly more than one in a dozen knows where to turn to learn precisely what is the matter and how to correct it.

It is to meet this want that we have established our Floral Information Bureau, and through all our wealth of expert, practical plant knowledge is at the service of our customers without any charge whatsoever.

So now, please do not hesitate to write to us fully and freely. The only thing we ask is that you write us on a separate sheet of paper from any order you may be sending us. This is for our convenience. Write us as often as you are pleased to do so. It is our hope that in time our friends will acquire the habit of thinking about Lapark every time they have floral troubles. Also write us of any especially pleasing result in connection with flowers so that we may share it with you, and have your permission to pass it on to others, through the columns of Park's Floral Magazine.

**Flower Seeds At Lapark Are 5 cts A Packet;
Six Packets For 25 cts; 13 For 50 cts., Postpaid**

The only exception to the price of 5 cts a packet is with certain novelties, and rare or unusually expensive varieties, for which we are forced to charge an increased price. This is not so very often either, because we want you to have the very best we can do.

We Guarantee that all the seed we send out has been carefully tested and shows a proper standard of germination, and we believe, by observing the general instructions we shall give you on this page, and following whatever cultural directions are included in the descriptions of a number of flowers, in the body of this Catalogue, you can expect satisfactory results. No honest seedsman can guarantee growth, for the simple reason that his work ends with supplying good, fresh, healthy seed, and such cultural directions as his catalogue contains. The sowing and rearing are in your hands, and neither of us can know what assistance Nature may provide.

With the description of each variety of flower in its proper alphabetical place in this Catalogue we naturally cannot give exhaustive cultural directions, and it is better, therefore, for us to print some general directions in this introduction, or to give you

A FEW THINGS YOU OUGHT TO READ BEFORE SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

Think your plans out first so as to know what you want to plant. Whether you fancy annuals or perennials, want nothing but shrubbery or bulbs, is for you to decide. We suggest, however, that you have something in bloom every month from early Spring until the last possible day of Fall. Some folks who can afford it never start a seedling but wait and buy the growing plants. You are one who loves to start with the seeds, the very next thing to do is to make out your order.

ir own order, for example, has already gone, weeks and months ago, to the growers of this country, England, France, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Germany and Japan. We also have hundreds of ousands of seed bags already printed; and our seed bag filling machines are basily filling them. e have added ever so much in the way of equipment, so that we are now in position to fill orders om four to five times as fast, or in many times the volume of last year. Consequently you can pect to receive your seed orders very promptly.

If you are to start some of your flowers in the house, have your shallow box or pan ready. Or you are to sow any outdoors do prepare the seed bed carefully. Have the soil rich, and work it fine, so there is not a stone or lump in it. Let it be in at least a partially sheltered spot.

Examine each variety of seed for size, so as to sow the very small seed, like petunia, right on the surface and just pat the ground down firmly with a brick or board. It needs no other covering.

Seed that is a little larger, sow on the surface, and sprinkle over it a very little soil, then pat down. The larger the seed the more covering required, or greater depth, which is the same thing. ut no seed, excepting sweet peas and nasturtiums, and big seeds like those, must be put down any considerable depth.

The sowing finished, the next move is to spread over the bed a piece of old muslin, weighted down at the corners with stones, bits of bricks, sticks or dirt. Then gently sprinkle the whole bed ght over the muslin. Remove the muslin, or newspaper, because newspaper will do if the muslin not conveniently handy, as soon as the little plants begin to peep above the surface, so as to give them light and air. This is vitally important, because if you leave them covered the plants ill be spindly and die off.

It is a good plan to sow varieties in adjoining rows that require about the same number of days for germination.

Transplant the little plants when they are fit to be moved, an inch or two apart, so as to give them better size and root development before they are put into the bed where they are to bloom. Water thoroughly first so that the soil will stick to the roots and prevent any great set back.

When your plants are growing do not neglect them—keep them free from weeds, cut the flowers so as to lengthen the blooming season, give those that require it the necessary water. You will be rewarded with such flowers as you never grew before.

Petunias, Asters, Ageratum, Carnation, Zinnias, Balsams, Celosia, Verbena, Salvia, Candytuft, stocks, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Cuphea, and a few others not so generally planted, give you a very much longer and fuller season of bloom if they are started indoors, early. The same general planting directions will answer. Most people sow outdoors and the results are entirely gratifying. asturtiums, Pansies, Sweet Peas, and some others we need not mention, are generally sown outdoors.

The temperature for best results indoors should be 60 to 70 degrees.

When you water keep the ground moist but do not soak it.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PERENNIALS. During the past Fall we sold ten times as much Perennial seed as in any previous year. Last Spring we sold quite a lot too, and we expect to sell a great deal this coming Spring, and have ordered a wonderful lot of seed from all over the world to fill orders, wherever we could best secure it. Then we grew a lot of it ourselves.

Quite often seed of perennials is started later, when the weather is hot, so particular care must be taken in electing a spot for the bed that will be warm but not too sunny. Raise the surface 4 to 5 inches above the level and work the soil up nice and mellow. Seed of many kinds can be sown even in July and August, to be transplanted in September. Then again in October and November plantings can be made to lie dormant in the ground through the Winter and come up in the Spring, either where they are to remain or to be transplanted when the weather is right.

WATCH A FEW BAD INSECTS. I like to say things differently each year, but when you come to talking about insects there is little chance for variety. The bugs are the same year after year and so are the methods of prevention and destruction.

CHEWING INSECTS. To destroy this kind of bug you have to give him a poison that he eats and gets down into his stomach. Spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. You will find careful instructions printed on the packages of such things.

SUCKING INSECTS. These are the fellows that fasten themselves on the plant and suck the life out of it. You have to burn them or destroy them from the outside, with kerosene emulsions or tobacco solutions.

GREEN FLY is particularly bothersome on house plants, and young, tender shoots outdoors, and must be destroyed with tobacco dust or a liquid tobacco extract.

MEALY BUGS. Spray with lemon oil or liquid tobacco, or brush them off.

ROOT LICE attack asters particularly. For them dip the roots of the plant in tobacco dust before setting. Or scratch a little soil away from around the growing plant and drop in a little tobacco dust. A third way is to steep tobacco stems in hot water, and when the liquid is cool, give the plants a thorough watering with it.

ASTER BEETLE AND ROSE BUG. Pick them off and drop them into a pan of kerosene.

MILDEW ON ROSES. Use powdered sulphur; dust it on liberally when the dew is on..

DO YOU READ PARKS FLORAL MAGAZINE EVERY MONTH?

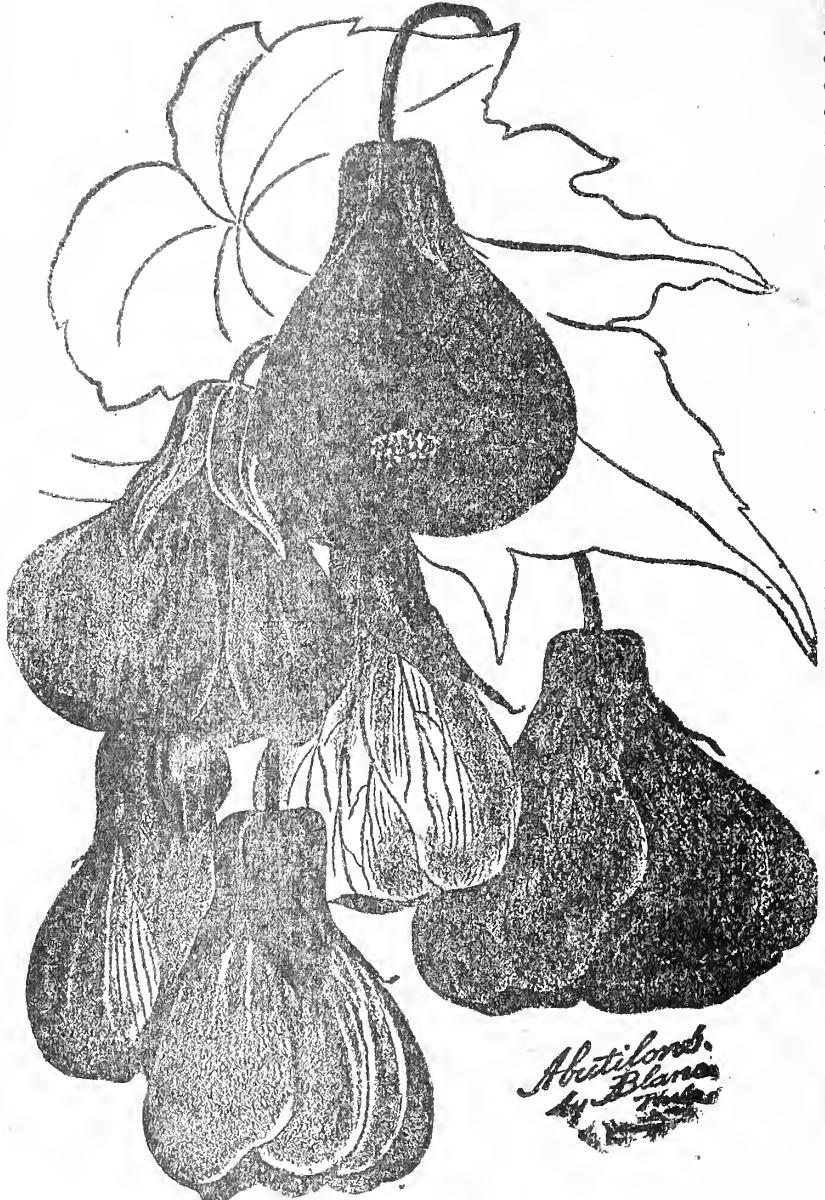
It is the only publication that provides, every month, all the home gardener needs to know about plants all sorts, and how to succeed with them.

Parks Floral Magazine has been published continuously for more than half a century, and today has more id subscribers than ever before in its history. It is 10 cts a year, and the most valuable 10 cts worth one can buy. Add 10 cts to your order for a subscription, new or renewal, and we will see that you receive the Magazine regularly.

Our interest in you does not end in an effort to sell you seeds and plants; we want to help you to have the best, most beautiful flowers you have ever grown.

Write to us often.

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ABUTILON

ACANTHUS MOLLIS. Bear's Breech. Perennial. A beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plant from Europe, rather tropical in appearance and grows from 3 to 4 feet in height, with spikes of densely clustered flowers, in color, white running through to rose and purplish. Very showy for grouping and sub-tropical effects.

Pkt 5 cts

ACHILLEA. Milfoil. Yarrow. Hardy Perennial. There are more than 100 species, of which we offer the most desirable.

Ptarmica. The Pearl. This is the full double variety much used for cut-flowers and cemetery planting, and one of the prettiest and most popular hardy, herbaceous plants.

It grows rapidly from seed, 6 inches in height, and the magnificent, pure white flowers, in loose corymbs resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums, literally cover the plant all Summer long. Sow the seeds early in the Spring, indoors or out, and it will bloom the first year.



Ageratum. Similar to the Pearl, but flowers are yellow. Pkt 5c

NOTE. It is our plan to describe every flower in alphabetical order, and to place the illustrations quite close to the descriptions. But, owing to our rather small page, we cannot always follow our inclinations. However, on the back of this Book you will find very full and complete index, which is one of the most important features of convenient seed catalogue. Please refer to it often; it will help you very much to locate just what you are looking for.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple. Sometimes called Chinese Bell-Flower Annual. A very ornamental, hardy plant, native in Arabia, and that bloom freely practically all the time, Summer and Winter, particularly where they receive plenty of sun. They grow from 1½ to 8 feet in height, but can be kept within bounds by pinching back. The flowers are great, wonderful, drooping bells, chiefly white, yellow, pink, greenish, solid and striped. Where it is not too cold Abutilons, chiefly the variegated leaved forms, make handsome bedding plants.

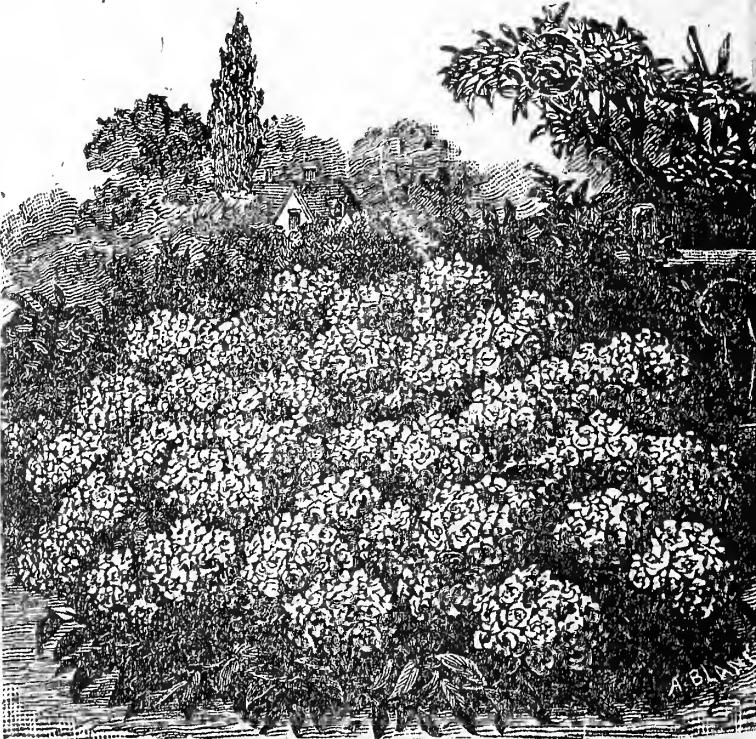
Complete Mixture, from all colors
Pkt 5 cts

ACACIA. Annual. A very attractive Winter and Summer flowering plant with delicate foliage and balls of bloom, usually yellow in color. Grow in the house, in pots, and set outdoors on the porch during hot weather, where it is decidedly decorative.

Mixed, Pkt 5 cts

Acacia Lophantha. An exceedingly handsome, Fern-like pot plant just like our illustration, and growing from 3 to 5 feet tall the first season, from seed sown indoors, at any time.

Pkt 5 cts



ACHILLEA—THE PEARL

literally cover the plant all Summer long. Sow the seeds early in the Spring, indoors or out, and it will bloom the first year.

Pkt 5 cts

Milfoil Rosea. Flowers an effective, deep rose. Pkt 5c.
Mixed. From all varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

ACROCLINIUM. *Helipterus Roseum.* Annual, everlasting. Easily grown in any garden from seed sown in spring, and one of the two very finest everlastings or immortelles. The buds are top-shaped, opening up into a handsome rose-like flower which, if cut in the bud, will open a little while after and remain fresh and beautiful all the Winter. Very attractive for borders; from 15 inches to 2 feet in height.
Double White. Glisteningly attractive. Pkt 5 cts.
Double Rose. Flowers are rich pink. Pkt 5 cts.
Mixed Single. Some growers prefer single varieties.

Our mixture is very fine. Pkt 5c.

Mixed Double and Single. Pkt 5c.



ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA year, and attains a height of 20 feet. Do not plant in the sun or in an exposed, windy situation.

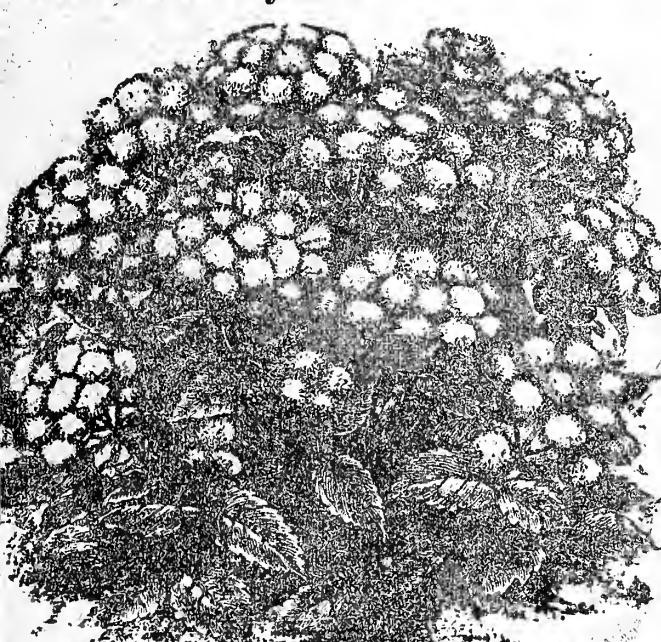
Pkt 5 cts.

ADONIS AESTIVALIS. Peasant's Eye. Summer Adonis. Annual. An attractive, free flowering plant about a foot in height, very leafy and with abundant scarlet flowers, in June and July. Very showy. Sow in early Spring, as seed is slow in germinating. Any good soil, light and moist preferred, in either full sun or partial shade. Can also be sown in autumn to bloom the following summer.

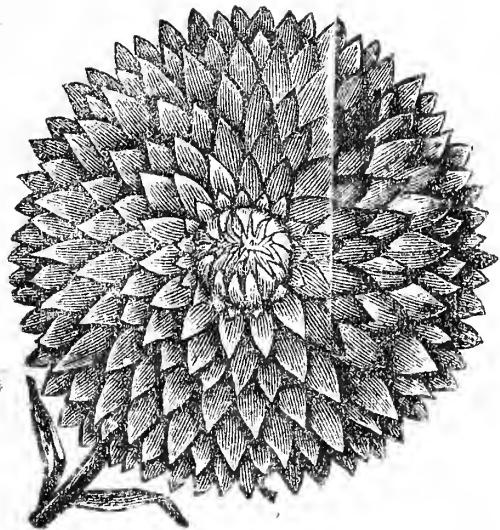
Pkt 5 cts.

Autumnalis. Flos Flower-autumn Adonis. The flowers are crimson with dark center; very attractive; from June to September. Pkt 5c.

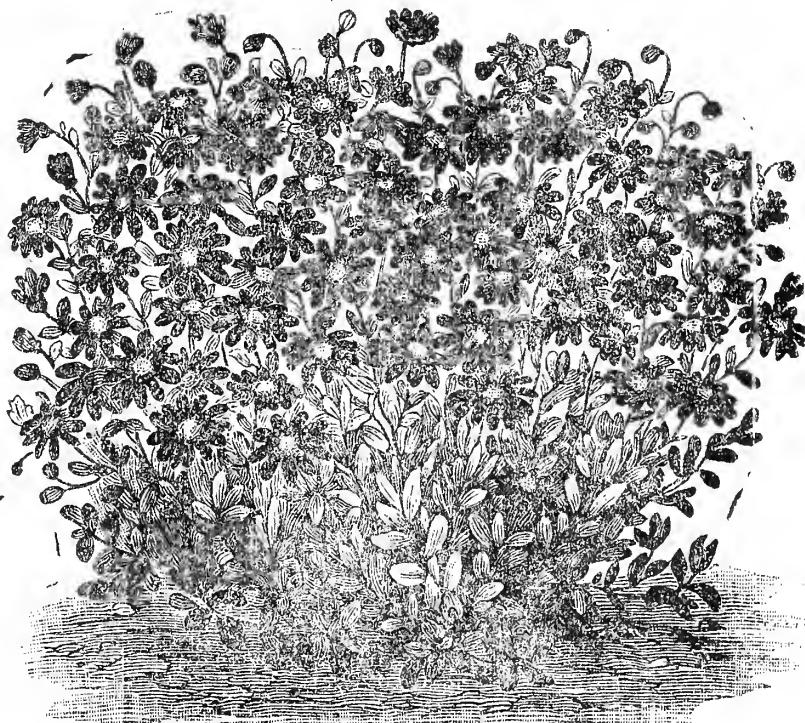
African Daisy. See Arctotis.



AGERATUM



ACROCLINIUM



AGATHEA AMELLOIDES

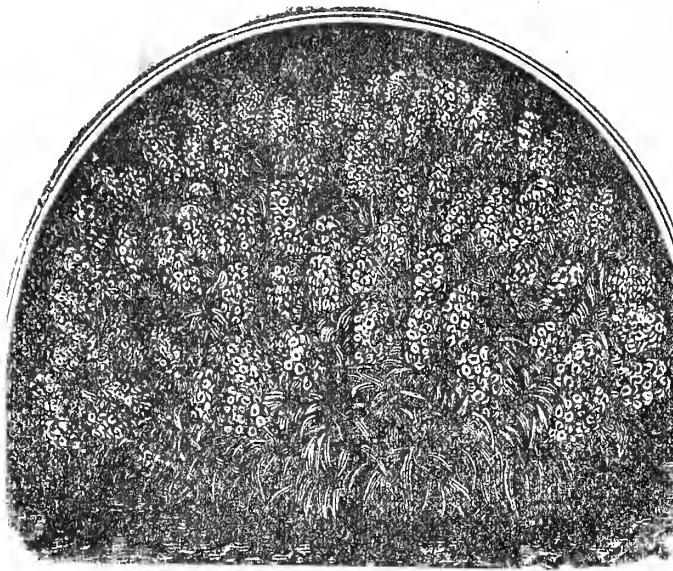
AGATHEA. Amelloides, or Coelostis. Blue Daisy, or Blue Marguerite. Also known as Bed and House. A popular old house plant, about six inches in height, very elegant, the lovely sky-blue flowers almost numberless, and borne on long, stiff stems. Grows easily in pots anywhere, is a profuse bloomer in summer beds in a protected situation, and makes a fine perennial down South.

Pkt 5 cts.

AGERATUM

Floss Flower. Annual bedder. It is interesting to know that Ageratum is a Greek word meaning in English "not growing old", or "ever young". Ageratum is one of the most attractive and satisfactory bedding and edging, blue flowering annuals in existence, and it should appeal to us particularly because it is a native of America, chiefly Mexico. Our illustration is at least as effective as any description we might write. The plants are sturdy, bush-like thrifty growers, the fluffy, wooly flower heads literally covering the plant and almost completely hiding the foliage, fresh and attractive in the garden a month, and twice as long in

(Page 143)



ALYSSUM SWEET

Little Dorrit—Yellow. Unique among Ageratums because the flowers are yellow.

Princess Victoria Louise. Dwarf, double, sky-blue with white center.

Mauve Beauty. Dwarf, purplish violet, or lilac. Unusually attractive.

Mexicanum Dwarf Eutetum. A lovely sulphur-yellow, unique and attractive.

Little Blue Star. The dwarfest, only 4 to 5 inches, covered all Summer until late Autumn with clusters of bright sky-blue flowers, overlaid with purple while in bud. One of the comparatively new varieties.

Cope's Pet. The most desirable light blue variety for edgings.

Wendlandii. This is not a Mexican variety. It is dwarf, about 6 inches in height, but the flower-heads are carried on straight, upright stems, and are of a bright sky-blue color.

Lassauxii. Rose-pink, an unusual color among the Ageratums, and one of the finest.

All Shades of Blue Mixed. For those who wish only the blue colors.

Special Mixture of all Colors and Varieties. All Ageratums are 5 cts per pkt; any six pkts 25 cts; 13 pkts 50 cts, postpaid.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Annual and Perennial.

One of the commonest annuals, grown everywhere, in the garden or indoors, and loved by everybody. It can either be forced under glass, at about the same temperature as carnations, or the seed can be sown early outdoors where it will bloom all Summer and into the quite late Fall, as it will withstand quite a little frost. Also used for window-gardens and baskets. For Winter blooming sow the seed late in August or September. When bloom begins to fail cut the plant back and flowering will start over again. Unsurpassed as a border plant, for massing and for any little corner anywhere. The seeds are so very small that they should be mixed with sand to prevent sowing too thickly.

White Carpet. A wonderful, very dwarf, dense spreading variety, only 2 to 3 inches in height and absolutely one mass of white flowers of honey-like fragrance all season.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Four inches tall; flowers pure white. One of the best for edging purposes.

Little Dorrit. Another very dwarf variety that many people prefer above all others for edgings.

Lilac Queen. A pretty novelty among the Alyssums, because the flowers are a deep lavender-lilac, contrasting richly with the white varieties. Dwarf.

Benthamic. A dwarf, compact growing, highly perfumed Alyssum, not over 6 inches tall, with pale white-edged leaves, that grows very dense and is covered with snowy white blossoms throughout the Summer. A fine variety for formal and ribbon bedding.

Benthamic Compactum Lutescens. A dwarf, sweet smelling, yellow flowering variety that is very attractive.

Special Mixed. From all annual varieties.

Saxatile Compacta. Perennial. Golden-Tufted. Basket of Gold. Blooms very early in the Spring, its bright yellow blossoms in clusters, 1 foot in height; so attractive after the long dreary Winter.

All Alyssums 5c a pkt; any 6 pkts 25c, postpaid.

AGROSTEMMA. One of the best old-fashioned flowers for growing in the garden from seed planted early in the Spring. It delights in a sunny exposure.

Coeli-Rosea Frimalba. Rose of Heaven. Annual. 18 inches high, with silvery white foliage and fringed rose colored flowers resembling a Pink, in great quantities.

Coronaria. Mullein Pink. Dusty Miller. Rose Campion Perennial. 1 to 2½ feet tall, the flowers large, 1½ inches across, borne singly on the ends of the long, stiff branches, the white foliage and glowing red flowers making a grand display that is not soon forgotten.

Coronaria Alba. The same but flowers are white.

Flos Jovis. Flower of Jove. Perennial. 12 to 18 inches tall, with dense clusters of bright red flowers on long stems.

Mixed. All sorts and colors.

African Golden Daisy. See Dimorphotheca.

AGROSTIS Pulchella. A fancy grass with fairy-like panicles; used for bouquets.

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The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices given

the house. Rain does not affect them nor do they fade. They are mostly about half a foot tall, compact, and thrive in any garden soil from seed sown in the Spring. If seed is sown in September the plants can be potted before frost and taken in the house for blooming during the Winter. In the garden give Ageratum a sunny location, and it will stand the hot, dry weather splendidly. There are many named sorts, nearly all blue and white.

Dwarf Blue Perfection. Slightly taller than most varieties, about 9 inches, permitting it to be used effectively in bouquets. Of the darkest blue shade among the Ageratums, and splendidly adapted for edging beds in lawns.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. One of the most fascinating and charming varieties, only six inches in height, very dense and compact in growth, the flowers large and of a rich deep lavender. The seed is nearly all of our own growing and is an especially fine strain of this choice species.

Imperial Dwarf White. The same variety but the fine, wooly flowers are effective pure white.

The Imperials Mixed. The Blue and White Dwarf Imperials in a fine mixture.

Swanley Blue. Bright, light blue; plant 12 inches tall.

Little Dorrit. Dwarf but spreading, and covered with bright azure-blue flowers. The best for making a mass of blue in the garden..

Large Blue. Very large flowers, pale blue.

Blue Bonnet. Large flowers, pale blue.

</div

Pkt 5 cts.

er white or green, or in Winter it is often dried.

ALONSOA. A Tropical American plant, grown in our gardens as an annual, or potted for winter blooming in the house. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors or in.

Warscewiczii. The commonest variety, of a herbaceous character, the flowers a light cinnamon red or scarlet.

Mutisi. A dwarf variety, the flowers of which are rosy-chamois in color.

Pkt 5 cts

Pkt 5 cts

AJUGA. "Bugle Plant". Perennial. A low growing plant, from Europe, bearing numerous whorls of bluish purple, rose and white flowers, used quite a little for borders and rock work, and for covering shady slopes and under trees where other flowers do not succeed. **Mixed colors.**

Pkt 5 cts.

ALTHEA. [See Hollyhock and Marshmallow.

AILANTHUS Glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. A rapid growing ornamental tree, from Peru, with leaves somewhat resembling our Shumac. Quickly makes an attractive shade tree for grounds or street.

Pkt 5 cts.

Allegheny Vine. See Adlumia Cirrhosa.

Alum Root. See Henchera.

AMARANTHUS, Ornamental Foliage

The name means unfading, and Amaranthus are grown for their colored foliage and showy flower clusters. The plants are of various heights and postures, giving a sort of tropical effect; the little flowers forming great spikes of bloom, that are very showy and interesting. Usually grown from seed sown in the early Spring outdoors. In very rich soil the leaves grow excessively large but they are not so bright in coloring as if in a hot, sunny place. The dwarf varieties are often very beautifully variegated and are fine for bedding, and for growing in pots. It is interesting to some of us to know that the real name is Amaranthus—the letter "h" creeping in through a wrong translation long ago.

Abyssinicus. Giant "Love-Lies-Bleeding". The foliage minute red flowers hang in great tassels or tails, sometimes as

light green shaded and veined with rose, while the leaves are as shown in our illustration.

Caudatus. "Love-Lies-Bleeding". A tall robust plant about 3 feet, with light yellowish green leaves, and spikes crimson flowers, similar to our illustration. This is the most popular and widely grown variety.

Caudatus Viridis. All green excepting the flowers, which are rich red.

Cruentus. "Prince's Feather". The growth is similar but dark red flowers form blunter spikes, sort of gathered into a like bunch, the central portion extending upward and

Tricolor Splendens. "Joseph's Coat". The leaves are in brilliant colors, red, yellow, green, gold, bronze with various intermediate shades, while the flowers form a pyramid, from 1 to 3 feet in height, that is very showy.

Atropurpurea. Both foliage and flower are blood-red.

Bigolor Rubra. The leaves are gold and yellow with green veins; the flowers red.

Melancholicus Ruber. Both the leaves and flowers are really red, and, therefore, wonderfully ornamental.

Sanguineus Nanus. The entire plant is blood-red, dwarf growth so that it fits into borders and groups where sometimes taller sorts would not harmonize.

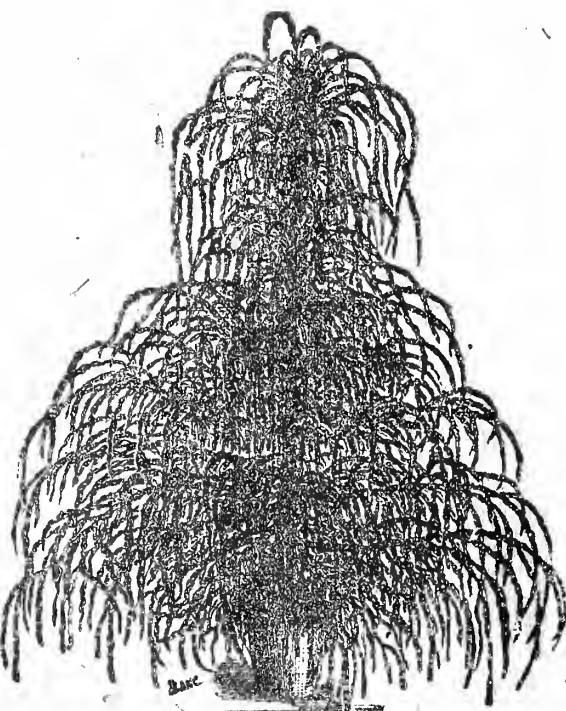
Supurbus. One of the handsomest and showiest, leaves blood-red above and crimson underneath; the flowers red. It was recently missed from our last year's Floral Guide.

Sunrise. A most brilliant variety, the lower leaves dark crimson, the top of the plant a glowing crimson-scarlet, from early summer until frost. A desirable sort for bedding and in borders.

amaranthus Salicifolius, The Fountain Plant

A variety of Amaranthus that is entirely different from all others, and wonderfully attractive and interesting, its narrow leaves, beginning in Mid-Summer, in brilliant colors, scarlet, rose, orange, etc., curled and gracefully drooping like sprays of water in a fountain. Our illustration will convey the idea far more fully than any word picture we can write. Under the popular name, "Fountain Plant", Amaranthus Salicifolius had a tremendous run a few years ago, and our sales of the seed have again come quite heavy.

Mixed. A splendid mixture from seed of all of the varieties. All Amaranthus 5 cts per packet, any 6 packets for 25 cts.



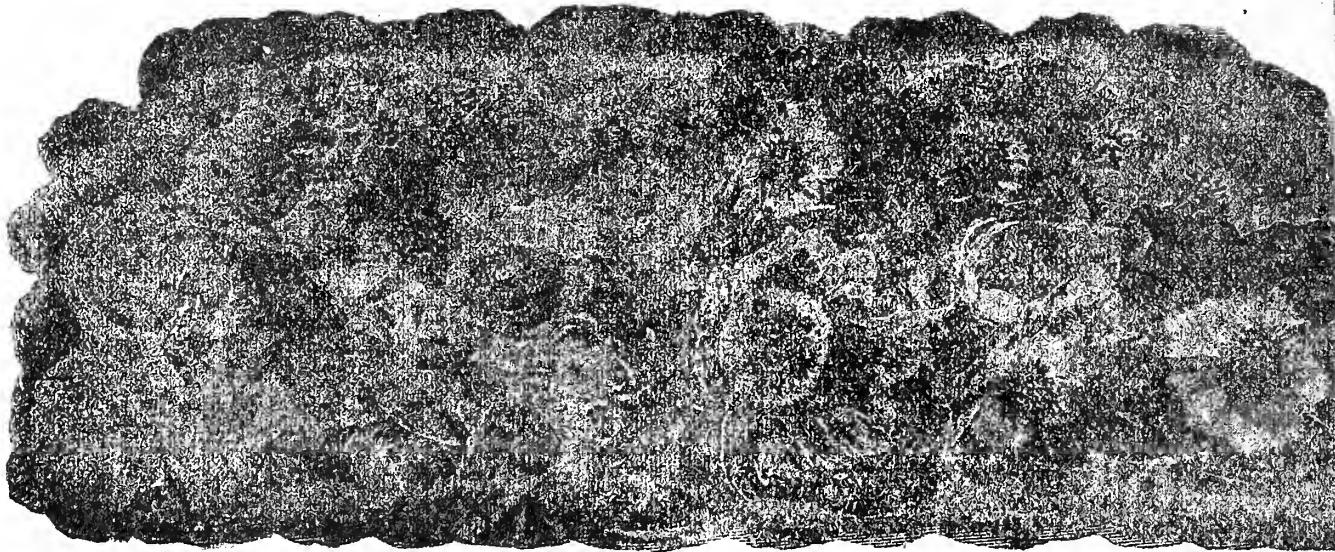
AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS

AMMOBIUM. Annual Everlasting, or Immortelle. The name means "living in sand". They come to us from Australia and will succeed anywhere in the garden from seed sown in the spring. Cut the flowers before fully expanded and hang in a dry, shady place, and they then remain white.

Alatum. The best variety for this country, 3 feet tall, erect and branching. The flowers about 1-2 inch across, tubular, and white in color. Very nice for Winter bouquets.

AMORPHA. An ornamental shrub, native to America, the foliage very graceful, the flowers in dense, upright spikes. Well adapted for the hardy border and propagates readily from sown in the garden in Spring and Fall.

Fruticosa. Bastard Indigo. Hardy anywhere throughout the United States. Reach growth of from 5 to 20 feet, of spreading habit, its fine, feathery foliage composed of oval leaves to 10 inches in length; the flowers dark violet-purplish. Pkt 5



THE BRILLIANT ANEMONE ST. BRIGID

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Boston Ivy, or Japanese Ivy. The most popular and known climber, the leaves five-lobed and green in color. It very quickly covers walls and buildings and is easily grown from seed sown indoors, in the very early Spring. As soon as frost is over the plants outdoors where they are to remain permanently. Seed may also be sown outdoors in the middle of May, but these plants must not be transplanted. In the Fall the leaves turn to bright shades of crimson, scarlet and orange, making it one of the most magnificent ivies we have. Pkt 5



ANTHEMIS TINTORIA

Tinctoria. Golden Marguerite. Of bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet in height, the flowers 1-2 inches across, abundant and golden yellow in color. (Page 146) Pkt 5

ANEMONE. Windflower. Annual. A very handsome, hardy foliage and flowering plant, especially useful for border work, the large, cup-like flowers particularly beautiful, doing best in rather rich, fresh, sandy loam, well drained, but succeeding well in any good garden soil, from seed sown very shallow in the early Spring, or in Fall. There are nearly 100 specimens and we have selected the choicest. Pkt 5

St. Brigid. A particularly strain obtained in Ireland, the flowers exceedingly large, semi-double and double, in a fascinatingly brilliant array of colors. There are few perennials blooming in September that equal St. Brigid Anemone and our seed is the very finest possible to grow and obtain. Pkt 5

Honorine Jobert. This is the finest pure white Japanese Windflower for cutting purposes. It grows to a height of 2 feet, and is particularly effective with some ornamental grass as a background. We offer the best strain of French seed mixed. Pkt 5

Mixed. From seeds from all sources. Pkt 5

Angel's Trumpet. See *Datura*.
ANTHEMIS. Hardy Marguerite. Perennial. A very effective genus of hairy plants from the Old World, bearing freely from Mid-Summer until frost, attractive, Daisy-like, highly perfumed flowers, on long stems. Sow the seed outdoors, Spring or Fall, and Anthemis do well in almost any soil when fully exposed to sun. Pkt 5

Kelwayii. The foliage is fine and the flowers a very deep yellow, attractive both in border and as cut flowers. Pkt 5

Tinctoria. Golden Marguerite. Of bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet in height, the flowers 1-2 inches across, abundant and golden yellow in color. Pkt 5

Nobilis. Chamomile. A half-spreading, much branched variety, the leaves finely cut, flowers pure white in color and highly fragrant. This is the variety from the full, open flowers of which Chamomile is made for medicinal purposes. An attractive cut-flower. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. From seed of these and other varieties carefully mixed. Pkt 5 cts.

ANAGALLIS. Pimpernel. Annual. There are a couple of dozen varieties of this interesting plant for outdoor blooming, mostly low growing or trailing. The seeds of the annual sorts are sown outdoors in the Spring, and in any warm soil and without any particular cultivation become freely flowering and quite satisfactory for a plant of rather minor importance.

We offer the largest flowering annual strain, in the three most popular colors as follows:

Red, Blue, Lilac, Mixed, your choice, 5 cts per packet.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet. Its name means "paint for the skin", and on account of its hairy nature it is sometimes spoken of as Oxen-Tongue. It is very easily started from seed. We offer two choicest varieties.

Capensis. Cape Forget-Me-Not. Biennial. The flowers are red-margined, with a white throat; the buds red. Fine as a cut-flower. It often Winter kills but seeds itself very freely so that it is no trouble. In the extreme north it is better to grow it indoors, but it is very lovely and satisfactory. Pkt 5 cts.

Italica Dropmore. Perennial. The bushes attain a height of from 3 to 5 feet, and will bloom from early Summer until late in the Fall if not allowed to go to seed. The leaves are large, rough, shining and sometimes 2 feet in length, while the flowers are of a fascinating bright blue. Packet 5 cts.

ANGELICA TREE. See Aralia.

ANTHOXANTHUM. Puelii. A sweet smelling ornamental grass, known as "Sweet Fern". It is attractive in the garden, lends an air to bouquets, and a little is sometimes grown in the meadow to give hay an attractive, sweet odor. Pkt 5 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON

One of the Most Widely Grown Garden
Annuals and Pot Plants.

The name is a Greek word, meaning Snout-Flower, and it is very expressive of the form of the individual flowers. There are about half a hundred species, chiefly in our own country, and it is impossible in words to discuss the tremendous progress that has been made in the development and improvement of this world-wide family, delightful, popular and easily grown flower, giving us most surprising results in the way of new forms and new shades, so that it has become a very fashionable cut-flower, grown all winter long in the greenhouse. Antirrhinum is really a perennial, but it is easily winter-killed, and grows so rapidly for seeds, both indoors and out, that it is treated almost entirely as an annual, and with better results. There is no difficulty in the cultivation but it does need a long season if to bloom outdoors, and, therefore, for the North it is advisable to start the seedlings under glass, and be transplanted outdoors when the warm weather is settled. We believe our list covers the desirable color combinations.

MAJUS GRANDIFLORA, or TALL, LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

The plants of these tall varieties form large bushes, throwing up strong, stiff spikes to a height of 3 feet, if given plenty of room and proper treatment, and making elegant cut-flowers.

Brilliant. Scarlet, golden and white.
Canary Bird. Bright, showy yellow.
Carmine King. Pronounced one of the most perfect tall carmines.

Chamois. Yellowish, salmon-pink.
Crescens. Rich, dark scarlet, sometimes catalogued as reddish-purple.



MT BLANC, THE MOST PERFECT PURE WHITE MAJUS
ANTIRRHINUM

aphne. Coral-red with white throat.
Defiance. Showy, fiery scarlet.
Eltham Beauty. Deep rose-pink with white center, the flowers very large. A newer variety.
Harmony. New this year. See index in the back page number containing description.
Hephaestos. A delightful combination of madred.
Mont Blanc. One of the finest pure white Snapdragons. See illustration on page 147.
Red Cloud. New. A vivid crimson, the foliage very dark, making a very effective contrast.
Rose King. New in 1921. Brilliant carmine-rose, fading in shade towards the center, and having no throat or lip. A perfectly glorious flower. Pkt 10c.
Rose Pearl. New. Soft rose with white throat and lip, the lip slightly tipped with yellow.
Striatum. Striped yellow and orange; very pretty.
Ulcan. New. Crimson-scarlet, the foliage very green.
White Striped Red. A rather unique and interesting combination.
Yellow. A very fine, tall, large, canary-colored sort.
Giant Fragrant Mixed. Mixture of all varieties that are most highly scented.
Mixed. From seed of all the Tall, or Majus, Large-flowered sorts.

INTERMEDIATE, or SEMI-DWARF

Aurora. Cinnabar-scarlet, or coppery red, with white throat.
Black Prince. A small leaved variety so dark in color that it is almost black.
Butterfly. New sulphur-yellow with maroon center.
Canary Bird. A splendid light yellow.
Cresica. Dark reddish purple.
Crimson King. A rich, deep crimson.
Flery Belt. Bright orange with whitish throat. Quite unique.
Fire King. Glowing orange-scarlet with white throat. An exceptionally fine variety.
Gloriosum. Purple-carmine and white, a fascinating color scheme.
Golden Beauty. A delightful, glistening yellow of good size.
Leuchtfeuer. A very deep scarlet.
Nelrose. A perpetual Winter flowering variety, of a wavy border, flowering in pots beginning with Christmas.
Orange King. Glowing-orange scarlet, the most vivid color yet attained among the Antirrhinums.
Orange Prince. Salmon-rose and orange. A variable sunburst of beauty.
Prince Chamois. A perfect blending of gold into buff.
Silver Pink. A glittering grayish pink.
The Bride. Pure, solid white.



BLACK PRINCE, or BLACK DWARF

Mauve Queen. An effective soft, pinkish lilac.
Mixed. From seed of all the striped sorts.

Mixed. All the Intermediate or Semi-Dwarf varieties in fine mixture.
Empress. New this year. Please see index for page number on which to find the description of this distinctive new variety.

Enchantress. New 1921. Almond-pink, extremely early to flower, three weeks earlier than most varieties. Pkt 10 cts.

Gloria. New 1921. Deep rose, handsomely fringed, the very large flowers forming a great pyramidal stalk of bloom that is unique in color and form. Pkt 10 cts

Golden Monarch. New last year. A hyacinth-flowered Snapdragon, the flowers golden yellow, grouped evenly all round the stalk, with numerous beflowered side stems. Adjudged the most perfect all-yellow Antirrhinum. Pkt 10c.

Superb Mixture from Selected Seed of All Tall and Intermediate, Semi-Dwarf Antirrhinums, Pkt 10 cts

TOM THUMB, or DWARFEST SORTS

About a foot in height, and charming for bedding where the taller varieties are a little out of place on account of their surroundings. Also splendid for growing in pots.

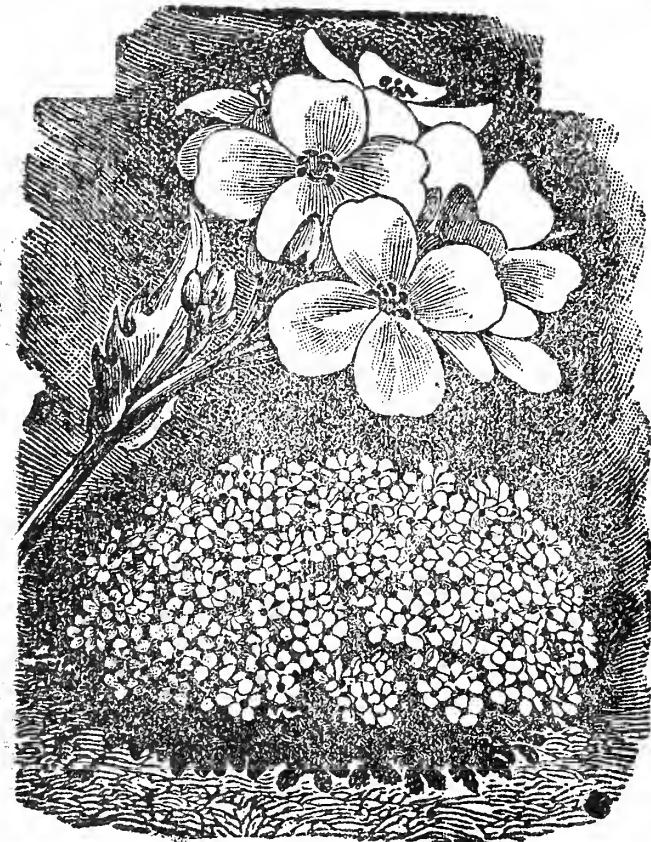
Midge. New this year. Only 9 inches in height, bushy in growth, with numerous stalks covered with flowers. For full description please turn to our department of Novelties and Newer Things in Flowers, the page number given in the index at the back of the Guide.

Coppery Red Lilac Striped Sulphur-Yellow
White Mixed, of all the above colors

**All Snapdragons, except where otherwise marked, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 five cent pkts 25 cts;
any three 10 cent pkts 25 cts.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts

Harmony, Empress and Midge are not included in these prices, for prices on these three varieties refer to full descriptions of them at the back of the Catalogue—see index for page number.

ARABIS. Rock Cress. Perennial. A small flower that blooms earlier than Spring, comes often before the snow is gone, and used mostly for borders and in rock work. The flowers are in terminal spikes and last quite a long time. Per-



ARABIS ALPINA

flower that blooms earlier than Spring, comes often before the snow is gone, and used mostly for borders and in rock work. The flowers are in terminal spikes and last quite a long time. Per-



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS

fectly hardy, thrives in poor soil but needs plenty of sun. Sow the seed in the very early Spring or in the Autumn for blooming the following year.

Alpina. Pure white flowers in abundance; plant of a clasping character. Blooms very early and is one of the best arabis for rock work.

Pkt 5 cts.

Alpina Nana Compacta. The same variety but very dwarf, desirable therefore, for border plants.

Pkt 5 cts.

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE

A Very Early Flowering Hardy Perennial

The particular reason for growing Aquilegia, and for the time, attention and skill that have been applied to the improvement of this delightful old-fashioned flower, is its wealth of showy flowers, unfailing in practically any situation, in the early Summer. The plants are tall and strong growing, can be produced effectively in half-shady situations, are of interesting form decked in Nature's most charming color harmonies. Aquilegias form effective groups, either by themselves or in combination with Lupinus, Hemerocallis, Iris, Thalictrums or Wild Ferns. For rock work the dwarf growing varieties are perfectly charming. Sow seed in pans in the house or in cold frames, in March, or outdoors in April, and occasional-

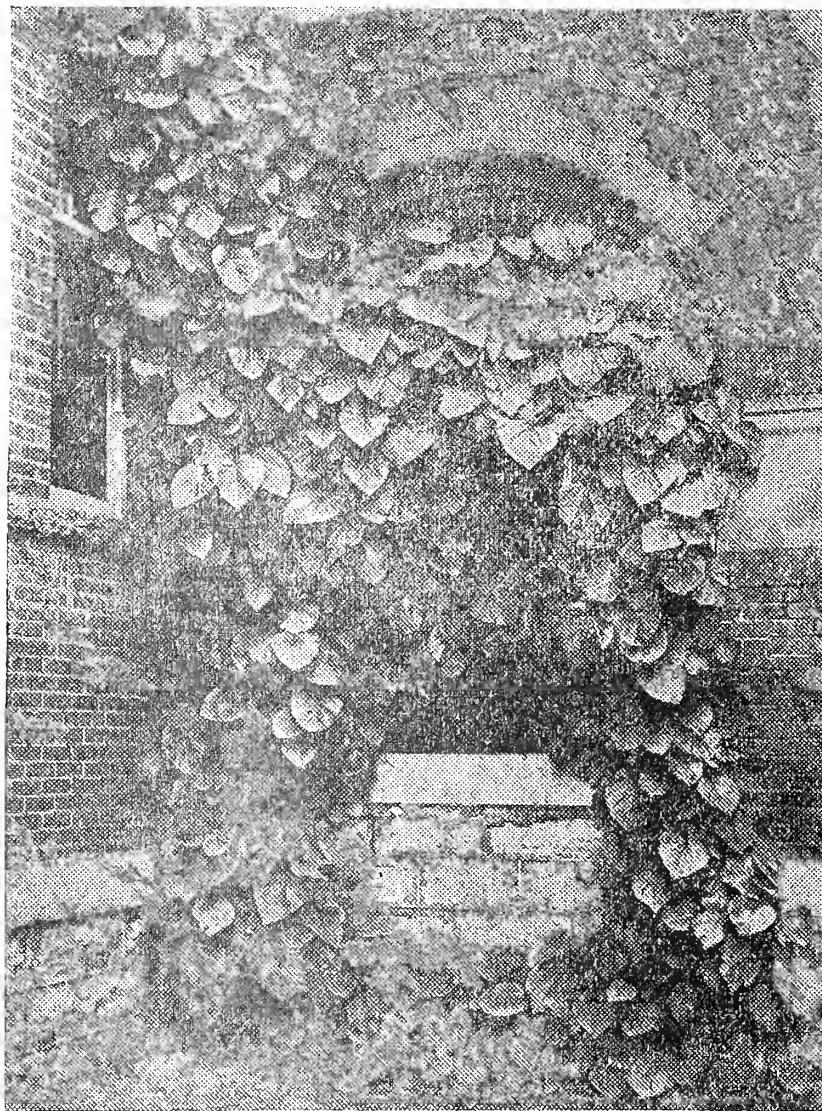
The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 149)

ly you will get bloom the first year. The seed is slow in germinating, so be careful to keep the soil moist on top until the little plants are up. When large enough the seedlings may be transplanted to another frame, or pan, or they may be put out where they are to remain, shaded for two or three days to give them a start. Unless planted quite a distance apart colors mix, but this is not a disadvantage particularly, but rather adds interest to the growing. Of course, this precaution is necessary only if you want to save seed to grow certain colors.

While Aquilegias succeed in any garden soil they have their preference for a light, sandy soil, moist but with good drainage, sheltered from wind and exposed to the sun.

Canadensis. The common Columbine of America. Height 1 to 2 feet, several flowers on a stalk, the sepals yellowish, or tinted on the back with red, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; the limb of the petals a little shorter and yellowish; the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch spur very thick, with a knob at the end and bright red. Blooms in May to July.



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHOT DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Moseri. A dwarf variety for planting indoors. An improvement on Seboldi, with large, dark green leaves.

Spinosa. The Angelica Tree. Hercules Club. Devil's Walking Stick. Prickly. Attains a height of 40 feet, with long leaves from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 ft, generally prickly above, with enormous clusters of flowers giving it a distinct sub-tropical appearance. Hardy as far north as Tennessee, but not quite hardy farther north.

Mixed. Seeds of these and various other specimens of Aralia.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

ARCTOTIS. The name is Greek, and means Bear's Ear. An annual of easy culture from seed, and that requires a warm, sunny place.

Grandis. African Daisy. Forms a bushy clump 2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, bearing lovely, Daisy-like flowers on long, stiff stalks, colors bluish gray underneath and silver bluish and white on top, 2 1-2 to 3 inches in diameter. Especially fine for cutting, remaining fresh for ten days, buds opening perfectly in water after cutting and placed in a sunny window.

Arctotis Grandis enjoys a sunny location, is easily grown, and blooms freely from July until frost.

Pkt 5 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Perennial. A curious and interesting class of plants of which there are about 180 species, mostly woody twiners, many being evergreen. Really most of them are cultivated under glass, and some are quite wonderful. We offer the two varieties that are of the most useful and most desirable to our clientele.

Macrophylla. Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. One of the very best vines for shade purposes, of a most rapid growth, and it has never been known to be attacked by disease or insect. It has no equal for quickly covering outbuildings because of the exceedingly heavy growth of its foliage and its marvelous adaptability to any situation. The flowers are so odd in shape that they are known as Dutchman's Pipe, are inconspicuous in size but of a sort of Orchid character, brownish

color. This plant is grown for its foliage not for its flowers, but we are told there is a tropical variety that has flowers 3 feet long. (No seed on sale). Aristolochia is easily grown from seed sown early in the house or outdoors when the weather is settled. Pkt 5 cts.

Elegaas. Calico Flower. A slender vine for greenhouse growing, having large leaves and yellow, purple and whitish flowers. Pkt 5 cts.

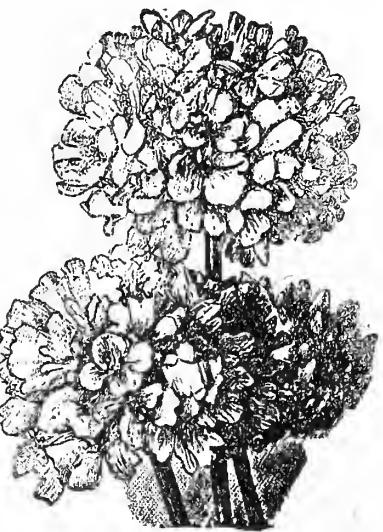
ARGEMONE. Argemone. Annual. Very easily grown from seed sown where the plants are to remain, or transplanted from pots, in a light soil where they will get plenty of sun. Argemone is an American plant which, in some parts, is used medicinally.

Mexicana. Prickly Poppy. The stalks are prickly and the plant attains a height of from 1 to 2 ft., is of sprawling habit, with poppy-like flowers 2 1/2 inches across, in orange or lemon-yellow. Pkt 5 cts.

Grandiflora Alba. From 1 to 3 ft tall, the attractive, white veined foliage not so prickly as "Mexicana", the lovely white flowers in groups of 3 to 6, and 4 inches across. Very showy. Pkt 5 cts.

Platyceras Rosea. 1 1/2 to 4 ft in height, with very spiny foliage and large, open flowers, 2 in. and over in diameter, and of a lovely rose, or rosy white color. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. From seed of these and other varieties. Pkt 5 cts.



ARMERIA

ARMERIA. Sea Pink. Thrift. Perennial. A hardy little plant with rosettes of narrow, evergreen leaves, right on the ground, desirable in long borders, and used for low edgings and in rock gardens. Sometimes it is also grown as a pot plant. The flowers are in compact heads, borne on stalks 2 inches to a foot in height. It is of the easiest culture, by seed started in the house or sown outdoors, and grows rapidly.

Vulgaris Maritima Alba. Native to America, with white flowers.

Vulgaris Maritima Rosea. The same plant but the flowers are rich rose.

Vulgaris Maritima Purpurea. Growth is precisely the same but the flowers are an attractive purplish red.

Mixed. From seed of these and other varieties. All Armeria 5 cts per pkt; 6 pkts for 25 cts.

ARTEMISIA. A shrubby sort of plant usually found in dry, barren parts of the earth, grown as a rule for their foliage, which is quite attractive. The Sage Bush of our western prairies is an American member of this family.

Sacrorum Virdis. Annual or Biennial. This is the "Summer Fir" rather recently introduced into this country, and a very ornamental plant, with green foliage in pyramidal form, the leaves much dissected. Pkt 5 cts.

Lactiflora. Hawthorne-Scented Mugwort. Entirely different from all other Artemesias, a rather new introduction from China, which is grown particularly for its creamy white, Spirea-like, light, graceful flowers. The plant grows from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 feet in height, and is covered with elegantly cut, dark green foliage, terminated with panicles of bloom. It is at its best from the latter part of August until the first of October, and is particularly desirable on this account as it is unlike any other plant in bloom at that season of the year.

Abrotanum. Old Man. Southernwood. 3 to 5 feet in height, much branched, the foliage green and the flowers yellowish. Chiefly grown for its oddly, though pleasantly scented foliage. A variety of Artemesia that is probably better known than any other as "Old Man", and that can be found in practically every old-fashioned garden.

Stelleriana. Old Woman. Dusty Miller. Beech Wormwood. 2 feet in height, starting from a woody, creeping base, the foliage covered thickly with little white hairs, the plant surrounded by a long stalk bearing many little flowers. It is found along the Atlantic coast, from Massachusetts to Delaware chiefly, and is useful for borders.

All Artemesias are easily grown from seed grown outdoors and they thrive under the most ordinary conditions, even in poor, dry soil, and medicinal properties are very strong in some varieties.

All 5 cts a packet, any 6 packets for 25 cts.

ASCLEPIAS. A perennial family embracing the Milkweeds and Silkweeds, milky-juiced herbs sometimes used in the hardy border and wild garden. They are erect, with thick, deep, hard roots common in the waste places of North America, some sorts very showy and worthy of more general attention. They are of the easiest cultivation too and can be grown successfully from seed sown outdoors.

Curssavica. 2 feet in height, smooth, with thin, pointed leaves, and reddish orange flowers in clusters, continuously throughout the Summer. This is the variety generally grown in the house during the Winter.

Incarnata. A branching variety, the stalk smooth, generally, branching, and reaching a height around 3 feet; the leaves also oblong and pointed; the flowers running from rose-purple to flesh color



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

tive fern-like plants in existance, the lace-like leaves branching out from both sides of the slender, woody stalk. Shown nicely in our illustration. For the center of the dining room table it is just the right height and its brilliant, bright green foliage sets off everything else on the table to such splendid advantage. Indeed it is generally used as a table fern, but set in a 5 or 6 inch pot it is decorative anywhere abou' the dining room or living room, or indeed in any room of the house. It requires rich loam, and broken flower pots or cinders should be placed in the bottom of the pot to afford good drainage. Soak the seed over night before planting to hurry along germination, which is quite slow. Pkt 15 cts; 100 seeds, 90 cts.

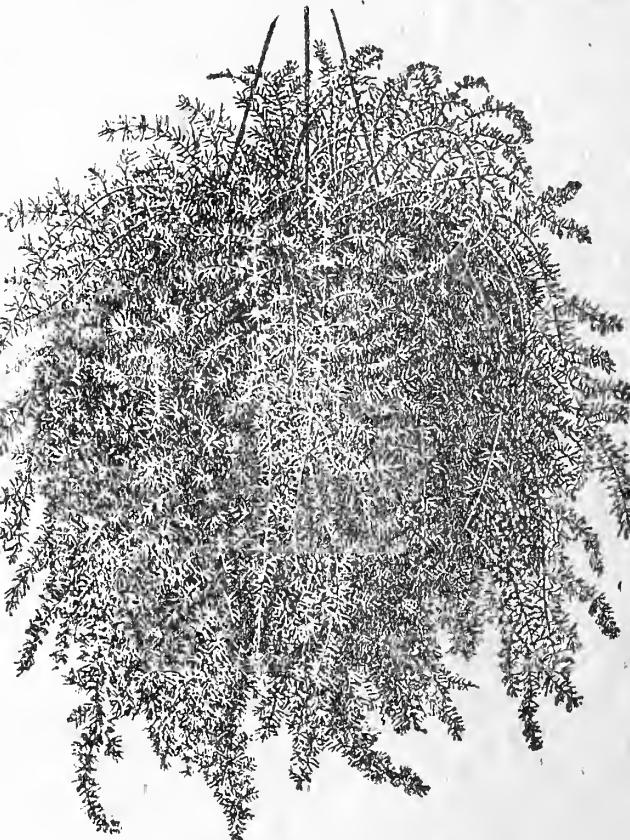
Sprengeri. The illustration we show of this variety in a hanging basket will give you a fine idea of the difference between Sprengeri and Plumosus Nanus. The fine dark-green leaves of the Sprengeri grow out of a brownish spine, which increases in length very rapidly, providing the graceful, drooping effect shown in the picture. If planted in a large pot and stood on a small table or stand it will quickly grow down all around it producing a sort of living green mountain effect. Outdoors, in a tub stood on a pedestal or old stump, the effect is highly ornamental. Along toward Christmas time the branches will be filled with little red seed berries, which add considerably to the attractiveness of the plant. The branches can be nipped off for table decoration and other effects and for use with cut flowers, and remain fresh and green for several days.

Tuberosa. Butterfly-Weed. Pleurisy Root. A very handsome plant with hairy branches, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the leaves pointed, and the flowers in umbels, orange in color; the pods erect and hairy. In bloom from July until frost.

All 5 cts a pkt; 6 for 25 cts.

ASPARAGUS. One of the most graceful and ornamental decorative plants we have for the house and greenhouse, and for window-boxes and hanging baskets outdoors in the Summer. There are more than 150 species, found all over the Old World, from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope, but only two varieties are generally grown and need be catalogued. They are both splendid specimens and are propagated easily from seed sown in the house or under glass. Neither variety will stand frost and must be brought indoors before cold weather. Smilax, of the florist is a member of this family, but is so entirely different that we catalogue and describe it under the name Smilax.

Plumosus Nanus. Asparagus Fern. For indoors. Few homes where the decorative value of plants is recognized are without one or more pots or pans of Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, one of the daintiest, most graceful and attrac-



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

Pkt 5 cts; 40c per 100 seeds.

ASTERS

Very Worth-While Variety, In All Colors, Shades and Forms

LAPARK Is Famous Throughout The World For Its ASTERS

Aster means "a star", and while America is particularly the birthplace of the Aster, it so happens that up to recent years most of the cultivated sorts came to us from Europe, many of them removed from North America in their wild state and brought back to us in the delightful forms so universally known today. During the last few years, however, the aster specialists of our own country have been forging ahead in more highly developing and perfecting certain varieties and that are unsurpassed by any foreign grower. Asters are one of the great floral families of the temperate zone, and there are so many hundreds of variations in it that it is one of the most difficult divisions of the flower seed department for the writer of any catalogue to tackle. I believe you will find our arrangement easily understood and very helpful in making your selection. Asters are also known as Starwort and Michaelmas Daisies.

At Lapark we give a good deal of time and attention to asters. As yet, not so much to developing individual specimens, but to emphasizing the place occupied by Lapark Peace Asters in the forefront as largest, handsomest, most perfectly formed and intensely colored Early and Late Blooming Branching asters. We are also experimenting in improving the Lapark Yellow Peace Aster, to make it the most emphatically yellow color, and it is by the most distinctively yellow ever grown.

The seed of the other varieties in catalogue is the pick of the world, we go wherever we can find the seed that will give our customers the best results, and after we have secured the seed we test it ourselves for germination and later on for form and color.

CULTURE. Propagation from seed is little trouble and is successful for most people. Sow in the house, greenhouse or hotbed after the middle of March, in a shallow box. As soon as the little plants have 4 leaves transplant them a couple of inches apart. Do not let the growth be checked in any way, for lack of water, cramping of roots, etc., because just as quickly as you do the plant will start to bloom, which is not desirable at this time. Do not, however, water the soil becomes dry, or you may be troubled with damping-off. As soon as the weather is settled and free from all danger of frost, in May or June, set the asters out in the garden. They do well in any well drained garden soil, but for especially fine plants the largest and most beautiful flowers a rich, loamy soil, dug 8 to 10 inches deep and thoroughly worked with plenty of stable manure, bone-dust, or other commercial fertilizer, with air-slacked lime, is best. Give them plenty of room, about 1 foot each way, or a little closer if particularly solid massed effects are desired. Even a little more than a foot the Late Branching sorts would be better if they are grown for cut-flowers. Cultivate frequently so as to keep them continuously growing, and watch the Aster Beetle carefully. This is the worst pest you will have to contend with. It is a pan of kerosene, which kills them.

The Root Maggot is also troublesome in some sections and at certain periods. To prevent it sprinkle a little tobacco in the hole before you set in the plant. If you have failed to do this and your plants begin to wilt and turn brown as an indication of root maggot, and you can combat it in two ways, either scrape away a little of the soil around the root and sprinkle in a teaspoonful of tobacco dust, or steep tobacco stems in hot water and when the liquor cools water your plants thoroughly. Most varieties of asters enjoy a location where they can have a little shade during part of the day, but they must not be so much sheltered that they will not have plenty of sun during the day. In the very hot regions of our country the season of blooming must be timed to fall during the cooler months, either of Spring or Autumn. While asters are bright and lovely in color the shades are never harsh and always blend agreeably with what tints may be prevalent in Nature at the time of blooming.

In our arrangement we catalogue the individual asters first, allowing the groups to follow.

Pink Enchantress. An immensely large flower of soft, delicate pink borne on a tall, upright, branching plant, won in enormous numbers by florists because of its excellent quality, the flowers formed of broad petals loosely but effectively arranged, and while very light in shade the color does not fade. It would be very difficult to find a more charmingly beautiful light pink aster, or one that will give such splendid satisfaction. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Scarlet Autumn Queen. A very handsome, extremely large and delightfully beautiful fiery scarlet flower like the famous Queen of the Market Asters but larger and later, the flower borne on a longer and stronger stalk. This is of the most beautiful of the recent aster introductions. Pkt 10 cts, 3 pkts for 25 cts.



LAPARK EARLY BRANCHING PEACE ASTER

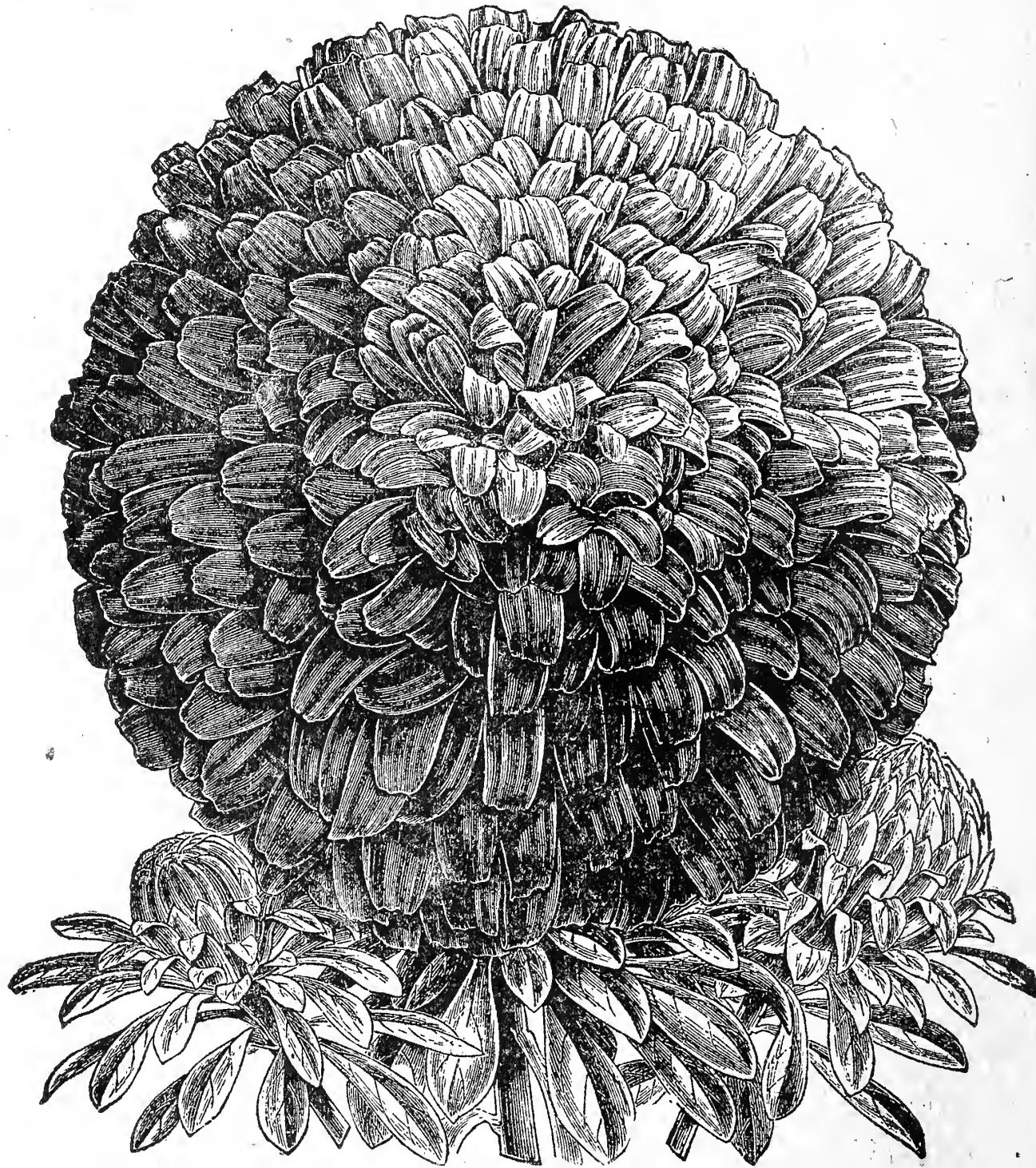
The only effective way is to pick the beetles off and drop them in a pan of kerosene, which kills them.

Snow Queen, Heart of France, American Beauty Asters, The Asternum Strain, Pacific Beauty, Lapark Crimson Giant, Lapark Yellow Peace Aster, are all described among our Flor Novelties and Newer Good Things. For exact page number please look in the index at the back of this Catalogue.

Lapark Early Branching Peace Aster

We have spared neither time nor effort during the past year in a persistent endeavor to still further improve the no famous Lapark Peace Strain of Branching Asters, and we feel that real progress is steadily being made in increasing both the diameter and depth, as well as the density of the individual flowers. We, therefore, offer the seed in confidence that it will add to the reputation of Lapark as the particular place in America to obtain dependable flower seeds.

The plants grow strong and sturdy, furnishing ample support for the great number of beautiful flowers produced on each. It has been our effort, however, to keep the side branches free from blossoms, so as to throw the strength of the plant into the splendid flowers borne on the main branches, and to provide them extra long, strong stems that would add to their desirability for cutting purposes.



LAPARK LATE BRANCHING PEACE ASTER

Blue. As nearly a perfect blue as any aster yet produced, and yet it is not just such a blue shade as is found among Corn Flowers, for example, but rather more of a deep, velvety purplish blue. Very handsome.

Lavender. Pale Lavender. The light, clear shade that is so generally desired as a cut-flower.

Lavender-Pink. When the flower first opens it is white but very quickly changes to an attractive shade of pink with a lavender cast.

Pink. A true shell-pink, a very light and soft shade which has made it a companion of our Lavender in popularity as a cut-flower, and a more beautiful sight than an armfull of these lovely Pink Peace Asters, loosely arranged in a jardinier in Mid-Summer, would be difficult to imagine.

Purple. Royal purple, that rich, dark, full purple that never can be mistaken for any other color, and a particularly fine double flower.

Red. Considerable effort has been spent to produce a genuinely red aster. The shade we offer is a dark crimson and a particularly fine flower for massing purposes.

Rose. An intensely deep, vivid rose, contrasting magnificently with the lighter pink shades.

White. A pure, snowy white, without a shade or tinge of any other color to mar the beauty of this enormous splendid flower.

Mixed. From seed of all the above.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts for 25 cts; 7 for 50 cts.

Named sorts, 1-4 ounce, 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.

Lapark Late-Branching Peace Aster

Most people grow the Late-Branching Asters, frequently cause they do not get a sufficiently early start with the ear strains in order that they may have attained considerable their growth during the cooler Spring months. Asters like , but they are not at their best during the extremely hot weather. We, therefore, advise that if you are not sufficiently an er fancier who makes time to grow more than one variety, should select the Late Branching sorts, and among them all feel confident in saying you will not find anything finer than Lapark Peace Asters. The plants are magnificent, many them 2 and 2½ feet in height and the full equal of it in circumference; producing many a flower as much as 5 inches across. By actual count plants bearing as many as 50 flowers, with an average diameter of 4 inches are not by any means rare. They bloom during August and September, and are at their best in September, either to enjoy in the bed or as cut-flowers. As we have said before, asters will thrive in any garden soil, but no flower will respond more readily to any favors the way of deeper cultivation, more manure, and special attention, in the production of longer petals, more perfectly arranged to make larger, finer flowers, of more intense color.

Blue. Azure blue, bordering on the lavender or purple, always catalogued as a Blue Aster.

Lavender. A grayish blue-lavender, pale and attractive.

Lavender Pink. Same shade as the Lavender-Pink described among our Early Flowering Peace Asters on page 154.

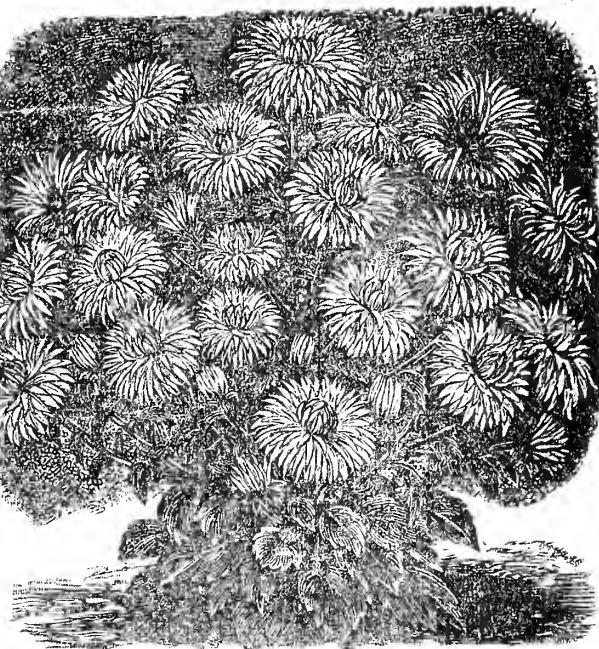
Purple. A pure dark purple, and an intensely double flower.

Rose. Very dark, glossy pink.

Shell-Pink. Pale, soft, opalescent pink, one of the most popular shades for cut-flowers.

White. A perfect white, that does not fade no matter what the weather may be.

Mixed. An extra large packet made up from seed of all these superb colors.
Pkt 10 cts, any 3 for 25 cts, 7 for 50 cts. Named sorts, 1-4 ounce 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.



VICKS EARLY-BRANCHING ASTER.

Red. A brilliant, rich crimson.

Yellow. A golden yellow, bright and sunny.

White. A perfect white, that does not fade no matter what the weather may be.

Mixed. An extra large packet made up from seed of all these superb colors.

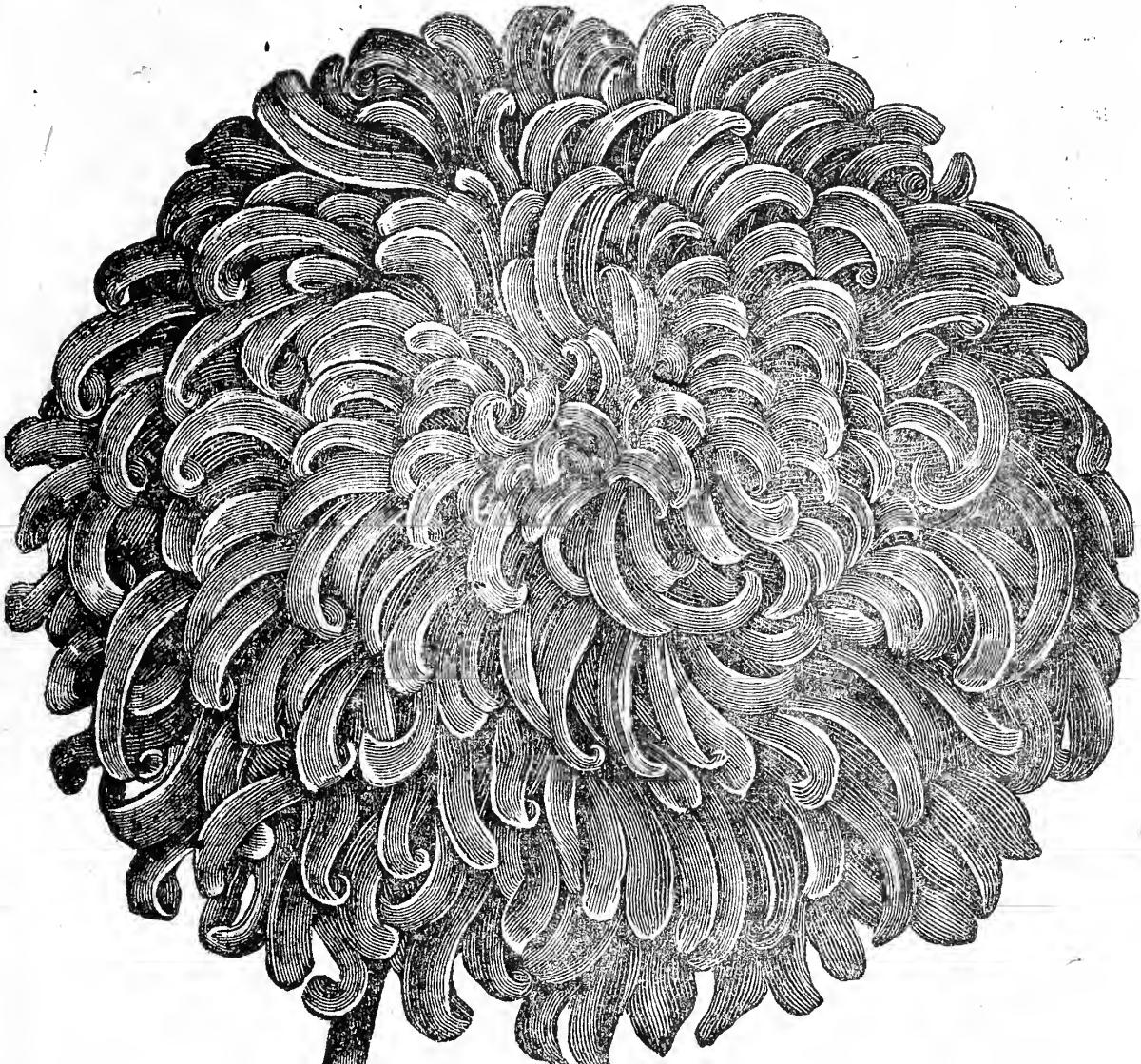
Pkt 10 cts, any 3 for 25 cts, 7 for 50 cts. Named sorts, 1-4 ounce 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.

Vick's Early-Branching Asters.

In flower ten days or two weeks earlier than Vick's Late Branching; large, handsome flowers, very double and on long stems particularly suitable for vases, and for exhibition and for decoration.

Crimson. A rich, dark shade

Lavender. A very pale lilac.



EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS, OR EARLY WONDER ASTER

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Lavender-Pink. Violet with a pinkish cast most nearly described as lavender-pink.

Rose. Deep, dark pink.

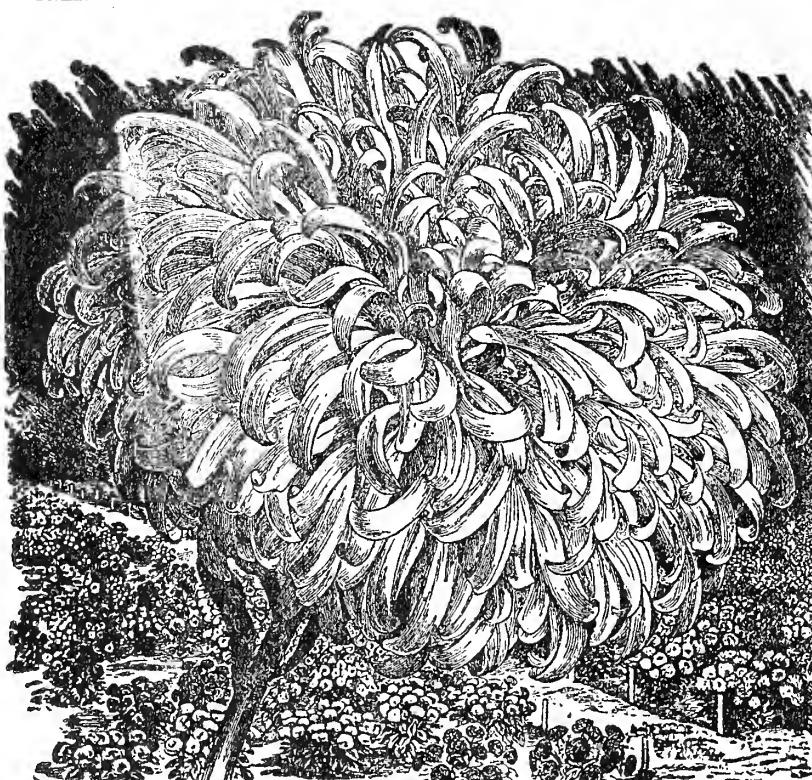
Purple. A very dark shade, the flowers double to the center.

Shell-Pink. A very soft, light pink especially attractive as a cut-flower.

Violet. Deep, velvety violet, darker than the Purple.

White. A large ball-shaped flower that is particularly dense and full for an early-flowering Aster.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts. Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, 40 cts; mixed, 35 cts



CREGO'S GIANT COMET ASTER

Mixed. All four shades combined.

Crego's Giant Comet Asters

The largest and finest of all Comet Asters, mammoth, fluffy flowers 5 inches and more in diameter, like great, giant Chrysanthemums. When cut they keep in water in first class condition for an exceptionally long time.

Blue. Very deep violet-blue.

Purple. Bright, glistening purple.

Shell-Pink. Bright, soft pink.

Mixed. All the foregoing shades.

Lavender. An especially dark shade.

Rose-Pink. Very dark.

White. Pure white throughout.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts. Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts

Bedger's Late-Branching Asters

Indigo Blue. **Lavender.** **Purple.**
Shell-Pink. **White.** **Mixed.**

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts for 25 cts.

The Famous American King Asters

Distinct from all other asters in the great size of the flowers and their substance. The petals are long, narrow, and folded length wise, appearing almost as though quilled and imparting to the flower that graceful and delicate needle-tipped character that has helped to make it so popular. The plants are strong growers, upright, with long stems, and when the flowers are cut they last longer than those of any other kind.

Crimson King. One of the richest shades of crimson yet produced among asters.

Lavender King. Enormous flowers of an exceedingly pleasing deep shade of lavender—one of the big hits as a cut-flower.

Lavender-Pink King. Delicate lavender-pink; an extremely beautiful flower.

Rose King. Deep, dark rose-pink.

Shell-Pink King. Soft, pleasing blush-pink, one of the most difficult shades to attain but worthy of all the trouble taken to acquire it.

Violet King. A very thick flower, full to the center, the petals unusually twisted in the freshly opened flower. A magnificent specimen in rich violet-purple. Much used for cutting.

White King. Immense flower, pure, glistening white, and second only to Violet King in sales.

Kings Mixed. Seed of all seven colors in a splendid mixture.

Price, all, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; any 7 pkts 50 cts. Named sorts, 70 cts $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; mixed, 65 cts

Vick's Late Branching Ast

This is the strain of asters that made Vick famous, and were it not that we know our own strain, Lapark Late-Branching Pe Asters, to be better, we would assign first place to Vick's Branching, and next to our own strain our orders are heaviest for Vick's; we know they always give satisfaction, both of them.

The colors are the same as in Vick's Early-Branching, but the plants larger, stalks longer, the flowers more double and of increased size.

CRIMSON. **DARK LAVENDER.** **DE PURPLE.** **LAVENDER-PINK.** **PA LAVENDER.** **ROSE** **SHELL-PINK** **WHITE** **MIXED,** from seed of all the foregoing colors.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts. Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, 40 cts; mixed, 35 cts

Extra Early Express, or Early Wonder Asters

A very early strain of Asters blooming end of July from seed sown in the open ground the end of April. If seed is sown in the hot flowers can be had before the end of July, flowers of good size, the long petals curving curled and twisted like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Very handsome and very desirable for cutting on account of their earliness.

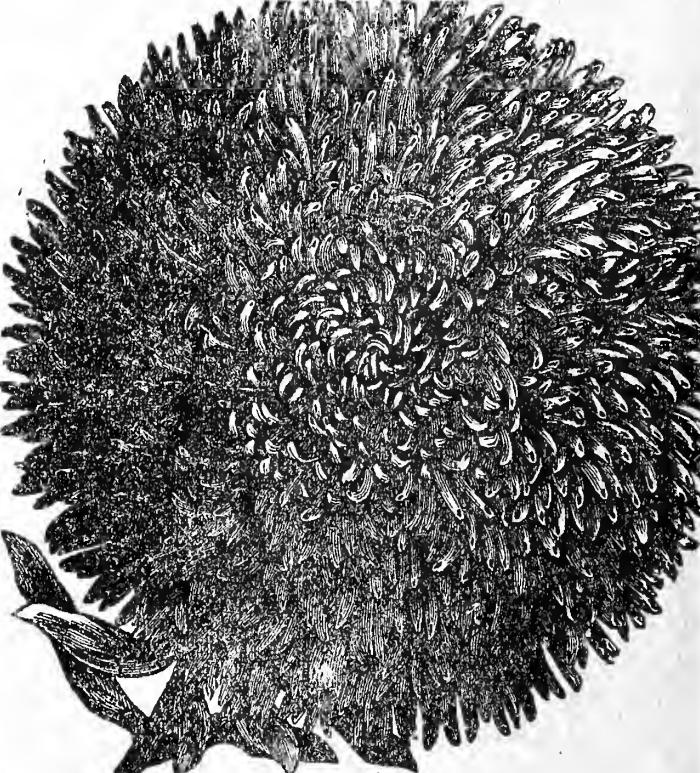
Blue. Very dark purplish blue.

Crimson. Vivid red shade.

Rose. Very dark pink.

White. A magnificent pure white flower. Our illustration gives a very good idea of beauty of this class of aster.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; 7 for 50 cts. Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts



AMERICAN KING TYPE

Ostrich Feather Asters.

The magnificent flowers are of tremendous size, composed of long, loosely formed petals. They bloom in August, and if intended for cut-flowers should be cut when about half open and permitted to unfold in water, in a cool room. A very popular and attractive class of Asters.

Crimson. Dark Blue. Light Blue. Rose. Shell Pink. White. Mixed.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts; 7 for 50 cts.
Named sorts, 50 cts for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; mixed, 40 cts.

Semple's Improved Branching.

The plants are of strong, healthy growth, 2 1/2 to 3 ft in height, branching, and bearing large, double flowers without any single blooms; the pure Semple strain that has been grown so many years with the greatest satisfaction.

Indigo Blue. Lavender. Light. Purple. Rose. Scarlet. White. Mixed.

All, Pkt 5 cts, any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Trauffaut's French Paeony Flowered Asters.

An old favorite, China Aster still grown to a considerable extent. The plants are upright, and bloom in mid-season, the petals strongly incurved, making a very beautiful ball-shaped flower in every desirable shade. We offer the colors most frequently called for.

Blood-Red. Dark-Blue. Rose. White. Mixed.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.
Named sorts 40 cts a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; mixed, 35 cts.

Queen of the Market.

An early flowering China Aster, of more open and spreading form than the branching strains. The flowers are a good size, borne on fairly long stems, about 1 foot in length blooming in July, and a very valuable class for cutting. Queen of the Market was the first of the distinctly early variety

Crimson. Lavender. Purple. Rose. White. Mixed.
Pkt 5 cts, 6 pkts 25 cts.
Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 40 cts; mixed, 35 cts.

American Victoria Asters

Among the very finest stars for bedding or borders where a uniform growth, with a solid mass of bloom is desired. The plants are good, healthy growers, 1 foot to 1 1/2 inches in height, averaging 50 fine flowers on each, the petals reflexed, as shown in our illustration. The flowers of good size, composed of incurving, broad petals imparting quite a Chrysanthemum appearance in the good size flower. They begin flowering early and last right through to October. Our strain of seed is much improved and will greatly please you.

Azurea. Rich, deep lavender-blue.

Daybreak. Delicate France pink.

Lavender. Pale, delicate shade.

Purity. Pure, solid white.

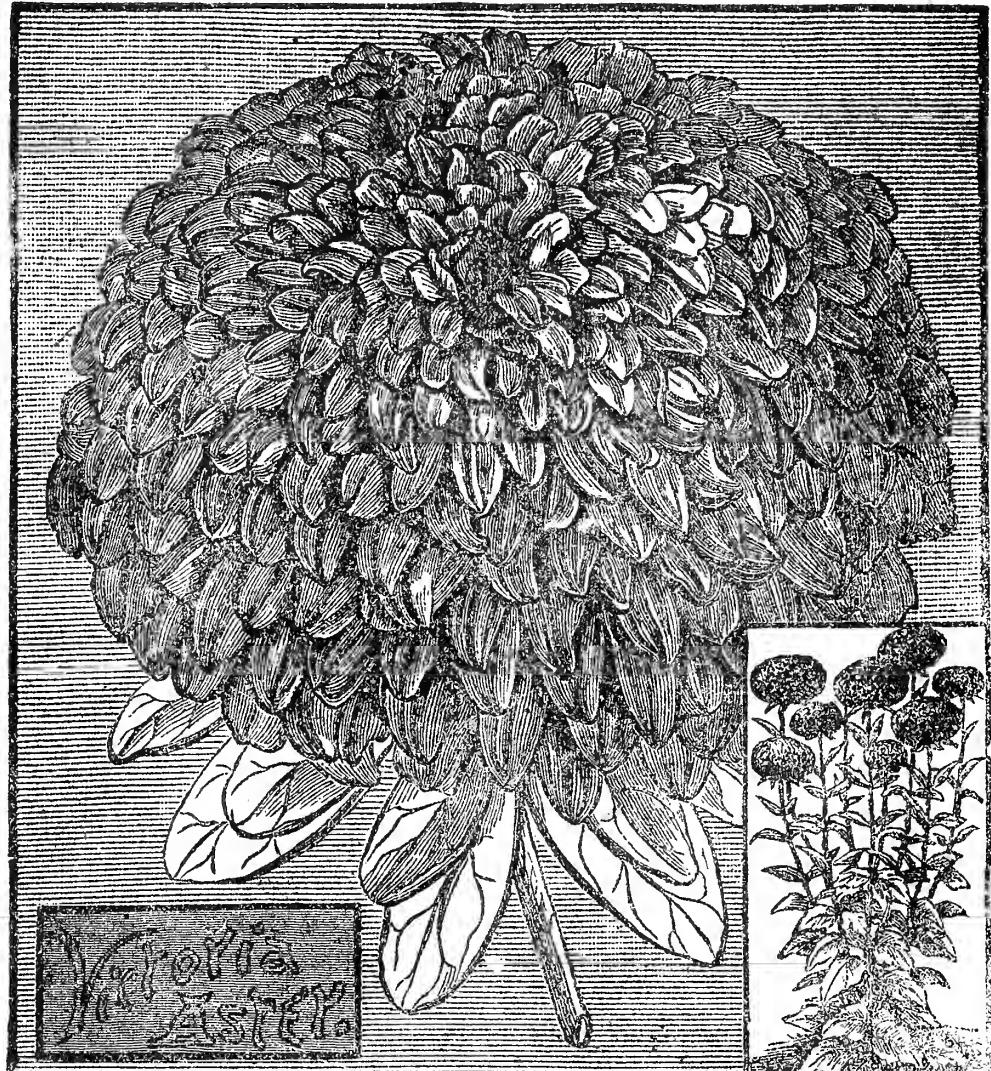
Rose-Pink. Rich, brilliant rose shading to blushing pink.

Salmon-Pink. An exquisite shade of pink with a salmon cast.

Mixed.
Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.
Named sorts, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 70 cts; mixed, 60 cts.

Royal Asters

Quite recently developed early flowering type of Late-branching Asters, possessing all the good qualities of the latter but starting into bloom toward the end of July or first of August, with a long season they are free flowering, long stemmed, fine for beds or borders and also for cutting.



Royal Lavender. Soft lavender-violet.
Royal Purple. Deep, rich violet-purple known distinctively as royal purple.
Royal Rose-Pink. Beautiful shade of deep pink with white center.
Royal Rose. Bright, brilliant reddish pink.
Royal Shell-Pink. Soft, very delicate blush-pink; very popular.
Royal White. Pure, beautiful white all over.
Royal Mixture, of seed of all these colors.
 Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts.
 Named sorts 70 cts $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; mixed 60 cts.

Canary Bird Aster

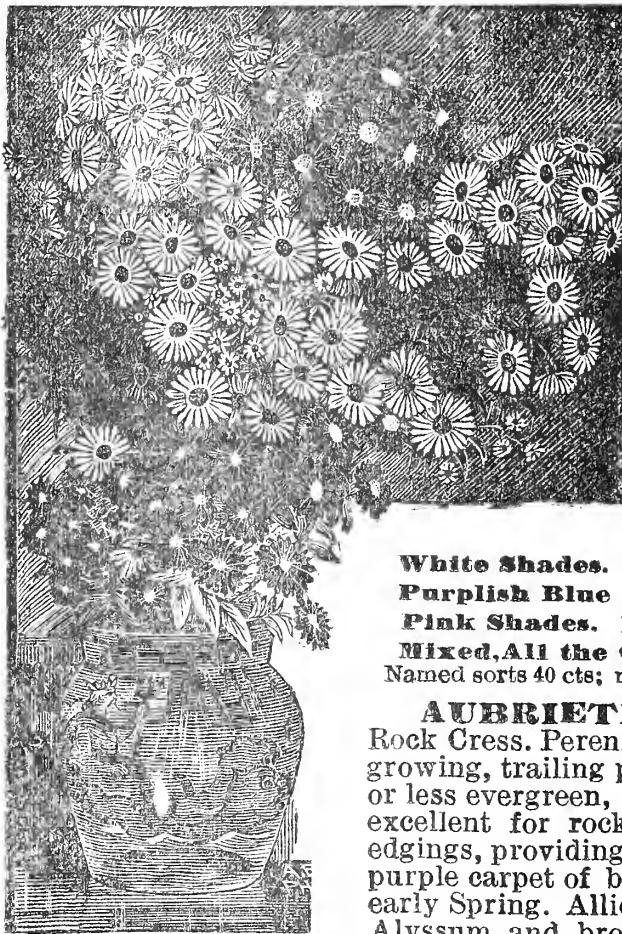
A large white aster inclined toward canary or lemon-yellow, double and fully imbricated. This variety is from Holland where it is catalogued as a golden colored aster, but our experience is that it is not by any means a pronounced yellow, but rather as we have described it. Pkt 10 cts

Lapark Branching Peace Yellow Aster

A true yellow. For the page containing description please refer to the index at the back of this Catalogue.

An Extra Large Packet Of All Asters Described On These Pages 10 Cents

This is a very fine collection which we make up ourselves by taking a little seed from each separate variety and color and mix it up thoroughly. The packet contains about as much seed as three five cent packets.



PERENNIAL ASTER

cultivation from seed sown outdoors in the early Spring.

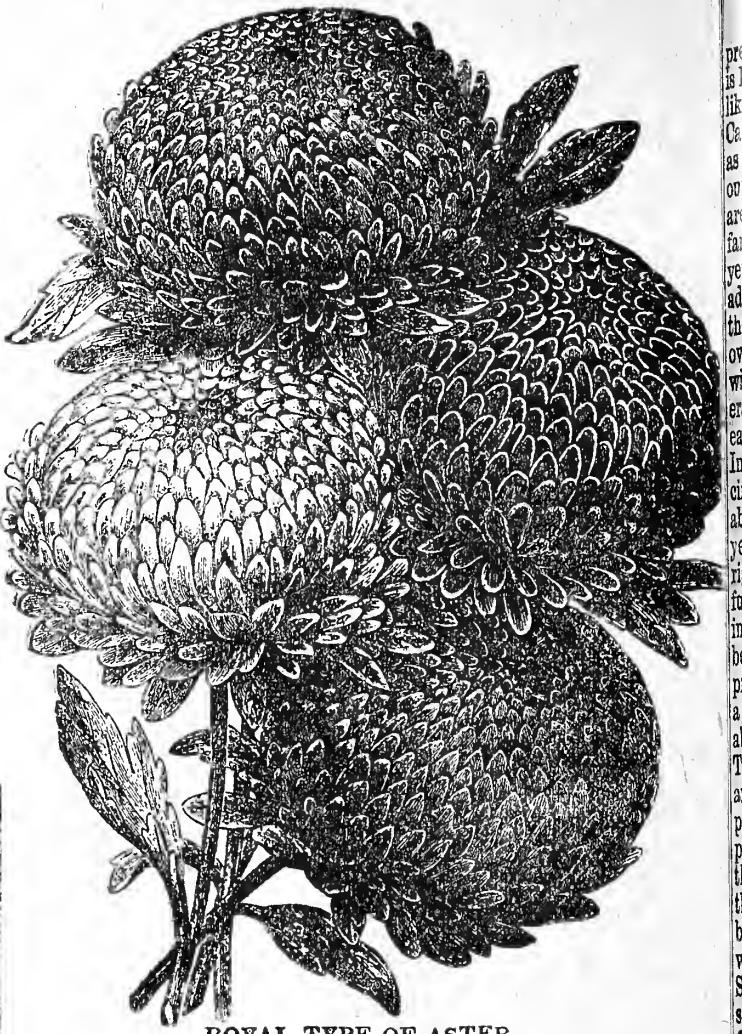
Deltoidea. A very free-blooming, dwarf variety, 2 to 12 inches in height, the violet-purple flowers borne in clusters, during Spring and Summer. Pkt 5 cts.

Greaca. One of the very best, because it is quite dwarf and compact growing, with large purple flowers.

Packet 5 cts.

Purpurea. An erect growing variety with large, intense purple flowers.

Pkt 5 cts.



ROYAL TYPE OF ASTER

Perennial, or Hardy Aster

These are the native Asters frequently known as Michaelmas Daisies and Star Wort. They grow freely anywhere, vary considerably in form, are entirely hardy, bearing their Daisy-like flowers luxuriantly during the late Autumn and until frost. For best effects plant them in clumps, or in the perennial border. If the seed is sown quite early in the Spring they will bloom the same Fall, or they can be sown in Autumn to bloom the next year. They are all pretty, single flowers, cultivated extensively in Europe and becoming quite popular in America.

White Shades. Packet 5 cents

Purplish Blue Shades. Packet 5 cents.

Pink Shades. Packet 5 cents.

Mixed, All the Colors. Packet 5 cts.
 Named sorts 40 cts; mixed 35 cts.

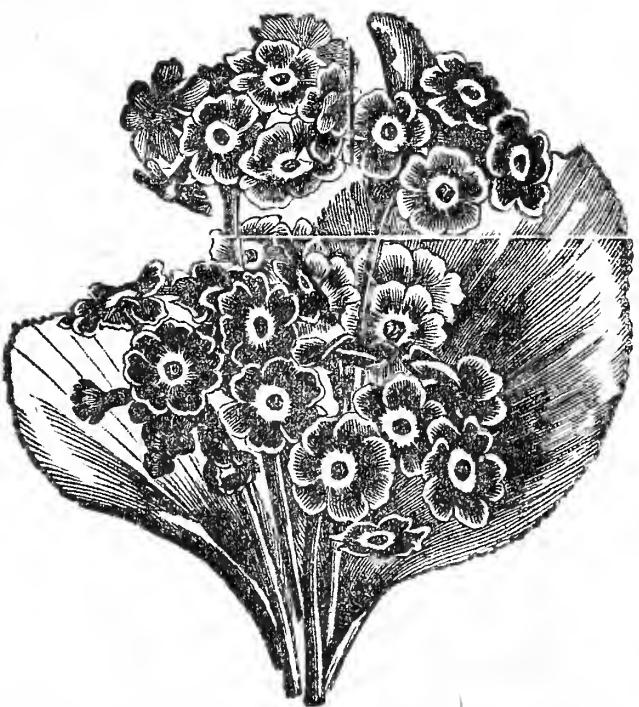
AUBRIETIA. Purple Rock Cress. Perennial. A low growing, trailing plant more or less evergreen, showy and excellent for rock work or edgings, providing a veritable purple carpet of bloom in the early Spring. Allied to Sweet Alyssum and brought to us from Italy on through Asia Minor to Persia. Of easy cul-



AUBRIETIA

AURICULA. One of the favorite florist's flowers of Europe that is gradually impressing itself upon us in America as one of the Primulas not to be overlooked. The botanical name is *Primula Auricula*, and it sends up short scapes bearing many colored flowers, in appearance like those in our illustration. It grows wild in the mountains of Switzerland, Austria, Syria and Caucasia, and is, therefore, generally considered as an alpine plant, but they are fine, for either outdoors or in cool greenhouses. Some of them are covered with a fine, mealy substance called farina while others are entirely free from it and yet are just as beautiful. The former are best adapted for greenhouses because the rain washes the farina off. The flowers are borne in trusses, overlapping the foliage, and a well grown plant will often produce as many as 20 individual flowers, but it is wiser to thin them out to 8 or 9 on each truss so that they will be larger and finer. In this class the tube is usually white, with a circle of maroon, violet, plum or chocolate color above, with a margin of green, white, gray or yellow. Sometimes the colored circle extends right to the edge. They are usually sweetly perfumed. Sow seed in shallow pans or pots early in March so as to have well developed seedlings before hot weather. Use light, sandy soil and press the seed very lightly into it and cover with a little sand. Keep them in a temperature of about 60 for 3 or 4 weeks until they germinate. Then give them light, away from direct sunlight, and in a lower temperature. When large enough prick off into larger pans or boxes containing 3 parts leaf mold and one part clean sand, keep them watered and growing steadily so they can be transplanted again by the end of June. During the hot Summer place the pots or boxes on a bed of sifted coal ashes along the north side of a building or wall, or anywhere with plenty of light but no direct sun. Keep the frame covered with sash most of the time but raise to allow plenty of air. Pot the plants the second week in September, mixing in with the soil one part of well rotted cow or sheep manure, with a little sand. Keep the frame covered a few days after potting and be careful thereafter not to wet the foliage. When freezing weather approaches remove pots to the house or greenhouse, and the plants will begin to show signs of flowering towards the end of February, and the flowering season will last two months. Seed can also be sown outdoors in October for blooming the next season without going to all the trouble we have described, but we are giving *Auricula* so much space because we have a great many orders for the seed and so many people are very fond of it and are continually asking us for planting directions.

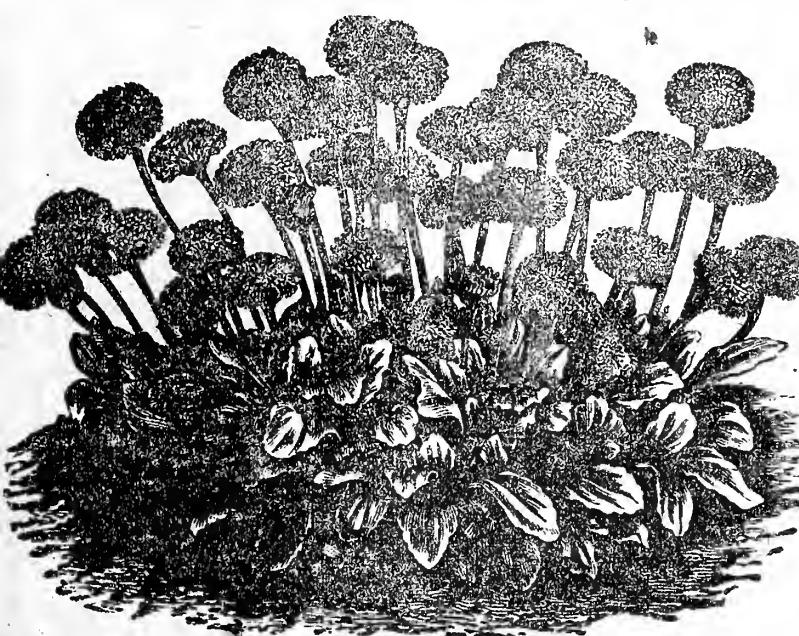
Pkt 10 cts.



BABY'S BREATH. See *Gypsophila*.

BACHELOR'S BUTUON. See *Centaurea* and *Gomphrena*.

BELLIS, English Daisy. Perennial. This is the true Daisy, grown outdoors in borders and edgings and also in the house in pots. It grows wild in England, has a yellow center surrounded by numerous rays in a single row, but the cultivated forms are nearly always double,



It is just gorgeous, so completely colored and the color so refreshing. Seed can also be sown in August and the seedlings transplanted to a cold frame to be set out in Spring, or potted for Winter blooming in the house. We list the choicest.

Longfellow. Large, double, pink flowers.

Monstrosa Grandiflora Alba. A giant flowering, snowy white, perfectly double strain.

the rays rising tier upon tier, frequently until the yellow center has entirely disappeared. Generally they are pink or pinkish in color. Only one variety is found native to America, out in Kentucky, Tennessee and to Arkansas, in moist soil.

Sow the seed towards the end of the Winter, in the house or greenhouse, and transplant the little seedlings to other shallow boxes so as to have a nice strong plant to set out very early in the Spring. As the plants are only from 4 to 6 inches in height they are preferable for borders and edgings and will very quickly provide a solid mass of bloom continuing until June. Then they can be removed to make way for annuals, or, with a little protection, they will go through the Winter to bloom the following year. The Bellis Daisy deserves its increasing popularity on account of its character and delightful floral effect. In a mass

refreshingly bright and cheerful. Seed

Monstrosa Grandiflora Rosea. The same magnificent, robust plant but with extra large, double pink flowers.

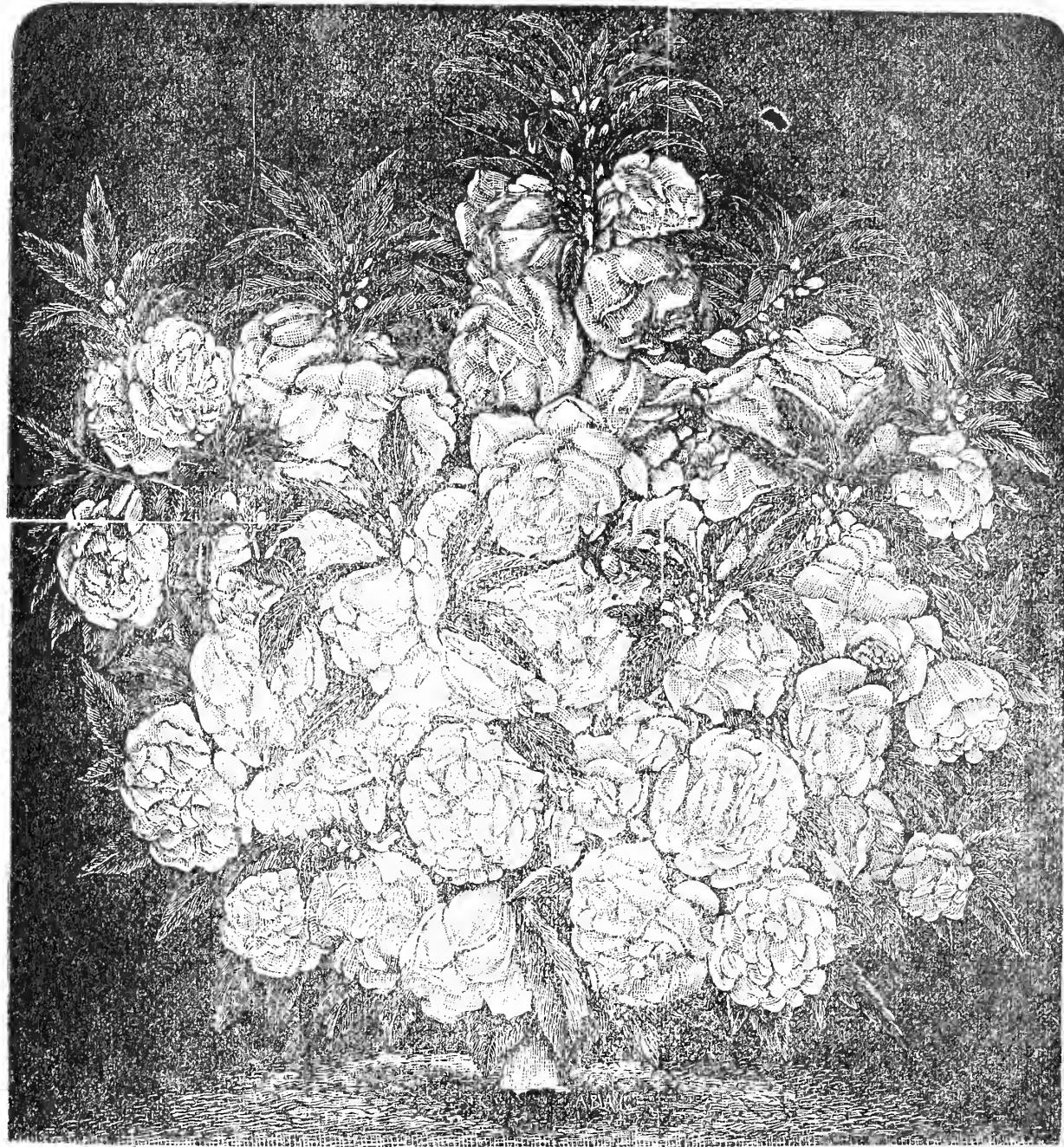
Double Red. A French strain of an unusual red color.

Mixed. Seed of these and many other varieties.

All, 5 cts a packet; any six packets for 25 cts. Mixed 50 cts for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

BALSAM, or LADY SLIPPER

A very old Annual, erect, much branched, half succulent, introduced many years ago from India. It has been greatly improved during late years, is easily grown from seed, the flowers nearly always double or semi-double, in colors ranging from pure white to dark blood-red, yellowish and spotted. It is rather tender and seed should be started in April indoors, or outdoors after the weather is warm and thoroughly settled. The seeds are large and germinate quickly.



ONE WOULD HARDLY BELIEVE THIS MAGNIFICENT PLANT IS A WHITE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAM

Remember, the results will be pleasing anywhere in the garden, but if you will give them rich sandy loam, and see to it that they do not lack moisture for any length of time, you will have magnificent branching plants and grand flowers, and you will receive considerable help in this by transplanting and pinching-in the strong shoots to make the plant dwarf and compact, and by setting them so that they will be 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. It is better to remove the first flowers buds so as to permit the plant to become better established. Many balsam growers have finer flowers by pinching off all but the main branches, while others allow only one single branch to grow, in order to have still large blooms. The lower leaves may be removed without injury to display the flowers more freely. Plants started early in May will flower early in July and continue to bloom until frost. Balsams can also be grown effectively in pots if you wish, and are aided by frequent repotting.

Camellia-Flowered Double Varieties

The flowers are superbly double, very large and of a delightful, waxy appearance. The balsam is not a very good flower, but florists use a great many of the little flowerets in designs, sticking them on tooth picks to give them form. Floated on a large, shallow bowl of water balsams are unique and decidedly ornamental.

We offer the seed of the tall, double sorts in the most desirable colors:

Chamois	Fiery Red	Light Yellow	Light Rose
Primrose	Salmon-Rose	Scarlet Spotted	Violet
Violet Spotted	Vivid Scarlet	Fiery Red Striped	Nilsson—Deep Rose-Pink
Mixed. Seed from all the above and many others.			All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Dwarf Growing Double Flowering Sorts.

Fiery Red	Lilac	Peach Blossom	Rose
Fiery Red Striped	Scarlet & White	Solferino Red	Spotted Red
Mixture of the Spotted Varieties		Mixed, all the dwarf varieties	
		Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.	

Special Mixture Of All Colors, Tall And Dwarf, Double Flowering

Extra large packet, 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

BAPTISIA. Perennial. A hardy, branching herb known as False Indigo, on account of the fact that certain varieties produce a dye. There are many specimens in the Eastern States.

Australis is the best for cultivation, and is frequently spoken of as Sweet Baptisia. It is a stout growth, 4 to 6 feet in height, the flowers indigo-blue, nearly an inch long, in loose-flowered long terminal racemes. Quite an attractive plant and easily grown from seed started indoors in the early Spring, or outdoors in the Spring or Fall.

Pkt 5 cts.

BEAR'S BREACH. See *Acanthus Mollis*.

BED and HOUSE. See *Agathea*.

BASIL, Sweet Basil. Fully described among our herbs on page 137. It is also grown in the flower garden on account of its pleasing odor.

Pkt 5 cts.

BASKET OF GOLD. See *Alyssum*.

BEET-Ornamental Beet. Annual. All beets are not vegetables; some are grown exclusively for their handsomely variegated tops, which make quite an impressive show in the garden. They also make excellent borders, a strong, heavy effect if desired, and are effective for bedding. Raised from seed, just like other beets, and, if you wish to take the trouble to do so, the seeds may be saved over Winter for next season's growth. We offer the most attractive sorts.

Scarlet Ribbed Chilian, or Brazilian. Leaves from 2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, unbranched, almost curled. The leaf stalks are bright red, stiff and upright, the foliage dark green.

Yellow Ribbed Chilian, or Brazilian. The same as the Scarlet but the leaf stalks are a deep yellow.

Crimson Willow Leaved. The foliage is narrow, drooping, giving the plant an elegant, graceful appearance.

White Silver Curled. Very handsome with its bright, silvery light foliage, so different from the majority of plants.

Victoria. Rich red foliage.

Mixed. These and many others of different varieties.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts.

BEGONIAS From Seed

There are between 400 and 500 known species of Begonias in the warmer countries of the world and, in addition, nearly 100 in tropical countries that are not in general cultivation. The Begonia is one of the great groups of cultivated, ornamental plants. The first specimen was introduced into England in 1777, and since then 200, gathered in Mexico, Central and South America, Asia and South Africa, have proved themselves of more or less value to the horticulturist. We shall speak of the Tuberous Rooted Begonias separately. Many varieties are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage; others for their flowers, and still others for both. Begonias are second only to Geraniums in popularity and usefulness for bedding.



BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS

purposes. The Rex Begonias are particularly for pot culture, and for porch boxes in shady locations. They can all be grown from seed, which should be sown at the end of the Winter when there is plenty of heat, in pans of fine soil. The seed is so small and dust-like it should be scattered on the surface and a pane of glass slipped over the box. Transplant the little seedlings into shallow boxes for outdoor planting when the thoroughly warm weather has come, and into pots for house blooming. Begonias can also be propagated by cuttings. We list those most generally useful for growing from seed.



SINGLE TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA

grown in California, but they are still far short of the demand. They can be readily grown from seed taken care of in the same manner as for the Semperflorens varieties, already described, and they can not be surpassed in magnificence and brilliancy of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. They are bloomed in enormous numbers in pots, in late Winter, but are also bedded out in shady spots after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, and bloom until frost, when the tubers must be taken up and put away, after they are dried, until the following year. If you follow cultural directions you will be amply repaid by the grand display of fascinating flowers.

Single Flowering Varieties can be had in the following colors.

Dark Scarlet	Pure White	Rose	Yellow	Mixed
Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.				

Hybrida Gigantea Crispa. Enormously large, single flowers, the four petals oddly fringed in place of being smooth as in the preceding variety. We offer these in a fine mixture of colors, instead of in separate colors, because the seed is so terrifically expensive and so very, very scarce.

Pkt 20

Hybrida Gigantea Flore Pleno. The same magnificent flowers but in their double form.

Pkt 25

Narcissus Flowered Tuberous Rooted Begonias. This is the beautiful new Benary strain that you find in colors on the back of our Catalogue.

BELLFLOWER. See Campanula.

BERGAMONT. See Monarda.

BIRD OF PARADISE. See Poinciana Gillesii.

BLACKBERRY LILY. See Pardanthus Chinensis.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLOOD BERRY. See Rivinia.

BLUE-BELL. See Campanula.

BLUE FLAG. See Iris.

BLUE GENTIAN. See Gentian Acaulis.

BOCCONIA. Plume Poppy. Tree Celandine. Perennial. Tall herb suitable for border. The flowers are very unlike our common poppies being small and without petals, but they are borne in feathery, or plummy masses in terminal panicles, high above the heavy foliage. For this reason Bocconia Cordata, which is the variety we offer as the best adapted for growing from seed, is used quite a little for planting by itself on the lawn, or for bold, striking massed effects to be viewed at a considerable distance. Also planted as a background for wide borders, where it spreads rapidly. For best results sow in rich soil, and give the old clumps liquid manure

The Semperflorens Varieties

Semperflorens means "always flowering", and this is the variety that is literally covered with flowers all the time, in many ways much more desirable than Geraniums for bedding out. For this reason, because they are not affected by rain storms. The plants are erect and smooth, with green or reddish stems, 6 to 18 inches in height, the leaves pale, glossy green tinged with red on the midribs and petioles; flowers white or rose colored. There are many of them, but we offer only the very best and plenty of them at that.

Flame of Love. New. Please look among our Floral Novelties and Newer Things. You will find the proper page number in the index, at the back of this Guide.

Pink Profusion. New. Described among Floral Novelties and Newer Things, See index for page number.

Alba. The flowers pure, waxy white.

Rosea. Flowers a lovely pure pink.

Red. Very attractive and not generally catalogued at such low price.

Vernon. Bronzy red foliage and handsome bright orange flowers.

Erfordia. One of the very finest, of a delicate pink.

Glory de Chatelaine. Lovely, soft rose-pink, in bloom the time.

Mrs. Patten. A very deep, dark rose.

Salmon Queen. Brilliant salmon-rose, and the most highly colored among the Semperflorens Begonias.

Gracilis Luminosa. Only a foot high. Dark leaved; flowers deep, brilliant scarlet.

Gracilis Prima Dona. Also one foot in height, the flowers rose shading to carmine.

Mixed. All these Semperflorens and many others.

All, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias

This is the variety of Begonia that formerly was imported in enormous numbers from a particular locality in Belgium which was completely devastated during the war that the industry was obliterated. Supplies of the bulbs for this country are gradually being restored. They can be readily grown from seed taken care of in the same manner as for the Semperflorens varieties, already described, and they can not be surpassed in magnificence and brilliancy of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. They are bloomed in enormous numbers in pots, in late Winter, but are also bedded out in shady spots after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, and bloom until frost, when the tubers must be taken up and put away, after they are dried, until the following year. If you follow cultural directions you will be amply repaid by the grand display of fascinating flowers.

Rose

Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.

Yellow

Mixed

Hybrida Gigantea Crispa. Enormously large, single flowers, the four petals oddly fringed in place of being smooth as in the preceding variety. We offer these in a fine mixture of colors, instead of in separate colors, because the seed is so terrifically expensive and so very, very scarce.

Hybrida Gigantea Flore Pleno. The same magnificent flowers but in their double form.

Pkt 25

Narcissus Flowered Tuberous Rooted Begonias. This is the beautiful new Benary strain that you find in colors on the back of our Catalogue.



DOUBLE TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA

Spring, and cut off the suckers. B. Cordata reaches a height of 5 to 8 feet, with large, thick, shaped leaves, much lobed and veined; the flowers pinkish in color. Pkt 5 cts.

LUET. See *Centaurea*.

LUE BOTTLE. See *Centaurea*.

EACH ASTER. See *Erigeron*.

OLTONIA. False Chamomile. Perennial. Native to the United States and Eastern used in borders or wild gardens. The variety we offer is *Glastifolia* or *Asteroides*, the stems which rise from 2 to 8 feet, branching at the top; the leaves long and narrow and the flowers perennial asters. In full bloom in Autumn, in colors ranging from white to violet and purple, for weeks. Pkt 5c.

ONA NOX. See *Ipomea*.

BOUNCING BETT. See *Saponaria*.

R A C H Y-
E. Annual. Its
is Greek and it
"Short Hair",
ing to its hairy,
surface. There
out 40 species,
to Australia
rown a great
n this country
rders, edgings,
eds, and for
ing in the
in pots. Very
ly propagated
eed, which may
vn under glass
in the garden.
we offer as
valuable for
purposes are
ifolia, common-
own as Swan
Daisy, growing
to 16 inches in
, with small
the flowers
aped, in sev-
lors.

The White Star.
little white flower

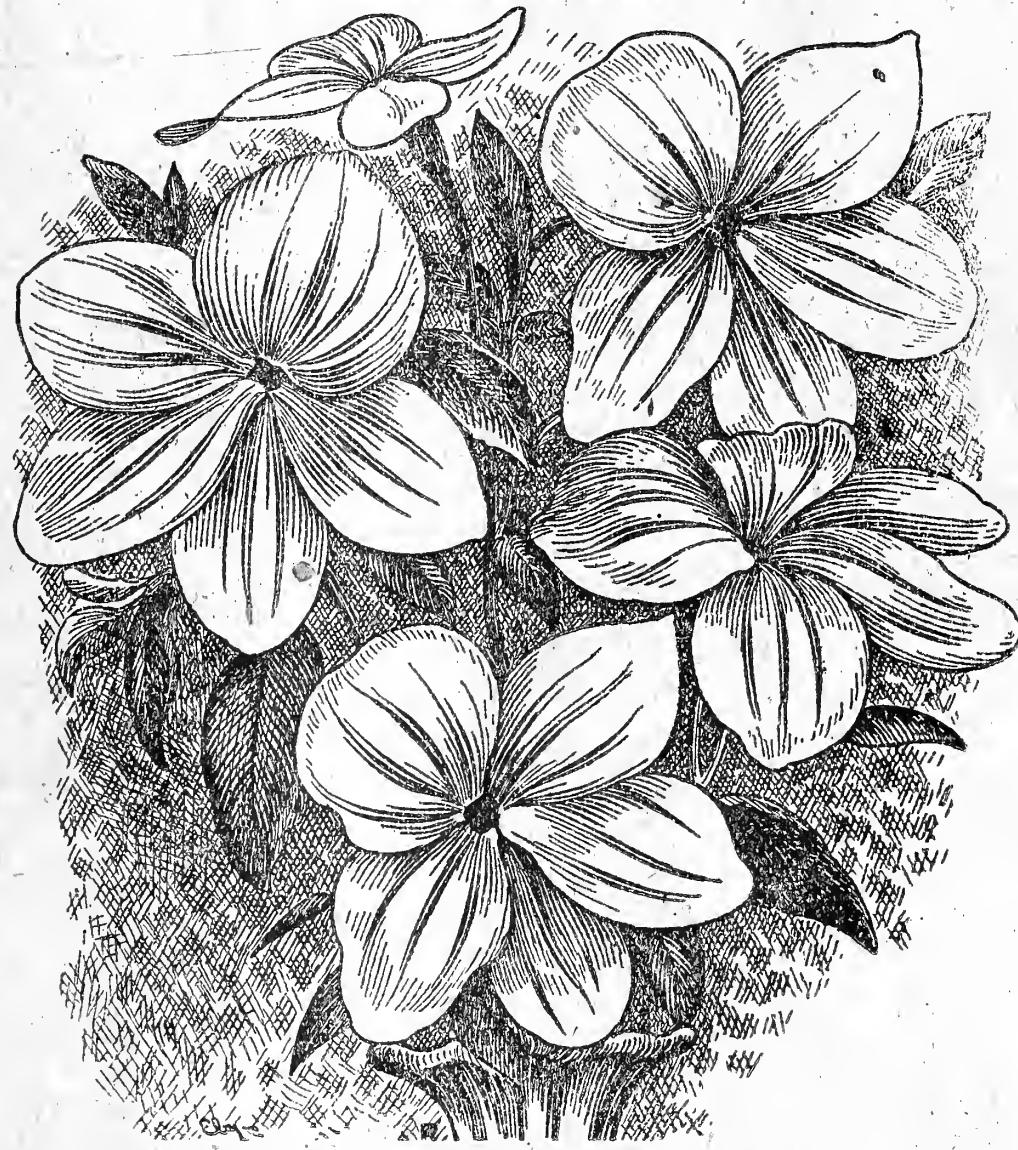
The Blue Star.
he save in color.

The Pink Star.
ink flowers.

Red. Seed of all
ts; any six 25 cts.

amer Beauty,
andsome, new,
Brachycome de-
among our Florat

s and Newer
Please see the in
the back for the
umber.



BROWALLIA, SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA ALBA

RAZILIAN MORNING GLORY. See *Ipomea*.

RIZA. Quaking Grass. An attractive, ornamental grass from 4 to about 15 inches in erect, the branches spreading stiffly, with blossoms like miniature cones. Pkt 5 cts.

ROMUS. Brome-Grass. We offer *Bromus Brizaeformis*, which grows to a height of about with one-sided, nodding panicles, something like field oats, and is one of the most ornamental of the fancy garden grasses. Pkt 5 cts.

BROWALLIA. Amethyst. Annual. A delightful low growing annual coming from America. The seeds may be sown in the open border, or in the house if you want early the plants to be set out in the garden about the middle of May, when they will flower all the hot months and up to frost. They are not particular about the soil and will thrive in soil than any of the half-hardy annuals. Besides making excellent bedding plants, from in Midsummer plants can be potted for Winter decoration. They should be placed e glass and nipped back frequently so as to make bushy plants. The larger sort makes flowers, and they are entitled to be grown more generally for Christmas decoration, when wers are so rare.

a Demissa Alba. In the *Elate* variety the stems are sometimes smooth and sometimes hairy, the stalks id the leaves wedge-shaped; flowers pure white.

a Blue. Same but flowers are a beautiful blue.

a Violet. This color we have never catalogued before, but it is very attractive.

a Mixed. All the "Elate" colors.

Speciosa Grandiflora Alba. The same grand flower as *Speciosa Major* but the big, lovely blooms are white f violet. A newer color that is rather rare among the Browallias. Pkt 10 cts.

Speciosa Major. Much larger variety, with great, large, violet flowers as much as 2 inches across. This florist's variety, particularly on account of the size of the flowers, and it is especially handsome for Winter-blooming plants. Pkt 1

SPECIAL MIXTURE of a number of varieties of different shades and sizes. -
Pkt 5 cts; any six 5c pkts, or three 10c pkts, for 25 cts.

BOUVARDIA Jacquini. An evergreen, shrubby plant for pot growing in the greenhouse which can be bedded outdoors in Summer, to be taken up in the early Autumn, with a good ball of earth, and potted up and set indoors in a shady place until the roots again become active. So treated they will throw a splendid lot of flowers during the Winter. Keep them well watered during the growing season. The flowers are in clusters, small, long-tubed and of a rich scarlet in color. Pkt 5 cts.

BUDDLEIA. A sort of deciduous, or, sometimes, half-evergreen tree or ornamental shrub, which is not hardy in the North but will live through the Winter if protected with dry leaves around the base. Even should the stems be killed nearly to the ground they will put forth fresh shoots and generally bloom the same year. We offer the hardiest variety and the handsomest.

Davidii, or Variabilis. It grows to a height of from 3 to 8 feet, with long leaves and dense, terminal, erect, or nodding, panicles of flowers 4 to 6 inches in length and even longer, lilac in color, with orange-yellow mouth. Very showy and fragrant, the bloom appearing in great profusion in late Autumn. This particular variety comes to us from China. Sow the seeds where they can have heat, and, for handsomest plants, give them plenty of room in rich, well drained soil in a sunny location. Pkt 5 cts.



BOUVARDIA

BUPHITHALMUM Cordata. Perennial. Great, tall coarse-growing perennial, at 8 feet high, with enormous leaves and very large and showy yellow flowers, in June and later, used chiefly as a background for tall perennials and makes a striking mass viewed across a lawn. Pkt 5

BUTTERFLY FLOWER. See *Solanthus*.

BUTTERFLY WEED. See *Asclepias Tuberosa*.

CACALIA. Flora's Paint Brush. The Flower. Hardy Annual. An attractive plant at 2 feet high, the brush-like flowers appearing from July until frost. If given slight protection it winter all right in the North and bloom as a perennial. Sometimes considered as one of the Senecios but differing in that the flowers never have ray.

Coccinea. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Pkt 5

Lutea. A perennial variety, the flower 1-2 inch in diameter and orange-yellow in color. Pkt 5

Mixed. These and other shades. Pkt 5

CACTUS. Probably no group in the whole floral kingdom possesses more strange and various forms, and the flowers are in such interesting and unusual combinations of color. With one exception the Cactus is purely a native of America, and goes up through into British Columbia, in Canada. It is fascinating to grow them from seed and we offer you what we venture to say is the finest

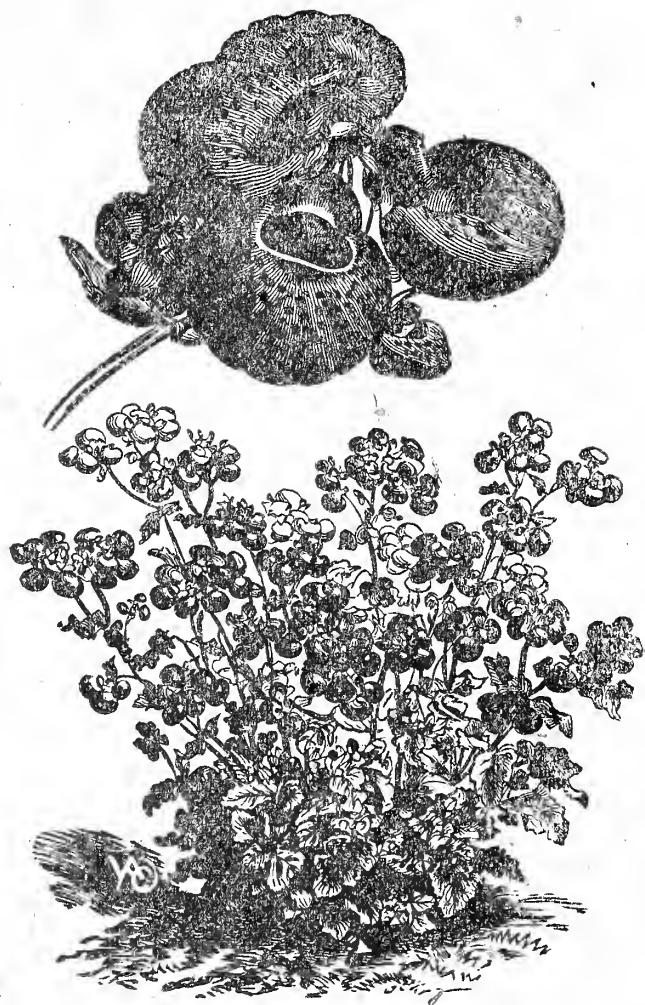
A COLLECTION OF CACTUS FROM SEED. It flourishes all over the Southwest, Colorado, and up through into British Columbia, in Canada. It is fascinating to grow them from seed and we offer you what we venture to say is the finest

ure of Cactus seed in this country, fresh seed
ered exclusively for us by our own personal
representative who has been a Cactus gatherer
years.
Pkt 5 cts

stra Large Packet of Cactus Seed 10 cts.

CALCEOLARIA. Pouch Flower. Pot
t. The name is a Latin word meaning slip-
on account of the peculiar shape of the flow-
Although there are more than 200 species,
ered mostly from the Andes mountains of
and Chile, and on, up, through Central
rica into Mexico, with two varieties from
Zealand, they are not cultivated to any
iderable extent in America, and for some
on are not even so popular as they were
s ago, or at least it seems so to me, because
member how intensely interesting they were
e when I was a boy, and we always grew
n in pots in the house. It is rather too warm
ur Summers for the garden varieties to be
wn successfully in America. Seed may be
from the end of March until the first of
ember, the earlier the larger plants will be
the more easily carried through the hot
ths. Sow in shallow pans, in a compost
sand and half leaf-mold, if possible shaken
of the roots of wild ferns, with a little char-
added. Sieve it fine, mix thoroughly and
e it level giving it good drainage. Sprinkle
eed on the surface and just press it in gently
ring with a little powdered moss or compost.
ot sprinkle but set the pan in water and let
moisture soak up through holes in the bot-
of the pan put there for the sake of free
age. A temperature of about 60 degrees
cessary, with no direct sun until during the
ness of Autumn. Set them in a greenhouse,

window, facing the North, giving them plenty of air day and night. And then on until the
of March give them all the sun they can get but keep them where it is around 40 degrees at
and 50 to 55 degrees in the day time. The first potting should be into 2 inch pots, in the
soil we have described, when the seedlings are just large enough to be handled. Repot from
time using equal parts of fibrous loam, fern-roots, leaf-mold, sand and dry cow manure.
mpy as convenient to handle. When thoroughly rooted water with manure water, an ordi-
ry handful of green cow manure to 3 gallons of water, or an equal amount of commercial
izer. Give two waterings between such applications with clear water. Our illustration



CALCEOLARIA

shows clearly what the flow-
er of this delightful pot
plant is like.

Mixed. The usual large
flowering mixture. Pkt 10c.

Hybrida Grandiflora Tall Mixed. Very
fine mixture of the large
flowering sorts, in various
colors, plants from 1 to 2
feet in height overtopped
with a great mass of lovely
flowers. Pkt 15 cts.

**Hybrida Graciosa
Mixture.** Magnificent
mixture of the finest French
grown, self colored variety.
Nothing finer in the way of
Calceolaria can be had any-
where, at any price. Pkt 25c.



CALENDULA, ORANGE PRINCE

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

CALENDULA.
Annual. Pot Marigold. Real-
ly, while the name Marigold
is applied to Calendula it is
rather out of date, so some
of the leading authorities
contend. At any rate, in
Shakespeare's days this was
the "Marygold" that was to
be found in all the old Eng-
lish gardens. It is of the

easiest cultivation imaginable, in any warm, loose soil. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, but, of course, you may sow it indoors and transplant if you wish. The buds develop quickly and the plant blooms the whole season, particularly if they are kept cut off. In the Southern states it will bloom practically all the year round, and in the North up to frost and frequently beyond it. Seed sown in the Summer or Autumn will make a fine pot plant for blooming in the house during the Winter. Calendula originally came from the Canary Islands across into Persia. The plants are around 18 inches in height and the flowers in various shades of yellow.

Prince of Orange. Quite dwarf in growth, the deep, brilliant orange flowers very double and numerous, shown in our illustration.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 ct

Lemon Queen. The same double flower but of a clear lemon-yellow shade.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 ct



CALLIRHOE

Nankeem. Double flowers are creamy yellow slightly flushed apricot, with dark brown eye. Very unique and attractive.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 ct

Meicer. Intensely double, large, orange flowers broadly striped with creamy white and having a light center.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 ct

Orange King. Unusually large, many of the perfectly double flowers averaging more than 3 inches across, a
of a lovely, bright orange-red with dark eye.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 30 ct

Mixed. From seed of these and quite a number of other shades.
(Page 166) The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given
Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 20 ct

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Esch-zia.

ALLIRHOE Involucrata. Trailing hock. Poppy Mallow. Perennial. Hardy, plant for outdoor planting, easily grown seed, very desirable and entitled to far more notice than it receives. The variety "Involucrata", shown in our illustration, is from 9 to 12 inches in height, with attractive foliage surrounded by crimson-purple, cherry-red, or paler red flowers somewhat like a poppy in appearance, or perhaps more like a wild rose, at the end of branching stalks, and continuing all through summer. Suitable for any part of the country from the extreme North to southern Texas. It needs the least bit of trouble and does give such pleasure. Pkt 5 cts.

ALLIOPSIS Annual. A wonderfully ful, showy and useful garden annual. It grows from 1 to 3 feet in height, branched, with leaves and great numbers of showy flowers on strong, smooth, wiry stems, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and sometimes even 2 inches across, the broad rays on dark base, the balance of the flower usually a golden shade of yellow. Very easily grown seed, in any garden soil, splendid for cutting and button hole bouquets, and hard to surpass in slender vases. Sometimes called Black-Susan.

ammondi. **Golden Wave.** From 1 to 2 feet in height, constantly covered with great numbers of lovely, yellow flowers of good size, each with a small, chestnut center. Our illustration is very good.

Crimson King. Very dwarf, only 6 to 9 inches in height, forming a compact bush covered with rich, velvety, garnet flowers.

Golden King. Dwarf, similar to Crimson King except the flowers are a glowing, golden yellow.

COLOR NIGRA Speciosa. Sturdy plant 2 ft high, with lots of good size flowers of a rich reddish maroon. Fine.

Tectoria. Another very showy variety, 2 feet in height, the flowers sometimes as much as 2 inches in diameter, yellow and maroon with a dark purplish base as a rule.

Compacta Bicolor. Same as Tectoria except that the plant is exceedingly dwarf in growth.

Dwarf Varieties. All the sorts and shades; oz 25 cts.

ed, Tall And Dwarf of The Varieties Herein Described And Many Others. oz 25 cts.

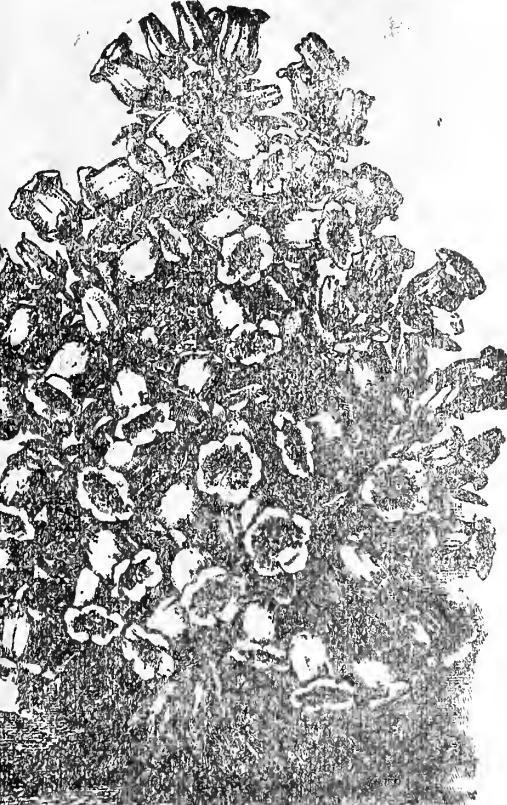
All, Pkt 5 cents; any 6 pkts for 25 cents.

The Garnet. The most wonderful new Calliopsis, bearing from 700 to 800 flowers on a single plant. We describe it fully with price and show a photograph of it among our Floral Novelties and Newer Good Things. Kindly refer to the index in the back of this Book for the page number.

CALYCANTHUS Floridus. Sweet Shrub. Carolina Allspice. Also sometimes known as Strawberry Shrub. An old favorite, ornamental shrub grown chiefly for its fragrant flowers, which are of an unusual spicy odor, and mahogany red in color. The leaves, and even the wood itself, are aromatic. It succeeds everywhere, and is known to everyone in the South as Sweet Shrub, and attains a considerable height. It is hardy with us here, and one of our favorite, early blooming shrubs. And I have known it in New York State to reach a height of 10 feet, and to be the handsomest planting on the lawn. It succeeds as well in shade as in sun and on any soil, but it prefers a rich soil, well-drained. Easily grown from seed, planted outdoors in the Spring or Fall. Pkt 5 cts.

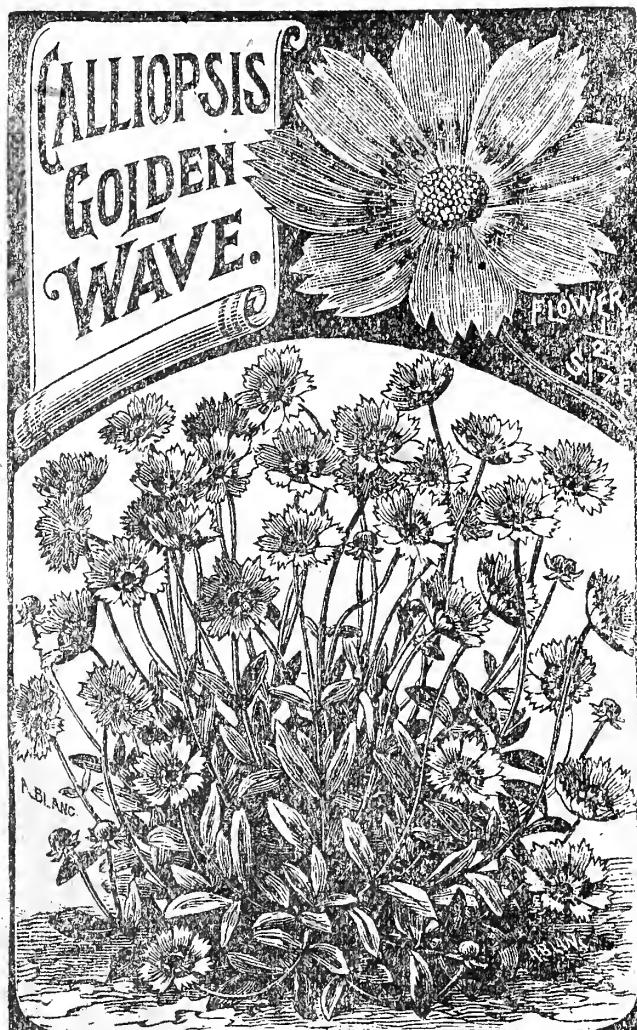
CAMPANULA, Canterbury Bell.

Bellflower. Harebell. Bluebell. A large group of flowering plants, more correctly known as herbs, including some of the most popular garden plants, especially hardy, herbaceous perennials. There are probably 250 species, nearly all of the Northern Hemisphere, a dozen of them native to North America, the balance nearly all from the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. They have many relations among the other plants we catalogue, but it is of interest to anyone to follow these connections unless particularly interested in botany,



CAMPANULA, MEDIUM SINGLE

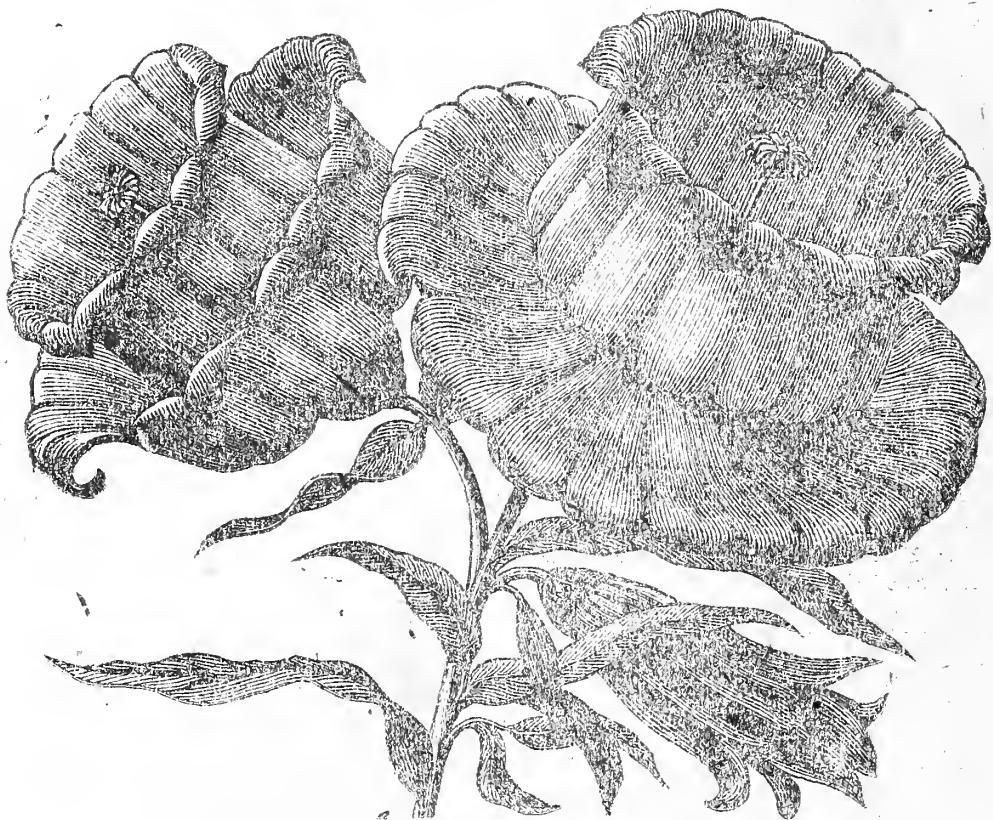
They have many relations among the other plants we catalogue, but it is of interest to anyone to follow these connections unless particularly interested in botany,



FLOWER S 2

except to note the fact that many now described and catalogued under entirely different names like Platycodon for example, were formerly listed as Campanulas. In cultivation Campanulas have a tendency to become more robust, less hairy, taller and more branching, and to bear a greater number of flowers. The botanical differences are of very little help to the gardener, who is guided more by the height of the plant than anything else. They are simply invaluable in the garden, indispensable in rock work and all very beautiful and effective. They grow easily from seed, in most any soil and location, and are particularly effective for massing among the June flowers. They have good lasting qualities as cut-flowers. They are very desirable in borders, and most of them are quite hardy. Start the seed early under glass, covering very shallow and placing the pans, or boxes, near the light, in a temperature around 60. Shade at midday during germination and do not over water.

Harden the young plants gradually. In the garden, in the North, set them in a sunny situation, and in the South, in half shade. As far north as New York State they should be protected in Winter with leaves 2 to 3 inches thick, south of New York State a light covering of leaves, straw or evergreen boughs is sufficient. The annual varieties can be grown from seed sown in the border in April or May, or started in the greenhouse and transplanted to the border.



CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA. CUP AND SAUCER

and transplanted the following Spring to their permanent quarters where they will flourish. Give them good, rich soil, 18 to 24 inches apart, and they will grandly repay trouble. Plants may be potted and brought in the house in Autumn for splendid bloom in Spring. Sometimes it is possible to pot plants in full bloom, to take them into the house, where they will continue to bloom into the early Winter. The colors are wonderfully clear and exceedingly effective, and the blooms are in form exactly as shown in the illustration.

Single Flowering Campanula Medium

Blue	Dark Lilac	Light Lilac	Rose	White
Rosy carmine	Purple	Striped		Mixed

Double Flowering Campanula Medium

The illustration on next page shows the difference in the form of the flower.

Blue	Lilac	Purple	Pink	Striped	White	Mixed
------	-------	--------	------	---------	-------	-------

Your choice, single or double, 5 cts a packet; any 6 pkt 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz single 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz double 45 cts.

Violet King. This beautiful, free flowering Canterbury Bell is described as one of Floral Novelties and Newer Good Things. The index tells the page number.

Calycanthema. Cup and Saucer. This is a different form of Campanula Medium, short bell surrounding the flower, as shown in our fine illustration, lending it the appearance of a tall cup set in a rather deep saucer. It is also sometimes spoken of as Hose-in-Hose but not appropriately. It is usually a stronger plant than Campanula Medium already described, and a greater percentage of the colors come true from seed. This is one of the most popular Campanulas, you may take your choice of colors.

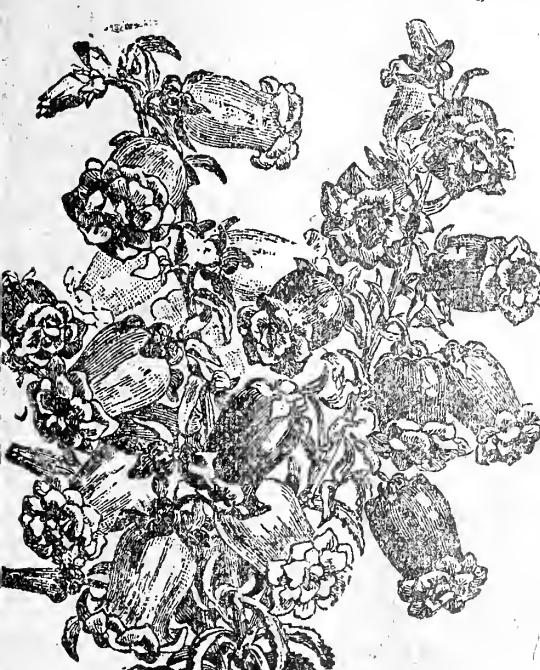
Blue	Deep Lilac	Light Lilac	Pink	Rosy Carmine	Striped	White	Mixed
All, 10 cts per pkt. any 3 pkts 25 cts; 1-8 oz 35 cts.							

Pyramidalis. Chimney Campanula. Chimney Bellflower. This tallest strain reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet, the flowers very numerous, growing out all around the long, straight stalks. The dwarf strain bears larger flowers and more of them, and is very nice for pot growing. The taller sorts are in bloom in August and are just simply covered with hundreds of flowers.

Blue White Mixed. Please say whether you wish tall or dwarf, they are in same colors.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 40 cts.

Carpatica. Perennial. 9 to 18 inches in height. This is a low growing variety from the Carpathian Mountains of Hungary, branching, with thin leaves, and large flowers often 1½ inches across and more open than the flowers of Campanula Medium. It blooms all Summer and is very attractive. In 2 colors only, blue, and white, or the two mixed. Pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c; ¼ oz 45c.



CAMPANULA, MEDIUM DOUBLE

id air. For particularly large, handsome flowers of exceptional substance, try sowing the seed in the Autumn, giving the plants slight protection from the sun, and they will bloom from May to July. Spring sown seed blooms from July to September. Continuous bloom may be had by sowing every 2 weeks. Or seed may be started in the house, very early and the plants transferred outdoors in the Spring. Give them plenty of room. They are very useful indoors in pots, as well as outdoors in edging beds and almost anywhere. They will pay you back well if you give them rich soil. The style of the flower is very well shown in our illustration. Candytuft is a fine cut-flower and it is grown a great deal by florists for just this very purpose. When blooming time is on keep the plants well watered.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White. greatly improved Empress strain and the largest and finest White Candytuft, the plant 14 inches in height, each plant bearing 5 to 6 great pyramidal spikes of bloom in form and appearance very much like an exhibition Hyacinth in the Spring, pure white in color. Give this magnificent variety 9 inches space all around and always keep the faded flowers picked off and it will do wonderfully well. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25c; ¼ oz 30 cts.

Odorata. The dear, little, sweet-scented Candytuft that has come to us from Greece and Asia. It is an annual variety, 6 to 12 inches in height, the flowers very sweetly fragrant.

Umbellata. This is the common annual Candytuft, from Italy, Crete and Spain. It grows upright, 6 to 15 inches in height, the flowers all in whorls, in bunches at the end of the thin stems. It is a very fine variety and the colors come true when mixed with any other colored species. We offer only of the taller strain. It is said the poorer the soil the more intense the color.

rose-Cardinal Flesh-Color Lilac or Purple
crimson-Rose Light Rose White
mixed Dunettii—dark crimson-purple

Dwarf Hybrids. Especially dwarf growing with beautiful clumps of flowers. Just the right height for low borders and edgings. This year we offer this variety in separate colors as follows:

Flesh	Lilac	Purple	Rose	White	Mixed
-------	-------	--------	------	-------	-------

Tom Thumb. White. A marvelously beautiful new strain, very dwarf, and grown by us in England, from selected seed, which secured for "Tom Thumb" the Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society this past year. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; ¼ oz 25 cts.

Nana. A dwarf form of the Giant Hyacinth Flowered white; a very low growing plant than an enormous flower. Pkt 5 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; ¼ oz 30 cts.

All Candytufts 5 cts a packet; any 6 packets 25 cts; ¼ oz 30 cts; mixed, ¼ oz 25 cts; unless some other price is given.

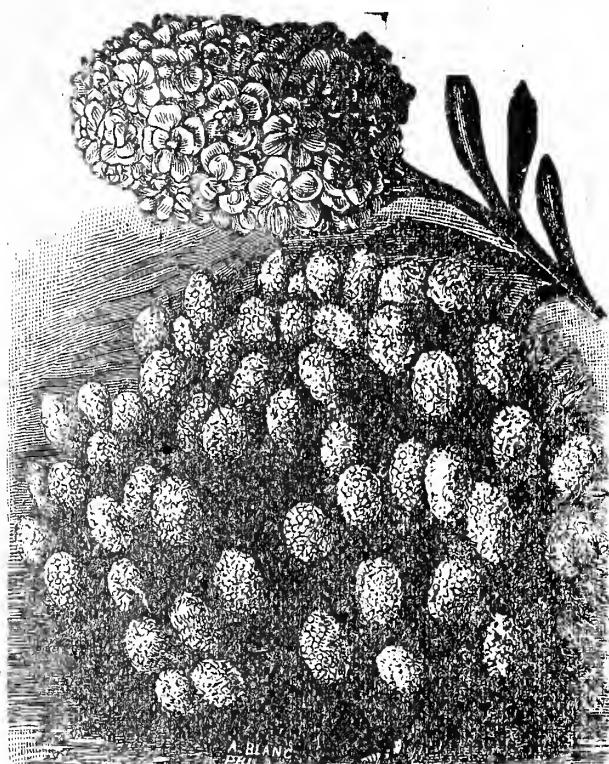
Macrostyla. Annual. 1 to 2 feet in height, branching right from the base, the leaves scattered around the stalk, bristly on both surfaces; the flowers solitary, on stout stalks, and 2 to 2 1-2 inches broad, pale purple outside and a dull purple inside, marked with violet, and hairy towards the bottom. Quite a pretty variety. Pkt 5 cts.

Fragilis. Perennial, 4 to 6 inches tall. Trailing variety from Italy, desirable for hanging baskets, window and veranda boxes, and for covering large stones in the rockery. The flowers are 1½ inches wide, in loose clusters, pale purplish blue with white center. Pkt 10 cts.

Complete Special Mixture. From seed of these and many other varieties and colors. Pkt 5c.

CANDYTUFT. Iberis. From Iberis the ancient name of Spain, from whence we have received many species. One of the lovely, sweet-smelling, old-fashioned garden and potting plants that we simply cannot get along without. It is not the least trouble in the world to grow it, from seed sown at any season, indoors or out, preferably early in the Spring, in rows 6 to 8 inches apart where the plants are to remain, and where they can be thinned to 4 inches apart in the row. Any soil is satisfactory where they can get light

air. For particularly large, handsome flowers of exceptional substance, try sowing the seed in the Autumn, giving the plants slight protection from the sun, and they will bloom from May to July. Spring sown seed blooms from July to September. Continuous bloom may be had by sowing every 2 weeks. Or seed may be started in the house, very early and the plants transferred outdoors in the Spring. Give them plenty of room. They are very useful indoors in pots, as well as outdoors in edging beds and almost anywhere. They will pay you back well if you give them rich soil. The style of the flower is very well shown in our illustration. Candytuft is a fine cut-flower and it is grown a great deal by florists for just this very purpose. When blooming time is on keep the plants well watered.



CANDYTUFT, FRAGRANT WHITE

CANNAS FROM SEED

Today Cannas are too well known to need any extended description, because nearly everyone who has a lawn usually manages to buy and set out at least a few roots in the Spring. It seems strange that it is not more generally known that interesting results can be had from seed. As a matter of fact the new varieties are secured from seed. Just file a little off one end of the hard shell, or soak the seed in water until it becomes soft, and sow late in Winter, in shallow boxes or pots, and set them where they will get some bottom heat. Transplant the seedlings to other pans, boxes or pots, 3 or 4 inches apart, and they should be large enough to give you fine flowers this first year, set out in the garden when the settled, warm weather has come. Cannas are tropical American and Asian product. Years ago they were grown for their foliage but now the flowers are also an important consideration and very beautiful. The best varieties, and most ornamental, are French Cannas, also known as Crozy, and the seed we offer is a fine mixture of Crozy's, grown for us in France chiefly. When the plants are ready they require a warm, well-worked, rich and moist soil. For massed effects set them 1 foot apart each way; for individual specimens give them 3 feet each way. Pick the flowers as soon as they wilt to prevent seed pods forming and thus lengthen the blooming period.

Pkt 5 cts



CANNA FIRST YEAR FROM SEED.

The balloons are an inch or more thick and rather curious.

CARDUUS. Thistle. A spiny-leaved annual, planted in edgings, borders and rock gardens for its interesting appearance and peculiar heads of flowers. Easily propagated from seed planted outdoors in the Spring or Fall. We catalogue only one variety separately.

Benedictus. Holly Thistle, which attains a height of 2 feet, with rather broad, spine-leaves. The flowers tubular, and an attractive purple.

Mixed. Including Holly Thistle and others, all flowering in purple and white.

Pkt 5 cts

Pkt 5 cts

CANTERBURY BELL. See Campanula Medium.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT. See Anchusa.

CANARY-BIRD VINE. Annual climber. Rapid grower and very attractive. Sow the seed outdoors in the Spring or in pots or boxes in the house just as you please, and they will quickly cover porch or trellis with neat foliage and a charming, little, canary-yellow blossom, in great numbers, bearing a fancied resemblance to a Yellow Bird with its wings extended.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 15 cts

CARDINAL CLIMBER. Cypress Vine. Indian Pine. Smooth, slender vine climbing to a height of from 10 to 20 feet and even higher, the foliage fern-like and the vine covered with clusters of large, fiery cardinal red flowers, from Midsummer until frost. There are from 5 to 7 blossoms in a cluster, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is an annual and grows very rapidly, particularly in rich soil in a warm, sunny location. The seeds should be soaked or noted to encourage quicker germination.

Pkt 5 cts

CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia.

CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM. Balloon-Vine. Heart-Seed. Heart-Pea. An interesting climbing plant that grows rapidly and is a favorite, particularly among children, on account of its balloon-like seed vessels. The name is Greek and it means Heart-Seed, because, on each black seed there is a white heart-shaped spot, leading people to think that it was a cure for heart diseases. It has come to us from tropical India, Africa and America, and, although perennial, in this part of the world is treated as an annual.

Pkt 5 cts

CARNATION

A half-hardy perennial and one of the nicest and most popular garden flowers, combining perfect beauty in shape and color with the most delicious fragrance. On account of its popularity it has been tremendously developed and improved during the centuries it has been a favorite in the garden and greenhouse, from the modest, single link of years ago to the magnificent strains known to-day. The plants average about three feet in height, are branching and bear their wonderful flowers on splendid stalks suitable for cutting. The botanical name is *Dianthus*, given to them more than 2,000 years ago by a Greek scholar, and derived from dios, meaning divine, and anthos, a flower—divine flower. It may be interesting to know that

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teenth

century

that the

gardeners of Italy, France,

England, Holland and Ger-

many began to develop the

varied forms and colors we

know to-day. The Perpet-

-Flowering, or Hardy

Carnation, has been

brought to perfection by

American growers, the

foundation having been laid 60 to 70 years ago in

France. And to-day the Carnation is one of the

two leading flowers for commercial growing,

second only to the Rose. There are more than

100 varieties, and, in greenhouses, specimens

have been produced throwing flowers as much as

2 inches across, on stems 4-1/2 feet long.

Although annual, most of the carnations we

will bloom from seed the first year, but if

given a little covering during Winter, will bloom

two years. The Marguerite and Chaubaud's

strains are best for Summer flowering.

Top back the plants constantly to make a

healthy plant. In the house give plenty of air and

to be most helpful, easily understood and proper for anyone, for any purpose

for any discussion. Also, we are cataloguing the most desirable strains.

Sow seed indoors or out, as you wish, indoors gives a longer season, and be careful of even the

smallest seedling as frequently it is this little one that makes the finest plant and bloom. They

are easiest culture. A rich loam will produce the finest plants most quickly. Set plants 8 inches

apart in rows 16 inches apart; wider if cultivated by horse, and cultivate shallow once a week and

days after a rain.

Marguerite. One of the most beautiful and useful of the annual carnations, with very

keep where cool.

It is exceedingly difficult to classify this great family in a popular way. That is to say there are botanical dif-

ferences which would be apparent to most skilled botanists and horticulturists, but that would be passed over by the home gardener almost unnoticed because they are really differences of no particular consequence. We believe we have selected the best named strains for you, and that we have arranged them so

excepting a technical, botanical discussion.

Sow seed indoors or out, as you wish, indoors gives a longer season, and be careful of even the

(Page 171)



large flowers. In fact, the Marguerite includes the largest flowering strains grown in greenhouses as cut-flowers. Most of the flowers are quite double and exquisitely fragrant, with that distinct and pleasing odor that has appealed so strongly to the public that it has been found profitable to name perfumes "Carnation". The Marguerites, sometimes abbreviated to Margaret, but with an important difference, are not only for house-blooming but also for the garden, grown from seed sown in the early Spring, which will bloom by Midsummer. If the plants are given slight protection, with leaves, coarse straw or evergreen boughs, they will winter all right and become perennial, blooming magnificently the second year. As cut-flowers, and as corsage bouquets, no flower exceeding the rose is more popular or widely used. We offer seed as follows:

Fiery Scarlet. Dark Red. Pink. White. Yellow. Striped. Mixed.

Chaubaud's Earliest Flowering Ever Blooming French Strain

Start the seed indoors in March or April and you will have flowers within 5 or 6 months; a very fine and desirable group, and such very beautiful flowers, too, blooming constantly. Varieties and colors as follows:

Nero. Dark Crimson.

Comtesse-de-Paris. Pure yellow.

Jeanne Dionis. Snowy white.

Rose-Queen. Beautiful pink.

McKinley, or Firefly. A grand scarlet.

Mixed.

Hardy Double Border Carnation.

A splendid strain for outdoors, to be sown this year to bloom in 1923, with delightful effect in the hardy border or among shrubbery. They need no particular attention and will give you the greatest satisfaction, producing a mass of gorgeous color. A good percentage of the flowers come double, the plants medium height.

Light Shades Mixed.

White Shades.

Rose Shades.

Red Shades.

Yellow Ground Varieties.

Mixed All Colors.

Grendian - Of Dwarf and Compact Growth.

Very fine for borders because they are so dwarf and of such delightful colors. About 3/4 of the flowers will come double, and are also very charming for cut-flowers.

Light Shades.

CELOSIA EMPRESS: A CRESTED FLOWER

Mixed.

All these Carnations 5 cts. a packet; any 6 packets, 25 cts.

Riviera Market. Superb, perpetual blooming or Tree Carnation, comprising seed of the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers in all colors including scarlet and white.

Packet 10 cts; 3 packets, 25 cts.

American Carnations. A special strain of large flowering, best sorts, on long stems. They bloom a long time and in any season, and on this account are splendid for pot bloomers.

Packet, 10 cts; any 3 packets 25 cts.

Castor Oil Bean. See Ricinus

Catchfly. See Silene.

Cathedral Bell. See Cobea Scandens.

Celosia, or Cockscomb

One of our showiest, most interesting and popular garden annuals, entirely different from everything else in the way of flowers, the leaves mostly narrow and the flowers in dense, terminal masses and spikes. There are about 35 species, natives of Asia, Africa and America, with two main divisions, the crested form and the feather or plumy sort. The Crested Cockscomb is very stiff, formal and curious, while the feathered sorts are more graceful and are sometimes used in dry bouquets. The Crested sorts are more particularly used in pots, with special effort to develop the largest possible crest on the smallest plant. Cultivation is very easy, just sow the seed for garden planting indoors, early in the Spring, and set the plants out in the garden during the first two weeks in May. A light, rich soil is needed if you want fine plants, and they must have moisture or the leaves will drop off. Those who make a specialty of growing Celosia spray plants frequently; they love it as it protects them against red spider, which is their greatest enemy.

Thompsonii Magnifica Pyramidalis. This is the tallest, handsomest and most perfectly developed of the plumy type, that should be more generally known and grown in America. The plant attains a height here of 3 feet, with an especially large and graceful, feathered plume of a rich crimson. 1 oz 25 cts.

Magnifica. The same variety, with golden plume. Mixed both red and yellow Thompson.

Dwarf Cristata. These are the low growing, solid headed class we have spoken of, attaining a height around 9 inches, the flower heads crested and often as wide as the plant is high. In the following sorts and colors:

Empress. Bright, rich crimson.

Glasgow Prize, or President Thiers. Intense crimson.

Pride of Castle Gould. Plants are compact and pyramidal in shape, growing from 2 to 3 feet in height, with immense heads of bloom like ostrich plumes, in varying shades of red and yellow.

Dwarf Christata Yellow. Having a yellow comb.

Cardinal. The same flower with comb in rich cardinal-red.

Mixed Dwarf Christata. In all Celosia colors.

Mixed Plumosa, or Feather Varieties.

½ oz 25 cts.

Celosia Childsii. See Chinese Wool Flower on this page.

Special Mixture. All sorts, tall and dwarf, red and yellow, excepting Chinese Wool Flower. ½ oz 25 cts.

All, packet 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts.

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER. Celosia Childsii. One of the most wonderful new things among flowers, and superbly beautiful, the plant 2 ½ to 3 feet in height, and from 6 to more than 9 feet in circumference, with many branches, each branch carrying at its end a great ball of color that looks like a bunch of silky wool, but which is in reality the flower of this glorious plant. Flowers are also carried on little side stems. In all the plant has so many flowers, and they are so unique, in red, yellow and pink, that the effect is magnificent. They are delightful fresh cut-flowers, and cut and dried they retain their bright colors for weeks. Chinese Wool Flower is a distinct variety of Celosia Plumosa. Our illustration is a very good one, from a photograph that does it justice excepting in the way of color. It is no more trouble to grow Wool Flower than the most ordinary annual, but it is an advantage in the way of a longer season of bloom. Sow the seed indoors, a month before you can make garden outdoors, the plants to be set outside when danger of frost is past. Everyone who grows Chinese Wool Flower is delighted with it.

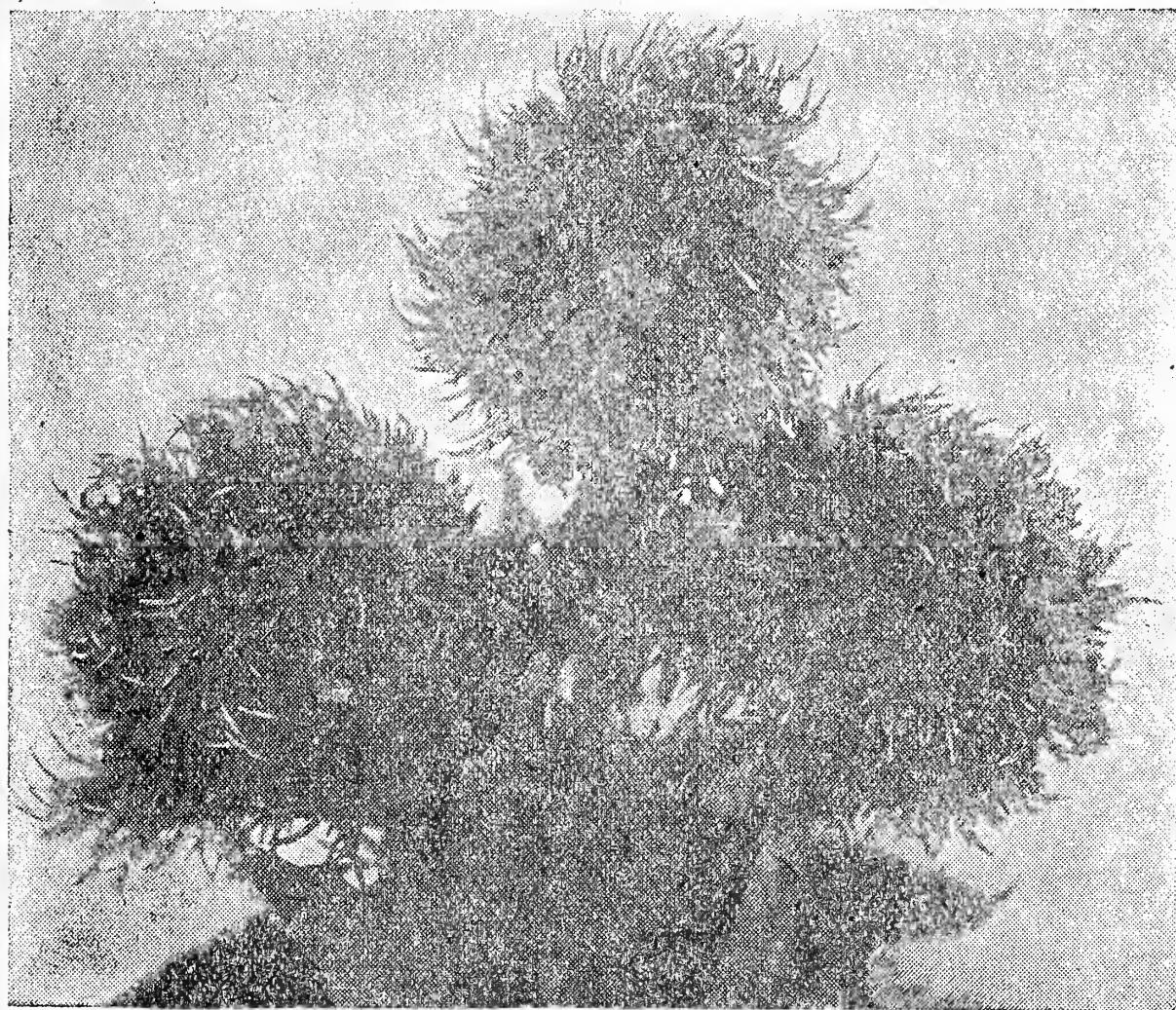
Crimson. A very beautiful, deep shade.

Yellow. The newest shade of Wool Flower, making a most interesting contrast and display color.

Pink. The red was the first, followed by the yellow, then pink, each in turn thought to be the most beautiful.

Mixed. A packet made up of seed from all three colors.

Your choice per packet 10 cts.



THE SHOWY CHINESE WOOL FLOWER

CENTAUREA

A tremendously large family, numbering about half a thousand, mostly coming from Europe, Asia and Northern Africa, with one from our own North America and three or four from Chile. They are annuals and hardy and half hardy perennials, most useful for bedding, vases, baskets

and pots. Of the easiest cultivation, growing quickly and faithfully from seed started in the house, or outdoors, in the early Spring. The perennial varieties are splendid border plants.

Centaurea Cyanus. Blue-Bottle. Bluet. Bachelor's Button. Corn Flower. Ragged Sailor. French Pink. An annual, as you see, with many common names. Slender in growth and branching, from 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers on long, naked stems. It is perfectly hardy, blooming until frost, and coming up the following Spring from self-sown seed. This is one of the old-fashioned flowers known and popular everywhere. We offer it in two separate colors:

Deep Blue $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts.

Pure White

Mixed oz 25 cts.

Cyanus Imperialis, Sweet Sultan. 3 to 4 feet in height, a magnificent plant, the flowers looking like Carnation Marguerite but twice as large, 2 to 4 ins. across, borne on large stems from July until frost, very fragrant. One of the newer things among flowers that will keep 10 days if cut when open. Very fine sort and hardy, in colors as follows:

Light Lilac

Dark Lilac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts.

Light Purple

Dark Purple

Bright Rose

Dark Rose

White

White Shaded Rose

Rose with White Center

Mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 40 cts.



CENTAUREA

Mixed. All sorts and all colors.

CHELONE. Turtle-Head. Perennial. Native American perennial herb with showy flowers in short panicles, belonging to the Penstemon family. We catalogue Chelone Barbatus as the best garden variety, in several colors. It is around 2 feet in height and easily grown from seed, in half-shaded places. It needs moisture and should, therefore, be planted in moist spots and in the border it will repay a liberal mulch of well-rotted manure.

Barbatus. The bloom runs from light pink and flesh color to carmine.

Pkt 5 cts

Coccinea. Bright Scarlet.

Pkt 5 cts

Mixed. These and several other shades.

Pkt 5 cts

CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. See Campanula.

CHINA ASTER. See Aster.

CHINESE BELLFLOWER. See Platycodon.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT. See Physalis.

CHINESE PINK. See Dianthus.

CHINESE PRIMROSE. See Primula.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. See Helleborus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Another great, large family of annuals and perennials. The name is Greek, and means "golden flower", because, until comparatively recent improvements, the characteristic colors were yellow and white. There are probably 150 different species, coming from pretty well all temperate regions but chiefly from the Old World. A great deal more has been written about Chrysanthemums than any other flower excepting the Rose. It is the flower of the East, as the Rose is the flower of the West. Excepting for growing the florist's Chrysanthemum no particular experience or skill is necessary, as it does well anywhere, under almost all conditions.

The annual varieties make a splendid, bold, late display in situations where delicate and soft colors are not desired. Sow seed in the open ground and transplant, or start in the house if you prefer. Set where they will have plenty of sun.

Burridgeanum Annual Varieties.

Snowy white petals, with a zone of rich, brownish red, and an inner zone of gold surrounding the brown disc. Gracefully attractive.

Burridgeanum Hybrids. Superb, large flowering strain of Burridgeanum developed in many beautiful shades.

Bridal Robe. Double, pure white.

Tricolor Northern Star. Very large flower, 3 inches in diameter, the petals pure white and fringed, with a canary-yellow zone around the dark brown eye.

Morning Star. Similar flower but with canary-yellow petals and a halo of clear yellow, with a very dark yellow center. Fetchingly handsome.

Evening Star, or Helios. Sun-yellow with a disc of a slightly darker shade of yellow. Very attractive.

Eastern Star. Clear, golden yellow, with quite a dark disc.

Star Mixture. From seed of all "Stars".

Double Mixed Hybrids. An unusually fine selection of varieties and sorts the seed of which gives a very high percentage of handsome, double-flowers.

Special Mixture of Annual Varieties. These and others.

Perennial, or Hardy Chrysanthemum.

Japanese Show Hybrids. Seed derived from plants grown from imported Japanese varieties, from among which we selected the great, lovely white, pink, rose and yellow chrysanthemums grown in American greenhouses for Thanksgiving.

They are indescribably beautiful and hardy for outdoor growing and bloom in this country, flowering in the late summer and Fall right up to frost. Pkt 10c.

New Early Flowering. Doubled single varieties which will give at least 75 per cent double flowers, in a splendid array of color outdoors in the Fall.

Indicum Pompon Strain. These

are the old-fashioned, very popular and much admired button-like sorts in a mixture of colors.

Hardy Mixed. Seed from the three sorts we have mentioned and from many others. All Chrysanthemums, except where otherwise mentioned, 5 cts a pkt, or 6 pkts for 25 cts. Shasta Daisy, Alaska Daisy and Pyrethrum, while members of the Chrysanthemum family, are more popularly described in this Catalogue under their distinctive names. For page numbers see the index in the back of this book.

CIGAR PLANT. See Cuphea.

COLLINSIA. Hardy Annual and Potting Plant, discovered chiefly in California. Free growing and of the easiest culture. Sow in the early Spring, or start in the house and transplant outdoors, or sow outdoors in the Fall, whichever is most convenient. Flowers come in summer, are very showy, with short flower stalks, giving the clusters a dense appearance. A nice plant for dry locations. If potted in the Fall it blooms in the very early Spring.

Bicolor. Variety of Collinsia growing from 1 to 2 feet in height with hairy or sticky stalk. Flowers purple and white, with 5 or 6 variations but no yellow.

The following colors are also offered separately:

White Blue Red Lilac Mixed. —These and other varieties of Chrysanthemum Indicum or Pompon. All, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

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Cineraria. Window plant. The name is Latin, and is given to this most ornamental plant because of the ash-gray color of its foliage. Cineraria is a very close relation to *Senecio*, the difference being purely one of technical botany. There are about 25 specimens, all from South Africa, the florist's cineraria originating in the Canary Islands. They run particularly in shades of pink, purple, red, also in yellow as a later addition. The single hybrid cinerarias are among the most useful and beautiful indoor flowering plants, and they are all very easy to raise, requiring little heat, and are so remarkably free blooming and brilliant, with so many colors, and they remain so long a time in bloom. The single sorts are best treated as annuals, propagated from seed sown each year, the plants to be thrown away after flowering. To have larger and finer flowers buy seed every year from a responsible florist rather than to sow your own seed, as it goes back to simple



CINERARIA HYBRIDA

size and inferior color. For succession make two sowings, in pans or shallow boxes a foot square. Mix the soil one part loam, one part leaf-mold, and one part clean, sharp sand. Have it very fine and press down evenly. Scatter the seed on the surface thinly and cover an eighth of an inch deep with clean sand. Give the boxes thorough drainage. Water carefully and place in a cool, shady position such as a frame set on sifted coal ashes, on the north side of a wall or building, when the weather is all right. The seed is germinated in about a week to ten days. As soon as large enough to handle conveniently transplant into little pots and shift into larger size pots as often as required, never allowing plants to become pot bound, and keep them growing rapidly. For the last potting the soil should be three parts fibrous loam and one part sheep manure. Take indoors first of October. Do not give manure or any stimulant until the flower buds appear, then water with clear liquid cow or sheep manure. From seed sown in May you should have splendid bloom in the late Fall or early Winter, and the seed sown in the middle of August and the middle of September will give you Winter blooming plants. The double flowering varieties are not so desirable as the single.

The following are choice hybrid varieties:

Lustrous Red. **Pure White.** **Royal Blue.** **Sky-Blue.** **Mixtu**
All, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Matador. Glowing scarlet; new, distinct and very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.
Stelata. Plant 2 ft. tall. A smaller star-shaped flowering, profuse in bloom, the flowers red all over the plant. Particularly desirable for church decorations and for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.
Cineraria Maritima Diamond. Perennial. One foot in height but treated as an annual. Desirable for formal bedding and edgings on account of its lacineated and woolly foliage which is of a silvery white shade. Pkt 5 cts.
Clarkia. A wonderfully popular annual, the easiest thing in the world to grow anywhere in garden, and with such showy flowers. Give them a warm, light soil, either fully exposed to the sun or in partial shade. They are fine for low masses or for edgings, and also for vases and baskets. They are named after Captain William Clark, companion of Lewis, who explored the Rocky Mountains in 1806.

Elegans. This variety of Clarkia grows from 1 to 6 feet in height, the stem reddish and green, usually branched as a rule; the foliage oval shaped, and the flowers very showy, growing out from the stem.

Orange King. Double. Very bright orange-scarlet, intensely double, and, as we all know, the double flowers are the finest for cutting.

Queen Mary. New, double. Very bright rose-carmine.

Purple Prince. New, very double and remarkably handsome in rich purple.

Rosy Morn. Also one of the newer varieties, superbly double, and of a magnificent rose-color.

Salmon Queen. A showy salmon-pink; double.

Mixed. Seed of these and a number of other color variations.

Pulchella. A class of Clarkia that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height, the flowers more closely arranged, giving them an especially graceful appearance. Unexcelled for borders, the glowing colors giving life and charm to the landscape.

Pulcherrima. A rich magenta-red, the specimen of this color we offer.

Marginata. Double flowers, crimson with white edges.

Double Pure White.

Double Flesh Colored.

Mixed Doubles. Seeds of these and a number of other colors.

Special Mixture. Of all Elegans and Pulchella varieties and colors.

All, 5 cts Pkt; any six 25 cts.

Cleome. Spider Plant. A tropical looking plant flower that is interesting chiefly because of its spider-like appearance, the stamens being long and slender, the petals rose-colored. It succeeds in sandy soil and in a sunny situation, and can also be used as a Castor Oil plant (Ricinus) to fill in gaps in borders. Growing from 3 to 4 feet in height, with 5 to sometimes 7 pointed leaves, the flowers rose-color changing to white, the stamens 2 to 3 inches in length, yellow or purple in color. Readily grown from seed, each plant produces in long, slender pods. Start in house or sow outdoors early in Spring. Pkt. 5 cts

Clematis. Hardy Climber. Among the most beautiful and satisfactory climbers both in foliage and flower, and so useful for covering walls, arbors, boughs, trellises, as a sun shield for a veranda, and indeed for climbing over any thing that affords support. They can be handily propagated by seed and in this way many new varieties are secured. Start in house and set plants outdoors when they are ready. For best results Clematis requires

rich soil of a light, loamy character, which is improved by mixing with a little lime. It must be well drained and kept rich by applying horse or cow manure at least once a year. On dry, hot soil manure is best, while on heavy soils adding leaf mold is desirable. Mulching with half rotted manure before heavy frosts helps to make a stronger plant that will give larger flowers. In dry seasons spraying is helpful. We offer three choice varieties:

Flammula. A slender but vigorous climber 10 to 15 feet in height, the dark green leaves remaining fresh until Midwinter, the flowers white from August to October and fragrant. The plant must be given a sunny exposure, where it is very beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.

Paniculata. Quite similar to Flammula. Easily propagated from seed, and the most common Fall blooming Clematis grown in America. It grew originally in Japan, grows up very rapidly and makes a dense screen by September, when it becomes a cloud of pure white, star-like, wonderfully fragrant flowers, that perfume the whole surroundings. It should have a sunny location for best results, and should be pruned back severely during the Winter. A magnificent climber which everyone should enjoy at least one specimen. The flowers are followed by feathery seed pods, which are attractive until Midwinter.

Viticella. 8 to 12 feet in height, similar to the other two but with very much larger flowers, up to 2 inches in diameter, either singly or in threes and a grand purple in color.

Mixed.—Seed of these and a number of other varieties.

All, 5 cts. pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

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CLINTONIA. *Pulchella*. Annual. A low growing, much branched plant used for pots and baskets, but also sometimes as a garden edging, 2 to 10 inches in height, the leaves about half a inch long and the flowers a deep blue, the center of the lower lip yellow, with a white border and marked with violet and yellow in the throat. It is somewhat like Lobelia in character but richer in color. Pkt. 5 cts

Cloud Plant. See Gypsophila.

Clove Pinks. See Hardy Pinks.

Coboea Scandens. Ornamental climber, known commonly as Cup-and-Saucer Vine and Cathedral-Bell. A shrubby plant that cleaves by its leaf tendrils. The flowers solitary, on long stems, as shown in the illustration. While perennial it is tender, and is, therefore, treated as an annual. It is easily propagated by seed, which should be placed in moist earth, edge down, where it will grow very rapidly to a height of from 10 to 30 feet, the flowers bell-shaped, from an inch to a inch and a half in diameter. One of our finest climbers, always popular and desirable. It is a good idea to start the seed in the house. In the South it can be grown as a perennial. After the seed is planted outdoors do not water until the plant appears unless the ground becomes very dry. Frequently grown in the greenhouse. It should have a warm situation outdoors.



COBOEA SCANDENS

Coix Lachrymae. Job's Tears. A tall, broad-leaved, branched, ornamental grass, from 2 to 4 feet in height, the beads or "tears" pearly white to lead color, about half an inch in length. Very attractive. Pkt. 5 cts.

COLEUS. Foliage Plant. Our most ornamental, fascinatingly variegated leaved garden and pot-plant, the variations in the leaves almost numberless and indescribably beautiful. It is said that there are about 150 species, coming chiefly from Africa and East India and their islands. Some varieties produce tubers that are eaten like potatoes. Those grown in this country are splendid for borders, edgings and carpet bedding and are delightful specimens in pots and window boxes, growing to huge proportions if given an opportunity. It is interesting to grow them from seed, because so many new markings in the foliage are likely to occur, and it is no trouble to start the seeds in the house so as to have good sized plants ready to set out in the garden, or to pot any time you wish.

Mixed. A very satisfactory mixture.

Pkt. 5 cts.

Special Mixture. Of large leaved sorts; extra choice. Pkt. 10 cts.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Cone Flower. See Rudbeckia.

A Dollar gets you more in the way of flowers at Lapark than anywhere in America; not only what you select and pay for but we always send something with our compliments.



ASSORTED COLEUS

Compass Plant. See Silphium.

CONVOLVULUS--Ipomea--Morning Glory

Gorgeous Annual Flowering Climber. The most common, showy, accomodating garden plant, that grows very rapidly, covering anything quickly; is highly decorative, with its numerous wide open flowers in most brilliant, cheerful and enthusiastic colors. It is grown from seed, anywhere, in any sort of soil, and is self sowing. Sow the seed outdoors when the ground is warm and the weather settled. We offer the colors separately as follows:

Tall-Growing, Large-Flowering Varieties

Carmine Dark Blue Light Blue Dark Purple Bright Red White Lilac
White Rose Striped Aureus Superbus—handsome yellow Madame Ann—White, red and white striped
Mixed. A fine mixture of these and other shades and colors.



CONVOLVULUS—MORNING GLORY

Dwarf, or Bush Growing Convolvulus.

The flowers are exactly the same in shape as the climbing varieties but the plants are only 1 foot to 18 inches in height, and are covered with flowers all Summer. A fine variety for place in which the tall ones are not suitable. Also splendid for the seashore and mountain garden, giving you flowers so quickly and at the time of year you want bright color most. We offer them in the following colors:

White Crimson-Violet Rose Striped

Tricolor. This is one of the most important, and it may be started indoors, and makes an excellent plant for hanging baskets.

Grandiflorus Unicaulis. Fine purple-blue.

Mixed. All the dwarfs, and excellent for the home border. Each flower covers a ground space of 2 feet, flowers open all day in decent weather. Oz 15 cts.

All the foregoing varieties 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts 25 cts; an oz 20 cts.

Tall Double Flowering Convolvulus. Magnificent strain of Convolvulus. Out 80 per cent of the flowers coming double, the balance either semi-double or single, but all and showy. Mixed colors. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. Described with the Ipomeas. For page number kindly refer to the index at the back of this book.

CORAL BELL. See Heuchera.



GOLDEN COREOPSIS

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COREOPSIS. Annual. A large, very attractive and desirable genus of native eastern North American garden plants, excellent for borders and no trouble to raise from seed, furnishing numerous golden-yellow flowers on long stems, for cutting and lasting a week or more in water. If started in house, or very early in the Spring outdoors, they will generally bloom the same year, and the second year you will have flowers from June until frost.

Grandiflora. From 2 feet in height, with few leaves and many flowers, 1 to 2½ inches broad, of a rich golden yellow. Some specimens are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The attractive form of the flower is shown in our illustration.

Lanceolata. No particular difference in this sort except in the formation of the leaves and other little botanical points that serve merely to identify it as a separate species. The flower is very handsome, golden yellow, supported on wiry, graceful stems, making it a particularly fine flower for cutting.

Both, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

CORN FLOWER. *Centaurea.*

CORN FLOWER ANNUAL. See *Stokesia*.

COWSLIP. See *Primula Acaulis*.

COW PARSNIP. *Heracleum.*

CRANE'S BILL. See *Calceolaria*.

CRIMSON BELL. See *Heuchera*.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. See pages 140-141.

CUP and SAUCER. See *Campanula* and *C. Scandens*.

CUPFLOWER. See *Nierembergia*.

CUPHEA. Annual pot-plant. There are more than 200 interesting species of this tropical and sub-tropical American shrubby plant, from which we select the two most generally grown. They are easily propagated from seed, treated as tender annuals, and are very attractive and entitled to be grown far more extensively than they are.

Mineata Alba. Sturdy, shrubby plant, erect and with few branches, growing to a height of about 1½ feet, the foliage dark green; flowers tube-like, entirely pure white. Pkt 5 cts.

Mineata. The word Mineata means cinnabar-red, and the flowers of this variety are bright scarlet. Pkt 5 cts.

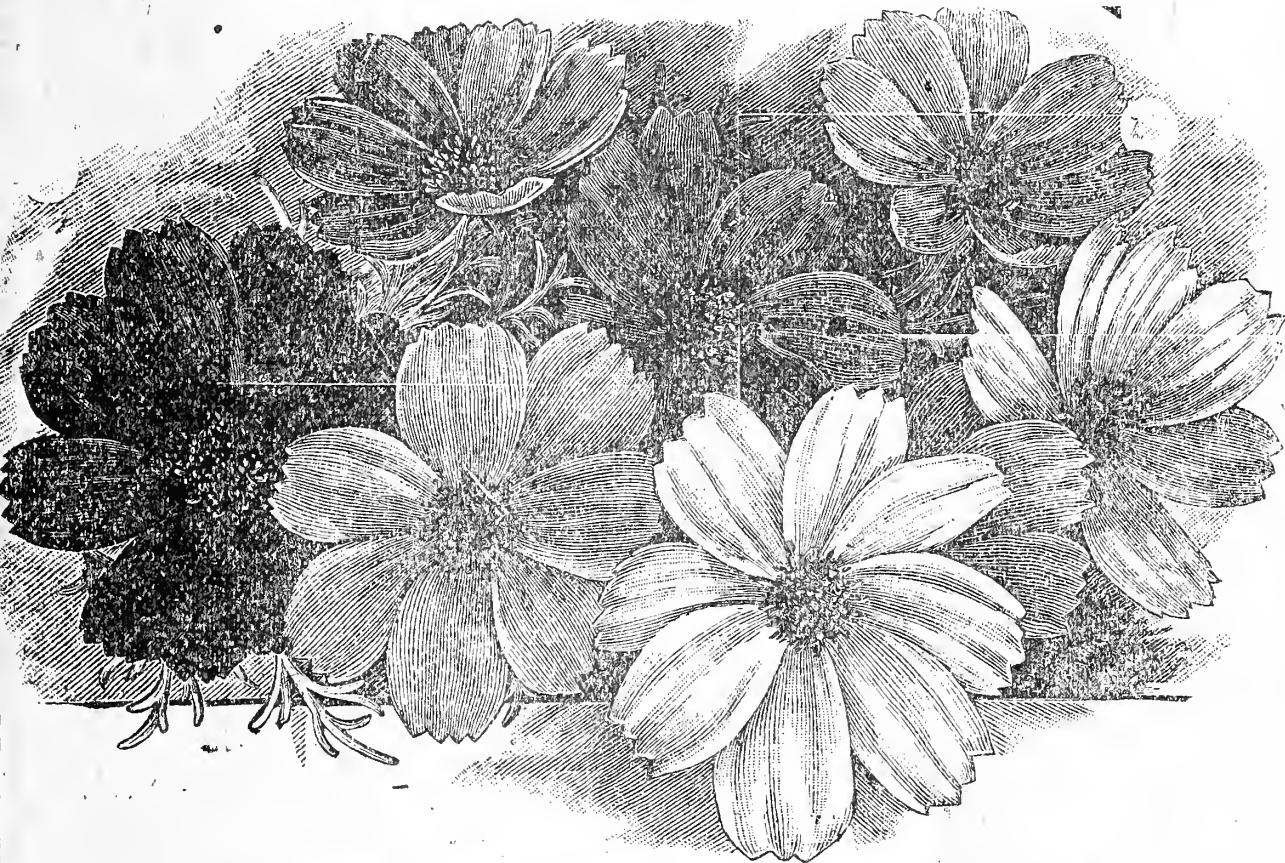
Platycentra. We are told it is not right to persist in cataloguing this particular variety as *Platycentra*, as some great botanist, away back in 1849, said it should be separated from the other little thing botanically. But every one still knows it as *Platycentra*. Bright red, except at the tip, which has a dark ring and a white mouth. It came originally from Mexico and is pretty and interesting. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Of all three varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Tall, coarse growing plants about 2 feet in height, branched and bearing showy blue and white flowers. The roots are said to have some medicinal value while the flowers are a good bee pasture. Good for screens. Pkt 5 cts.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS

The flower growers of America would be willing to go without quite a number of flowers from their gardens before they would give up the magnificent Autui - blooming Cosmos, especially for forming a tall background, or a double row along the fence, the plant is so tall and graceful, with lace-like foliage, and the flowers so startlingly beautiful in their white, reds, pinks and yellows. The only other flower that looks at all like Cosmos and begins to bloom about the same time is the Dahlia. But this is merely a general similarity, and in usefulness the two are very wide apart. The size of the flower varies considerably in the different strains, and we shall, therefore, describe each separately. Sow the seed in the open ground after danger of frost is past, and thin the plants to about 15 inches apart. Or you may start the seed in the house and transplant to the garden in May. When a height of 12 inches is reached the tops may be pinched out to encourage a bushy growth, that will stand up well and provide a greater mass of flowers. Any soil will answer, and it should not be too rich or you will get more plant and fewer flowers. Really a sandy soil is better, for it is earlier and generally not overly rich. In the East it is really necessary to start seed in the house, on account of early frosts in the Fall.



Earliest Flowering or Midsummer Giant Cosmos.

If sown in April the plants should be in full bloom before the end of July, sometimes in 60 days from sowing. Not only is this the earliest flowering strain but the flowers are enormously large, from 3 1-2 to 4 inches in diameter, and now and again specimens are found an inch wider, and this earliness is without any sacrifice in the size of the flower. We can supply you with seed in the following colors:

Crimson	Purple	Rose	White	Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts
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Mammoth Flowering Varieties.

Autumn flowering, the flowers the same giant size as already described, in the following colors: Crimson Pink White Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Giant Pink Lady Lenox. One of the newest giant flowering Cosmos. The flowers are large, with over-lapping petals of good substance, on a long stem, and of a deep, lovely, rosy pink.

Lady Lenox White. The same flower but somewhat older and pure white in color. One of the very finest we have.

Klondyke. Particularly handsome flower, and unique in color, being deep golden yellow, or orange-yellow, in color, the flowers 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches across. To get this beautiful variety in bloom at Lapark before there is danger of frost we grow it in pots, or boxes, so that the roots may be confined or somewhat bound, in order to bring on the flowers more quickly. Try it: it is well worth while.

New Double Flowering Cosmos.

Please see page in the index, on which these are described. They are so very handsome, and I am sure you will enjoy them.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors. All Cosmos, 5 cts per pkt; 6 pkts 25 cts, unless otherwise catalogued. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

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CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

A house plant that is very beautiful, widely popular and easily grown from seed. As yet we have not made very much effort in America to grow the outdoor varieties, but they are grown extensively in Europe where they are very popular. All Cyclamens, as a matter of fact, are beautiful, and on the Pacific coast they would undoubtedly be hardy outdoors, producing a number of flowers in the depth of Winter before the leaves had developed. The variety grown in this country is Persicum, and very successfully. There is no other Winter flowering plant of so much value or duration in bloom, or variety and wealth of coloring. Sow the seed as early as you can get it, as it germinates rather slowly, often taking two months, and first forming little bulbous corms before the leaves come. Cyclamens like cool weather and grow best in Autumn. In Summer furnish a little shade. As soon as two leaves develop place the plants around the edge of 4 or 5 inch pots until each one is large enough for a separate 3 inch pot. Give them plenty of light, but keep them cool. The best soil is tufty loam with 1 or 1-5 of well-rotted cow manure, and a little sand if the soil is heavy. The pots should be well drained. As a rule Cyclamen come true to color and variety from seed. This Persicum variety comes from Persia, and the flowers are in great numbers, in wonderful colors, at the top of stems 6 to 7 inches in length, as shown in the illustration. We offer several separate colors.

Cyclamen Persicum. Delightful mixture of the Persian Cyclamens which are very easily grown and the seed costs you a little less money than the giant varieties.

Pkt 10 cts

The Giant Flowering Persicum Sorts

This is a special strain in a wonderful assortment of colors, the flowers exceptionally large and numerous. Exhibition plants that attract so much attention are generally of this strain, and our series is the finest produced in Europe. We offer the following varieties in colors:

Erica. Handsome bright rose

CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM PERSICUM

Emperor William. Brilliant red.

Pearl von Zehlendorf. Salmon-rose-pink.

Salmonea Fimbriatum. Very handsomely fringed.

Salmonea Occulatum. Bright salmon-pink with white eye.

Universum. Delightful mixture of Giant Persicum strain. Exceptionally fine.

All Giant Persicum Cyclamen, 20 cts a pkt; any 3 pkts for 50 cts.

Papilio. The Butterfly Cyclamen. The petals are broad across the top, the edges slightly curved or waved, carried on a long stalk presenting the idea of a butterfly poised over plant.

Pkt 20 cts

Giant Rococo. The wonderfully beautiful fringed varieties, very high in price but well worth it when you see them in all their beauty of form and color. In the following colors separately:

Anemoneiflorum. New variety bearing great cup-shaped faded flowers. See index for page on which it is described among Floral Novelties.

Album Occulatum. Very handsome with white eye.

Dark Rose. Rich, deep, rosy pink.

Roseum Occulatum. The same flower with a white eye.

Mixed. Seed of these and other Rococo shades including Lilac.

All Rococo strains 25 cts per pkt.

CYNIBALARIA. See Linaria.

CYPERUS. Alternifolius. Umbrella Plant, or Palm. Everyone is familiar with this plant by name, or will recognize it by the illustration. It is of aquatic character and will grow in a bowl of water on pebbles or a little soil at the bottom of bowl, and is a fine plant for aquariums. Cyperus is easily started from seed, and is always bright in appearance and soon spreads in a broad, graceful fern or palm-like clump, about 20 inches in height. and other decorative purposes.

CYPRESS. See Kochia.

CYPRESS VINE. See Ipomea Quamoclit.



CYPERUS, OR UMBRELLA PLANT
Used in a great many homes for table decoration.

Pkt 5 cts

Dahlia Growing From Seed. The peculiar interest of growing Dahlias from seed is unusual combinations of form and color that may result. This is the way new varieties are discovered, and really meritorious specimens bring fame and money to the fortunate discoverers. Our *is* an especially fine hybrid type, grown for us in America and France. Started in April, in house, and grown in pots until the weather is sufficiently warm and settled to make it safe to set plants outdoors, and even the double sorts will bloom the first year. The single varieties generally bloom the first season from seed sown outdoors even as late as the end of June.

Single Mixed. All colors of the single flowering Dahlias Packet 5c

Double Mixed. Seed from very nice double flowering varieties. Packet 5c.

Cactus Flowering, Double Mixed. A very fine mixture of seed saved from the newest, best, largest flowering named Cactus varieties. Packet 10c.

Hornsveldts Giant Hybrids Mixed. Magnificent single and double new hybrids, with immensely large flowers on long stalks. Excellent for cut-flowers. Packet 10c.

Tom Thum Mixed. Extra dwarf sorts, single flowering in a variety of attractive colors. Wonderfully fine for mass bedding.

Striped Mixed. A very interesting mixture of striped and spotted varieties; novel and well worth planting.

Special Mixture. Of seeds from all sorts, of double and single, including a little seed from each variety we have named, our novelty Peter Pan, and mixed seed purchased in different countries, so as to give our customers something particularly choice.

Packet 10c; 3 packets, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

Peter Pan Dahlia. One of the new varieties that we introduced last year and that you will find described among our Floral Novelties and newer Good Things. In the index at the back of this Book, you will find the exact page number.

DAISY. See Bellis, Leucanthemum, etc.



DOUBLE DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

DATURA--Angel's Trumpet. Thorn ple. A large plant cultivated for its huge, trumpet-flowers, the odor of which is very much enjoyed by people who know the plant. It is of easy culture in the North. Some species can be grown outdoors in Summer and roots stored in the cellar in the Winter and set out the following Spring. In the South, and in Southern California they are almost everblooming. The following are desirable varieties for our friends:

Fastuosa. An annual Datura growing 4 to 5 feet high. The leaves 7 to 8 inches in length, 2 1-2 to 3 inches wide, the trumpet 7 to 8 inches long, violet outside and whitish inside. This interesting plant is a native of India and is the one most generally grown in gardens during the Summer.

astuosa Alba. The same plant and flower but pure white.

astuosa Huberiana. A thick, bushy form, produces flowers of several colors, running into white, blue and red.

Mixed. Of these three Fastuosa strains.

Meteloides Wrightii. Perennial although treated as an annual in the North. The leaves vary in size and the flowers are extra large, 4 to 8 inches in diameter, in white suffused with violet and quite fragrant.

Special Mixture. All sorts and colors.

All varieties 5c per packet; any 6 packets 25c.

DAY LILY. See Hemerocallis.

Delphinium, or Hardy Larkspur.

The Most Magnificent of All Perennials

The English translation of the Greek word Delphinium shows what marvelous imagination some of the old botanists seemed to have had. It means a whale, a sort of a little whale. This beautiful little flower was so named on account of its form. There are about 60 species, all native of the temperate zone, only 4 of them popularly grown. They thrive in any good garden soil, but are improved by having a deep, rich, sandy loam where

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DATURA

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they are exposed to the sun. Prepare with deep cultivation. Sow seed in the Spring or Fall, whatever is the more convenient, outdoors. Or start it indoors in March or even earlier. Give the young seedlings plenty of room by transplanting as they increase in size, and set them out in the garden towards the end of May. If started thus early they will bloom the first Autumn. Seed may be sown late in the Spring or Summer, kept well watered, and you will have flowers early the next season. For best results perennial varieties should be transplanted every 2 or 3 years. By cutting out the flower stalks of the first flowers when they have faded, you will enjoy a second crop of bloom. The Formosum varieties are hardy and will winter without protection, but if you will give them a good covering of barnyard manure, when the ground begins to freeze up in the Fall, you will have very many more and much finer flowers the following Spring. In the Spring spade the manure in instead of removing it. A little more top dressing of manure in Midsummer, nearer the plant, will help to bring on the Fall or second crop of flowers. We catalogue varieties separately as follows:

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Everblooming Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming hardy Larkspur. About three feet in height, of a lovely soft blue shade. One of the finest varieties. Pkt 10c.

Formosum. A strong growing variety, 2 to 3 feet in height, producing great spikes of bloom from June to July. This is one of the favorite varieties for gardens, because it is so very hardy. If given rich soil and good cultivation, it will be found one of the finest members of the perennial border, far handsomer, larger and finer than one can imagine who has only seen hardy Larkspur growing almost wild in some old garden. It is offered in two shades:

Blue. With indigo margin, and long violet spur.

Coelestium. The flower a delightful light blue.

CARDINALE. From 2 to 5 feet in height, with long spikes of flowers in bright red, the petal-limbs yellow. An unusual and extremely handsome variety.

GRANDIFLORUM. The Chinese Single Varieties. This famous species is rather slender in growth, 2 to 3 feet in height, the flowers coming in Midsummer and very attractive, including many of the best known and more generally grown sorts. The foliage is particularly effective, remaining beautiful throughout the season. On account of its height plant it well back of the border. Or it may be massed, setting the plants 2 feet apart, but better 4 feet each way. We offer the following colors:

Album. Pure white throughout. **Porcelain Blue.**

Reddish Lilac

Mixed. These and other shades of blue particularly. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Blue Butterfly. Only about 15 to 18 inches in height, of compact habit, most excellent for small beds and as an edging to taller perennial plants. Quite floriferous, the large flowers intense Gentian blue. If sown early will flower the first year. Packet, 10c.

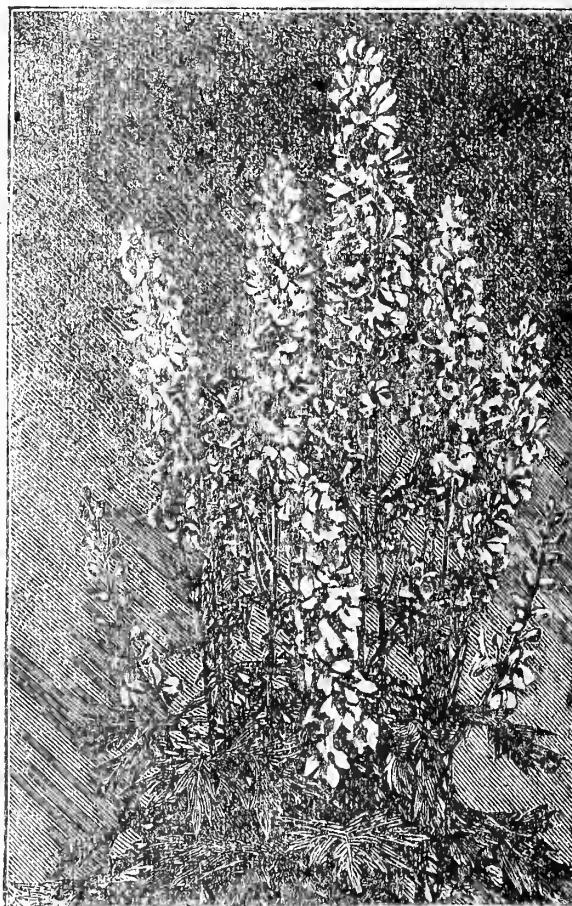
Zalil. The yellow flowering Delphinium. From 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers large, long spikes and of a handsome, light yellow color. In June and July. After they flower they down, rest awhile and then take on new growth.

ELATUM. Bee Larkspur. 2 to 6 feet in height, the flowers blue with dark violet petals. Blooms from June to August and is very handsome.

Large Flowering Hybrids, Excelsior Strain. A very choice mixture of large flowering varieties in all possible colors. This is imported seed from the best growers in Europe. Packet 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 40c.

Nudicule. 1 to 1 1/2 feet in height, branching; the flowers in loose clusters, the sepals bright orange-red and the petals yellow. A very attractive variety grown a great deal here in East as a perennial.

Special Mixed. From seed of practically all choice perennial varieties in various colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25c.



DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA

Annual Delphiniums.

Blue Gem. A new one introduced by us last year and catalogued with *Floral Novelties* this season. Please see the index for page number.

Emperor. One of the finest of the annual varieties, attaining a height of from 1 to 1 1/2 feet, with a few spreading branches, deeply cut leaves, and showy double flowers, large in spike. If seed is sown in the Spring, the plant will bloom in July or August; if sown in the Fall, which can be done in warmer locations, the lovely flowers will appear in May or June of the next Spring. Popular on account of its dwarf growth, fitting it for so many places among annuals. Sold in the following colors:

White

Red

Rose-Pink

Lilac

Mauve-Rose

Ageratum-Blue

Striped Blue and White

Striped Rose and Violet

Tall Rocket. Double Ranunculus-Flowered, in fine mixture of Whites, Blues, Purples, Violet and Rose.

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Dwarf Rocket. The same splendid mixture of color, double or hyacinth-flowered, reaching a height of about 18 inches.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts of Annual Delphiniums.

All Delphiniums, to which other prices are not given in this catalogue, 5c. per pkt; 6 for 25c.
DESMODIUM. PENDULIFLORUM. Tick Tree Foil. Perennial. A bushy plant 3 feet high springing up from the base early in the Spring and covered throughout Autumn with lovely purple flowers. Useful for hardy border and should be better known. Pkt 5 cts.

Digitalis, Or Foxglove

Also sometimes known as Witches' Fingers. A dignified, handsome, old-fashioned garden flower of clean growth, the strong, vertical lines of the flower bearing stalks rising from a rich and luxuriant mass of caudine foliage, giving always an appearance of strength to the rambling outline of the average herbaceous border. Just why Digitalis is commonly known as Foxglove is not known, as fox really has nothing to do with the flower. It has been said that fox, long years ago, meant "folk," or the "Little Folk," or Fairies, but there is apparently no foundation for this pretty story. Digitalis is of the earliest culture, by seed sown in the Spring. While generally catalogued as a perennial really most Digitalis are self sowing biennials.

Gloxinoides Varieties. The flowers are blotched and spotted in the most wonderful shades, covering the inside of the tube-like flowers. All are giant-flowering and of never ending interest. Really one sight of a Digitalis in full-bloom never fails to make a convert to its fascinating beauty and its usefulness. We offer the following colors:

Purple. White. Rose. Mixed.

Hybrida Special Mixture. Of seed from selected flowers.

Price of Gloxinoides Varieties, pkt 10c.

Digitalis in Solid Colors. While personally I am particularly interested in the spotted flowers, most people prefer the solid colors, and they certainly are splendid and do make a magnificent display. We offer colors as follows: Pink. Yellow. Red. White. Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts.

Grandiflora Lutea. Large flowering, giant spikes, of light yellow bloom.

Companulata Monstrosa. A monstrously large flowering strain of Digitalis, producing long spikes of giant bloom many of which are richly spotted and others various solid colors. But the striking feature of this variety is the great bell-shaped flower which tops each spike.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

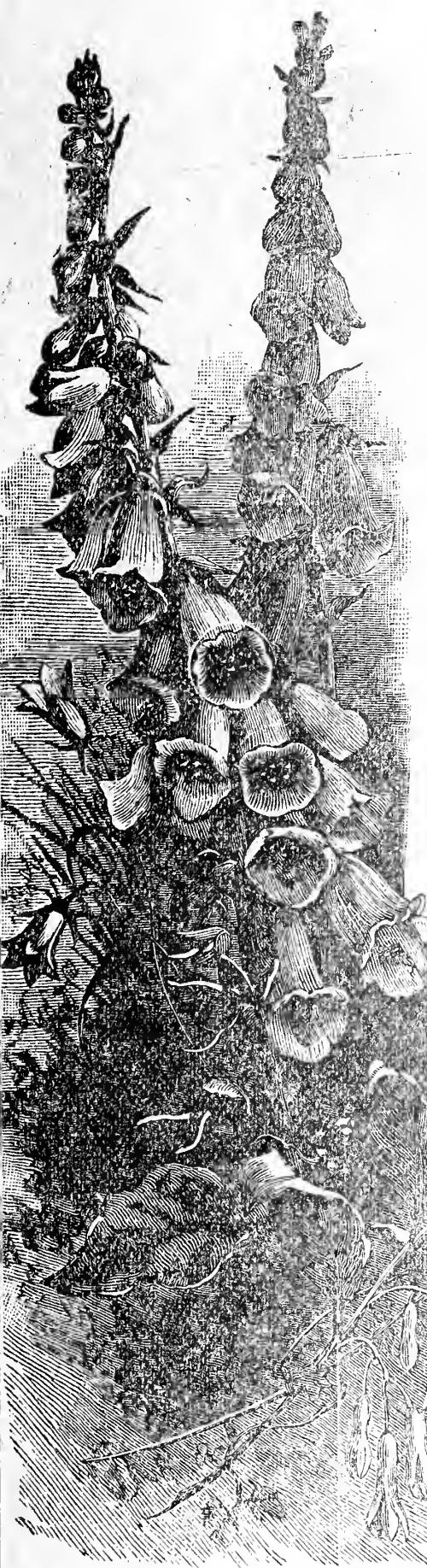
Pur-pur-ea.

This is the common Foxglove, from 2 to 4 feet in height, mostly biennial but sometimes perennial, the flowers 2 inches in length, in these colors:

White.
Red.
Rose.
Mixed.

Lutz Hybrid

A special color, Chamois, not previously catalogued. Pkt 10c



STATELY, DIGNIFIED, BEAUTIFUL
DIGITALIS

Gloxinaeflora. An especially fine large flowering pink, spotted flower.
Special Mixture. Of all sorts and all colors. Prices of all, not otherwise given, Pkt. 5c.

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Dianthus, or Garden Pinks

Although a tender perennial gardeners consider Dianthus as an annual and so grow it. It very easily grown from seed, fascinating in its range of color, invaluable for almost every purpose and place that a medium low growing flower can be used, and probably the most popular



VARIOUS SINGLE JAPANESE PINKS

salmon-pink changing to a deeper shade of salmon-rose as it fades.

Nobilis, or Royal Pinks. Wonderful mixture of the always popular Japanese Pinks in colors ranging from snowy white to the darkest, blackest red.

Queen of Holland. An especially large white flower of great substance, making it admirable for cutting.

Hedgewigii. India or Japanese Pinks—all the single colors mixed.

Special Single Mixed. From seed of all the fine Chinese, Japanese, India and other species of single flowering pinks.

Double Large Flowering Annual Pinks

Fire Ball. Deep blood-red.

Snowdrift. Very large, double white flower effectively fringed.

Diadem Pinks—*Diadematus* fl. pl. Handsome double flowers in endless tints of lilac, purple, crimson, to the deepest purple. the outer edges fringed and almost white.

Double Royal Pinks—*Nobilis* fl. pl. Just like the single Royal Pinks, in all shades and colors, but the flowers are intensely double.

Pink Beauty. Soft, pale pink, making a very showy flower for cutting.

Little Gem—The Bride. Very dwarf, pure white, with crimson eye.

Purity. One of the finest large-flowered sorts, very double, pure white. Fine for cutting.

Lucifer. Orange-scarlet. Unique and very showy.

Mirabilis. Very large flowers in all colors, the petals beautifully laciniated. Japanese Pinks.

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of all garden flowers. It is particularly desirable for bedding and in the border. Dianthus likes a warm soil and one that will not become too wet at any time. It is particularly necessary to keep the hardy Pinks away from wet ground especially where it will be wet during the Winter. Snow is a good protection to them but too much ice kills them. They enjoy rich soil. Start the seed indoors, or sow outdoors when danger of frost is past in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. When the plants are 3 inches high thin them to 8 inches apart in the row. If the plants are protected over Winter they will bloom the second year. Seed the hardy perennials may also be planted in the Fall without protection. Additional information may be gained by reading our introduction to the Carnation, on page 171.

Single Large Flowering Annual Pinks.

The flowers are all 2 to 3 inches in diameter, single, especially fine for beds, borders and cutting; the plant is about 1 foot in height.

Eastern Queen. Attractive marbled rose and mauve. One of the finest Hedgewigii, or single Japanese Pinks.

Crimson Bell. The richest velvety crimson.

Salmon Queen: *Laciniatus*. A lovely fringed flower in brilliant



DIANTHUS. EASTERN QUEEN

Malmaison. Large flowering, bright rose-pink, a beautifully fringed Japanese Pink.
Superbissimus. Exceptionally large flowers in various colors, with crested surface to petals, and white throated.
Hedgewigii. Fl. Pl. Very fine mixture of the large flowering double Japanese, or India Pinks.
Double Giant Flowered. Mixture of the largest double flowering China Pinks, in all colors.
Special Mixture. From seed of all the fine, large, double flowering Pinks, irrespective of names or prices.
Double and Single Mixture. Combination of our Special Single Mixed and Special Mixture of Doubles.

Hardy Garden Pinks

These varieties are perennial, especially adapted to beds and borders, in my bright, attractive colors, perfumed with that peculiar spicy odor that is always connected with Hardy Pinks. They are very nice cut-flowers, adaptable in every sort of decoration, and lasting a long time in water. Under this heading we include all those varieties that are variously known as Hard Carnations, Picotees, Scotch Pinks, Hardy Garden Pinks, Pheasant's Eye, Sweet Pinks, Grass Pinks, etc., but not Sweet William, which is *Dianthus Barbatus*, and is catalogued under its own name, Sweet William. Cultural directions are practically the same as for annual varieties.

Plumarius. Particular known as Common Grass Garden Pink, Scotch Pink or Pheasant Eye Pink. It is low and tufty in growth, over a foot in height, sturdy and a great favorite.

Mostly used in old-fashioned gardens for edging, the flowers single or many colors, with fringed edges and very fragrant.

Plumarius fl. pl. The same flowers but very beautiful double and semi-double species in form.

Plumarius Semperflorens. Special strain of fringed edged, double, semi-double, and single flowers in all colors and virtually in flower all season through.

Deltoides-Maiden Pink. Very dense growing variety only 6 to 10 inches tall, of a spreading character, blooming in Spring and early Summer and carrying a single flower on each branch, off the main branch, from 1-2 to 3-4 inches in diameter, deep red with crimson veins. Very fragrant. One of the prettiest border Pinks, making neat mats of foliage covered with the little bright flowers.

Deltoides Albus. The same but pure white in color.

Double Dwarf Pinks. Splendid mixture of all the low growing Hardy Pinks.

Perpetual Flowering Harlequin. A class of curiously streaked and spotted flowers different from all others and very interesting.

Double French Perpetual Blooming. An extra fine mixture, the seed saved from a special strain of Everblooming, Large-Flowering Double French Hardy Pinks. Pkt 10 cts.

Double Picotee. French strain grown extensively in France and England as a Hardy Pink, but comparatively little known in the United States. The flowers are large, well-formed, in varied colors, and are entitled to be grown more freely.

Hardy Scotch Pinks. Scoticus, but commonly known as Pheasant's Eye because the flowers of various colors have eyes of different shades.

Clove Pinks. The old-fashioned Clove Pink in a variety of attractive colors. Popular with everybody.

Special Mixture. Of seed from all varieties and colors in which the Perennial, or Hardy Garden Pinks, are found.

All *Dianthus*, our Pinks, pkt 5 cts; any six for 25 cts, except where other prices are given.

DIMORPHOTHECA. Aurantica. Cape Marigold. African Golden Daisy. Attains a height of from 12 to 16 inches, the flowers from 2 to 2 3-4 inches in width, of a rich, glossy, apricot-orange with a disk of brown-black, opening in the sun and making a brilliant display all Summer and frost. Of simple culture from seed sown in the Spring, outdoors, or started in the house. One of the finest floral introductions of recent years and we are sure will please you. Pkt 5 cts.

Dimorphotheca Hybrida. A quite new development, a selected strain with flowers varying in color from white and blush-white to red, yellow, orange and salmon; splendid and iceable. Pkt 10 cts.



DICENTRA

ers a trellis, arbor, etc., most interestingly, the erect spikes of clustered flowers contrasting conspicuously with the heart-shaped foliage, and, as the flowers are followed by ornamental seed pods, its attractiveness is continued right up to the end of the season. Sow the seed in the Spring, in a warm, dry spot where the plant is to remain, and it will attain a height of at least 10 feet. You may have it in the following colors:

Purple White Lablab Mixed Each. Pkt 5c.

Daylight. An improved variety from Japan. Seed sown in the garden as late as towards the end of May produces plants that, by the middle of July, are 10 feet and over in height, covered with spikes of white, pea-shaped flowers until late fall.

Pkt 7 cts.

Darkness. The same new Japanese variety but the flowers are of a deep, rich purple-violet.

Pkt 7 cts.

Yard Long Bean. This is the pink flowering Lablab variety of Dolichos, the seed pod of which is like a garden bean but a full yard in length. It serves three purposes, the glorious vine covers whatever you wish covered at a minimum of 10 feet in height, the foliage and flowers are delightfully ornamental, and the bean is edible when broken or cut and cooked like bunch beans. Some of our own gardeners at Lapark grow it for their tables and are very fond of it. Please note that this is not the "Yard Long" bean advertised by certain novelty sellers.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 35 cts.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See Aristochia Sipho.

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DICTAMNUS, Fraxinella. Gas Plant Burning Bush. Dittany. Perennial. Stout, hardy plant woody at the base, with showy flowers. It is a old garden favorite, with its strong odor of lemon which will give a flash of light on still, sultry evenings when a lighted match is held under the flower cluster and near the main stem. It thrives in an open, sunn spot, makes a bold, upright growth of 3 feet and as many feet through. Rather strong and heavy soil fairly rich, is best for it and, while it prefers a sunn situation, it will do as well in partial shade and is exceedingly ornamental wherever placed. Specimens have been known to outlive three generations, and is advisable not to move the plants when they are once established. Easily propagated by seed sow outdoors, the little plants to be moved to their permanent quarters when about 6 inches tall. The foliage is glossy and deeply fringed like that of an ash tree, hence its name. A plant that is particularly desirable in dry places as it is not affected by drought. We offer several colors:

White. Flowers snowy white.

Red. Making a fine contrast with the fringe green leaves.

Rose. Pinkish shade not previously catalogued.

Lilac. Another shade that we have never before offered our friends.

Mixed. Seed of all these colors.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts.

DOLICHOS, or Hyacinth Bean. Rapidly growing, fragrant annual climber, that quickly cov-



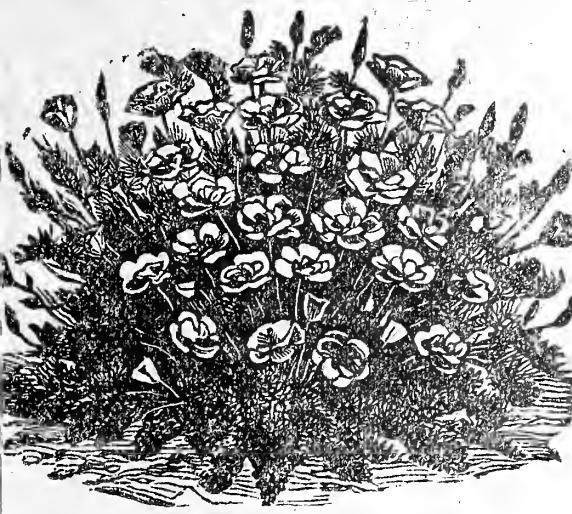
DOLICHOS

EMERALD FEATHER. See Asparagus Sprengeri.

ENGLISH DAISY. See Bellis.

ERAGROSTIS. Love Grass. An erect, annual, ornamental grass, 1 to 2 feet in height, with feathery branches 1 foot long, rather narrow and topped with numerous little flowery spikelets. Very nice in garden bouquets. A Brazilian grass. Pkt 5 cts.

ERIGERON. Fleabane. Hardy Perennial. The English translation of the Greek name "old man in Spring", and the reason for it is that some of the erigerons are somewhat hoary. It is a beautiful border plant, somewhat like our native aster but blooming much earlier and growing in tufts like bellis, though taller, generally from 6 inches to 2 feet in height. There are about 50 species scattered all over the world and we offer the most desirable. They are of the easiest culture, doing best where they have a little shade in mid-day. Sow as early as possible in the spring, preferably for masses in the border or in the wild garden.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Aurantiacus. Orange Daisy. Variety with dazzling orange flowers, which, coupled with its very dwarf growth, only 6 inches, makes it very serviceable.

Coulterii. Slender, leafy variety about 15 inches in height, the flowers having white rays about 1 inch in length, in July. Fine cut-flower.

Glaucus. Beach Aster. The foliage is sea-green in color, the flowers lavender-blue.

Pulchellus. Poor Robin's Plantain. 2 feet tall, making new rosettes by offsets from underground shoots, the plant wider about the middle than other species and requiring, therefore, to be set a little farther apart. The flowers are clear blue, on long stems, and the plant prefers to grow in damp places.

Speciosus. Midsummer Daisy. 1½ to 2 feet in height, very leafy at the top, the flowers handsome, in various colors, including mauve with yellow center, pink, yellow, etc. Desirable for cut-flowers.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

ERYSIMUM. Fairy Wall Flower. Annual. Brilliant orange and yellow flowering annual, from 1 to 3 feet in height, that is scarcely, if at all, inferior to the true Wallflower. Rather bushy growth, the branches terminating in clusters of richly colored and deliciously fragrant blooms. Sow the seed in the Spring, starting it in the house if you wish and you will have earlier flowers. The seed can also be sown in the Fall, outdoors, for early Spring flowering. By all means grow Erysimum, it is so satisfactory, and makes a fine cut-flower for house bouquets.

Peroeskianum. Hardy annual variety, from 1 to 2 feet in height, bearing large, bright orange or reddish orange flowers, a rather unusual color among annuals, and continues in bloom through the Summer in a sunny position. Seeds may be sown at any season of the year so as always to have a fresh lot of flowers in bloom. It comes from far away Afghanistan. Pkt 5 cts.

Golden Gem. Rather dwarf variety, covered with a mass of golden yellow flowers. Seeds sown in the early Spring will bloom in the Autumn, and, with a little protection where it is cold, will quite often winter over and bloom beautifully the following Spring. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. From seed of varieties of different heights and colors. Pkt 5 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. Annual. A most brilliant and popular garden flower, easily grown from seed thriving in even poor, sandy soil, and requiring very little care or attention apart from keeping a bed free from weeds until the little plants have grown and covered the ground. Sow seed outdoors where the plants are to remain and they will be covered with a wealth of bloom from early Summer until Autumn. The peculiar bluish shade of the feathery foliage adds to the beauty of the plant and gives it value in the mixed border.

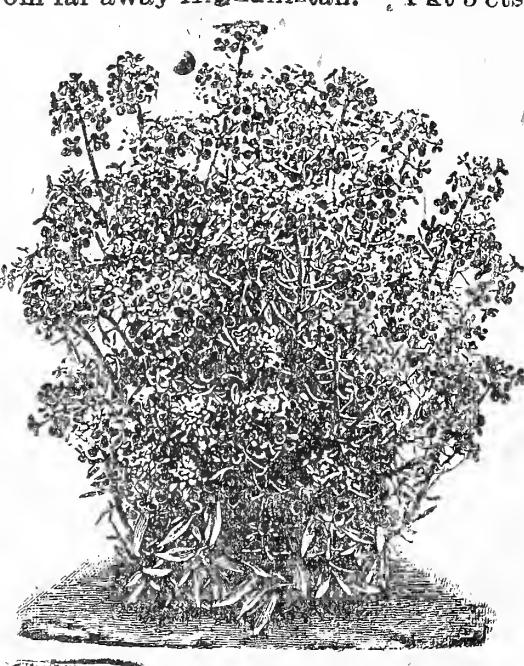
From 10 to 24 inches in height. There are certainly more than 100 species, hailing chiefly from our own Pacific states, and from central Europe. Remember that it is well to start the seed early, and that if you protect the plants well they will carry over the Winter and begin blooming the first thing after the Spring frosts. It is sometimes self sown.

Mandarin. Particularly nice strain, the inner side of the petals rich orange and the outside brilliant scarlet. In both double and single flowers.

White. Pure, lovely white flowers, so graceful and ornamental.

Yellow. Soft, plain yellow, one of the most effective colors among the Eschscholtzia.

Dainty Queen. Compact growing plant, the flowers very dainty, pale coral-pink on cream ground.



ERYSIMUM

Golden West. Sort of June butter yellow with an orange center. Very interesting.

Carmine King. Extra select strain, the flowers bright crimson.

Fringed Yellow. Deep, pure yellow, the petals handsomely fringed.

Chrome Queen. Rich, intense, brilliant yellow, quite distinct from all other shades.

Cresea. Handsome double flower of a deep saffron yellow.

Double White. The double flowering varieties are especially attractive, none more so than the white.

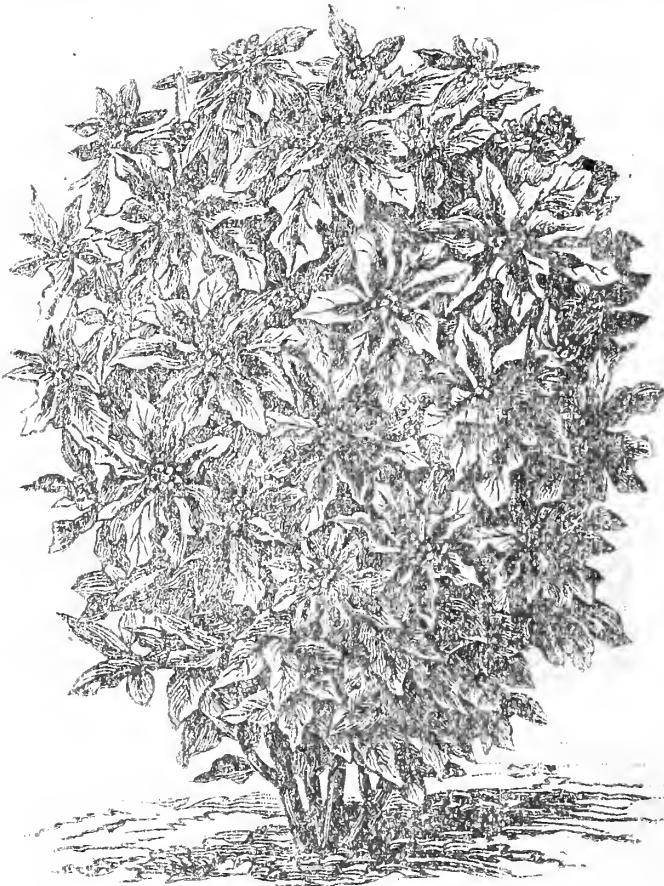
Double Rose. The same beautiful flower but in a soft flesh-pink.

Californica. Mixture of all the fine varieties and colors of California Poppy.

Special Mixture. Made up ourselves from seeds of all the varieties we have catalogued and from other shades and strains.

Cush Mixture. The particularly low growing varieties for border purposes, in all colors.

All Eschscholtzia, Pkt 5 cts; an^v 6 Pkts 25 cts.



EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA

About 2 to 4 feet in height and one of the best perennial forms. With bright white florets, in small, loose heads, but making nice clusters. Very handsome plant that looks somewhat like an Ageratum.

Riparium. Pot variety that florists use a great deal for Winter blooming in coldhouses. Also useful in the house.

Fraserii. Dwarf variety of Ageratoides, suitable for growing on poor and sandy soil. The flowers are white and very pretty.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

EUPHORBIA Heterophylla. Mexican Fire Plant. Hypocrite Plant. Painted Leaf. Fire-on-the-Mountain. Annual Poinsettia. Handsome ornamental foliage plant growing from 1 to 3 feet tall. The foliage dark green, the upper side dark red, at least at the base. The inconspicuous little flowers are scarlet surrounded by the leaves, as shown in the illustration, and are present generally along from July to September. Makes a fine border for tall growing annuals and is easily grown from seed in a sunny garden, or in pots for indoors.

Pkt 5 cts.

Variegata. Snow-on-the-Mountain. Ghost-Weed. Also an annual variety, about 2 feet high, the leaves numerous and light green in color, from 1 to 3 inches in length, the upper leaves white margined, or often entirely white, the flowers white, coming in July to October. It is a hardy annual, used for bedding on account of its white foliage mixing so splendidly in borders, in sunny situations.

Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Seed of these and some other different varieties.

Pkt 5 cts.

EUTOCIA. Annual. From 1 to 2 feet high, branching and bearing great numbers of pretty deep blue flowers, with purple or whitish center, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly an inch in diameter. Very easily grown from seed and deserves to be better known.

Pkt 5 cts.

EVERLASTING GLORY. See Ipomea Bona Nox.

EVERLASTING PRIMROSE. See Oenothera.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See "Everlastings" in index for the numbers of the pages on which the various "Everlastings" are described.

EVERLASTING PEA. See *Lathyrus*.
FAIRY WALLFLOWER. See *Erysimum*.
FALSE DRAGON HEAD. See *Physostegia*.
FALSE INDIGO. See *Baptisia*.

Hardy Perennial FERNS

In Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture Hardy Ferns occupy page after page of fine type, with many illustrations, so you will see how little I can say about them in a crowded Catalogue. A great many people do not understand that Ferns are usually propagated from seed, and that it is a very interesting department of plant growing. The soil should be rich in humus and mineral matter, and sufficiently friable to allow the many fine roots to penetrate easily. Heavy clay will not answer unless sand and thoroughly rotted manure or leaves are added. Pure leaf-mold is not good either because it is too light and lacks the mineral ingredients that successful fern growing requires. A good sandy loam that will not bake will do fairly well. If the soil conditions are right some ferns will grow in the full sun, but most of them require more or less protection from the direct rays of the sun. But they do not need the dense shade in which some of the wild ferns are found growing. They grow there more to obtain the moisture, as is proved by the fact that you will often see ferns growing luxuriantly around a pool in the broad, open sunlight. Plant the spores, the seed, in pans or pots. Generally a pan 4 inches square or 2 inches deep is used, or a 6 inch flower pot. The soil should be 2 parts garden soil, 2 parts peat, and 1 part clean sand. Leaf-mold may be used instead of peat if it is easier to get. Fill the pots within a quarter of an inch of the top and press down firmly. Then sieve through a fine screen enough of the same soil to fill the balance of the pan even to the top after it is pressed down. Water it thoroughly with boiling water and let it rest for three or four hours. Then scatter the fern seed thinly over the surface. The amount of seed you can place on the surface of a quarter of an inch square is sufficient for a 12 inch square pan. Do not cover with soil. Either place the pan in a frame with the sash shut down tight and kept shut, or place a pane of glass over it, left there until germination is apparent, after which gradually lift the glass to permit airing and hardening. Kept in a moist place, no watering will be required until after germination has taken place, and then cooled boiled water should be used until after the first fronds have made their appearance. After the fronds are evenly formed all over the surface of the pot the little plants should be transferred, in clumps of 4 or 5, to well drained pans or shallow pots, in soil half soil and half peat or leaf-mold finely screened. Then, when the little plants have formed two or three fronds each, they should again be separated and transplanted separately. When they are sufficiently strong they should be potted in to 2 or 2 1/2 inch pots.

Our seed is especially grown for us in France, by one of the greatest Fern Spore producers in the world, and comes to us fresh, so that by following directions you should be able to acquire a nice lot of ferns very cheaply.

Pkt 5 cts.

Extra Large Packet, containing as much seed as three 5c packets, 10 cts.

FREESIA. The well known and popular, lovely, highly perfumed flowers that everyone grows in the house for early Winter blooming are grown from bulbs. And it perhaps rarely occurs to anyone to wonder where the bulbs come from. As a matter of fact Freesias are very easily grown from seed, and they will bloom within six months of sowing. A glance at our illustration will recall the flower to the attention of everyone. Where the name Freesia came from no one knows, but we all know that next to Chinese Narcissus, or Chinese Sacred Lily, for growing in the house in water the Freesia is supreme, and requires less care, whether in water or soil, than any other bulb. They are grown in thousands by florists and have a ready sale.

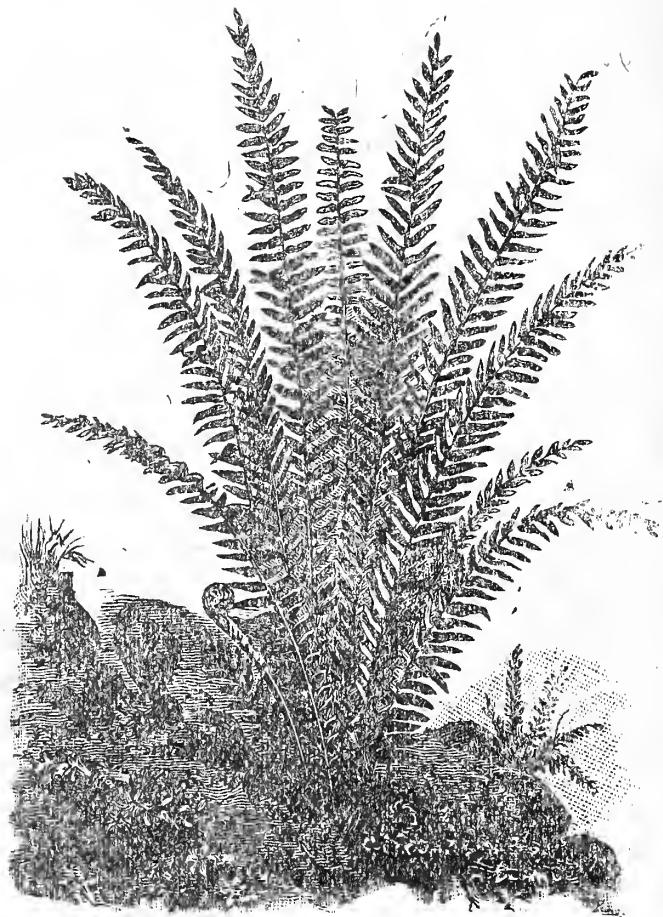
Refracta Alba is the favorite variety and is pure white as a rule, sometimes, however, there will be a flower pale yellowish in color, and there are from 5 to 7 flowers on a single stem, as shown in our very poor illustration. By sowing them in succession flowers may be had from Christmas until June. Start the seed in the house in shallow boxes or pans, as it is very much cheaper to grow your own bulbs.

Refracta Alba. The popular white flower.

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Pkt 5 cts.

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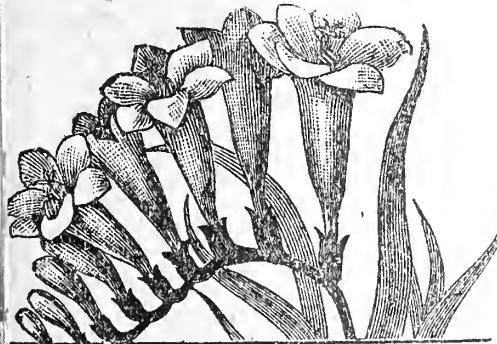


A SHOWY, HARDY FERN

Water it thoroughly with boiling water and let it rest for three or four hours. Then scatter the fern seed thinly over the surface. The amount of seed you can place on the surface of a quarter of an inch square is sufficient for a 12 inch square pan. Do not cover with soil. Either place the pan in a frame with the sash shut down tight and kept shut, or place a pane of glass over it, left there until germination is apparent, after which gradually lift the glass to permit airing and hardening. Kept in a moist place, no watering will be required until after germination has taken place, and then cooled boiled water should be used until after the first fronds have made their appearance. After the fronds are evenly formed all over the surface of the pot the little plants should be transferred, in clumps of 4 or 5, to well drained pans or shallow pots, in soil half soil and half peat or leaf-mold finely screened. Then, when the little plants have formed two or three fronds each, they should again be separated and transplanted separately. When they are sufficiently strong they should be potted in to 2 or 2 1/2 inch pots.

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Pkt 5 cts.



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Refracta Alba. The popular white flower.

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Pkt 5 cts.

(Page 191)

Kaenonjieri Hybrid. The new strain, which gives flowers in various colors, so many of them that the bulbs are frequently catalogued as "Rainbow" Freesias. Very ornamental and exceedingly beautiful.

Pkt 10 cts.



FEVERFEW. See Matricaria.

FIRE-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. See Euphorbia.

FLAG. See Iris.

FLAME FLOWER. See Dictamnus.

FLAX. See Linum.

FLEABANE. See Inula.

FLEUR DE LIS. See Iris.

FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH. See Cacalia.

FLOSS ADONIS. See Adonis.

FLOSS FLOWER. See Ageratum.

FLOWERING MAPLE. See Abutilon.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

FOUNTAIN PLANT. See Amaranthus Salicifolius.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Mirabilis.

FOX GLOVE. See Digitalis.

FRAGARIA Indica. Creeping Perennial. Fragaria means strawberry. The variety we offer is a low, stout little plant, the thick leaves glossy on top and bluish white below, the flowers in clusters, producing prolifically, a little, bright red strawberry, with a sort of musty flavor. It is grown for its ornamental appearance and because it thrives under trees, where nothing else succeeds.

Pkt 5 cts.

FRINGE FLOWER. See Schizanthus.

FRENCH PINK. See Centaurea.

FUCHSIA. Pot Plant. With the exception of the Geranium no plant has enjoyed as wide a popularity as the Fuchsia for house blooming in pots. In former years it was more generally cultivated than of late, but the interest will never die out; in fact is already showing signs of considerable revival. The graceful, slender, drooping flowers appear in so many variations, sizes and colors, giving the plant such a charming effect. They are of the easiest culture and successfully raised from seed, the blooming period extending over a very long season. Then, after a little rest, they may be repotted to start out a new career of bloom. They do not require a high temperature and can, therefore, be used for bedding out in Summer. As a general thing the plants are not much over 1 foot in height. Start the seed and grow the little plants in the house. We offer a choice mixture of fine French Hybrids, single and double mixed.

Pkt 10 cts.

GAILLARDIA

Showy annual and perennial plants grown for borders and flower gardens. Usually the individual flower is carried at the end of a long, strong, stiff stalk, and generally the rays are yellow and red, and the discs purple. There are 12 species, all American, and chiefly from the West. Gaillardias are famous for their persistency in blooming and the profusion of flowers, a constant succession of color all Summer until very late in Autumn. As cut-flowers they are becoming increasingly popular lasting splendidly in water. They do pretty well in almost any garden soil but thrive best in light, open, well drained soil where they can have full sunlight and plenty of air. Do not try to grow the perennial variety on heavy, wet

DOUBLE GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA

oil. They are easily grown from seed sown outdoors in Spring or Fall. The annual varieties lean towards red in color. We describe them separately as follows:

THE ANNUAL GAILLARDIAS

Amblyodon. Beautiful species and a good one, from Texas, but will succeed anywhere on the continent. It is about 2 feet in height, erect and leafy, the rays of the flower brown-red or maroon throughout their entire length. Extremely handsome. The French growers classify it as "fiery red".

Picta. The pictured sorts. About 18 inches in height and particularly nice for bedding. The flowers crimson and yellowish orange.

The Bride. New, double flowering Gaillardia, bearing large, creamy white flowers on long stems; fine for cutting.

Picta Lorenziana Plena. This is the double form of the pictured variety which we have already described. Very handsome and useful.

Picta Salmonea. Delightful salmon-pink. Rather unique and certainly pleasing.

Picta Mixed. All the single annual sorts in very fine mixture.

Special Mixture of all sorts and colors, double and single among the annuals.

HARDY PERENNIAL GAILLARDIAS

There is no particular difference between the annual and perennial sorts as far as the flowers concerned, excepting that the perennials are hardy and come up every year. The illustration is very good.

Grandiflora Varieties. These are the well known and popular perennial Gaillardias, standing well up, 2 to 3 feet in height, the leaves rather thick, profusely blooming, starting the first year from seed sown early.

Bright Yellow. Particularly pleasing shade of all yellow.

Sanguinea. Blood-red.

Compacta. Dwarf growing perennial bearing great, magnificent flowers, fine for the perennial border and massed bedding, as they are bushy plants not more than 12 to 15 inches in height. This is a grand species.

Superb Mixture. Seed saved from the largest flowering, tall growing perennial gaillardias, ranging in color through reddish brown, yellow and orange shades. Very fine mixture.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 35 cts.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 25 cts.

Special Mixture of both tall and dwarf perennials in these and other colors.

Mixed Annuals and Perennials, Tall and Dwarf.

All Gaillardias 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GALEGA. Perennial. Hardy, herbaceous perennial of the easiest cultivation, about 3 feet high, with pretty pea-shaped flowers in purplish blue and white, in July and August. The common name is "Goat's Rue". Galega is not as generally grown in America as it might be, because it is very pretty and quite useful as a cut-flower. A native of Southern Europe and Western Asia. We offer two varieties.

Officinalis. "Goat's Rue". Flowers purplish blue.

Alba. The more commonly grown variety, with white flowers.

Rosea. Pretty pink flower, a color, we believe, you will not find in the catalogue of any other seedsman in America.

Nana Roseolilacino Fl. Pl. Pinkish lilac flower, quite double, the plant of dwarf growth. Another variety you will not find catalogued anywhere else.

All Galega are 5 cts a pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

GARDEN HELIOTROPE. See Valerian.

GAS PLANT. See Dictamnus.



GENTIANA ACAULIS

GAZANIA. A herbaceous perennial that has become very rare in this country, but that an old favorite abroad, of easy culture in cool greenhouses, and excellent for Summer use in beds, or borders, by those you can keep them under glass in Winter. The Gazania is assumed by any florists to have come from the Greek word meaning "riches", owing to the great wealth of colorings, pure white, yellow, orange, scarlet, and the backs of the rays are sometimes rich purple, and frequently azure-blue. The foliage is often densely woolly underneath. One variety known as Peacock Gazania, indicating the glorious colors. We offer a splendid mixture of hybrids, including the seed of all varieties of color and the most profuse bloomers, furnishing flowers from June until late in the Autumn.

Pkt 5 cts.

GENTIANA ACAULIS. Blue Gentian. A stemless, low perennial, with dark blue flowers, in May and June. A very beautiful flower and an old favorite, prized on account of its color, commonly known as "Gentian Blue". Is fine for rock work and borders.

Pkt 5 cts.

Gentiana Lutea. A taller growing species suitable for the same purposes and also for landscape gardening. This is the Gentian that King Gentius knew for its tonic properties. It was named after him and the root is sold at drug stores. It comes from Europe and Asia Minor, and propagated by seed sown in the Spring, and also in November in a cold frame where the little plants will appear the following March. Then in August transfer them into pots where they are grown for permanent outdoor use. Be careful not to break the roots. Flowers yellow. Pkt 5 cts.

GAURA. Lindheimeri. Superb, easily grown plant 3 feet in height, branching, the white flowers of singular appearance, with rosy calyx-tubes carried in loose spikes. A plant that can be used effectively and interestingly in a hardy border. Sow seed in the house, or outdoors, in Spring and transplant seedlings directly to their permanent quarters. They prefer light soil. Pkt 5 cts.

GENISTA. Ornamental half-evergreen plant, grown chiefly for its handsome flowers. It is generally low growing, blooming profusely in Spring or Summer, well adapted for covering dry, sandy banks or rocky slopes, and for borders and rockeries. They like well-drained soil and plenty of sun. Sow the seed outdoors in the Spring. We offer 2 species.

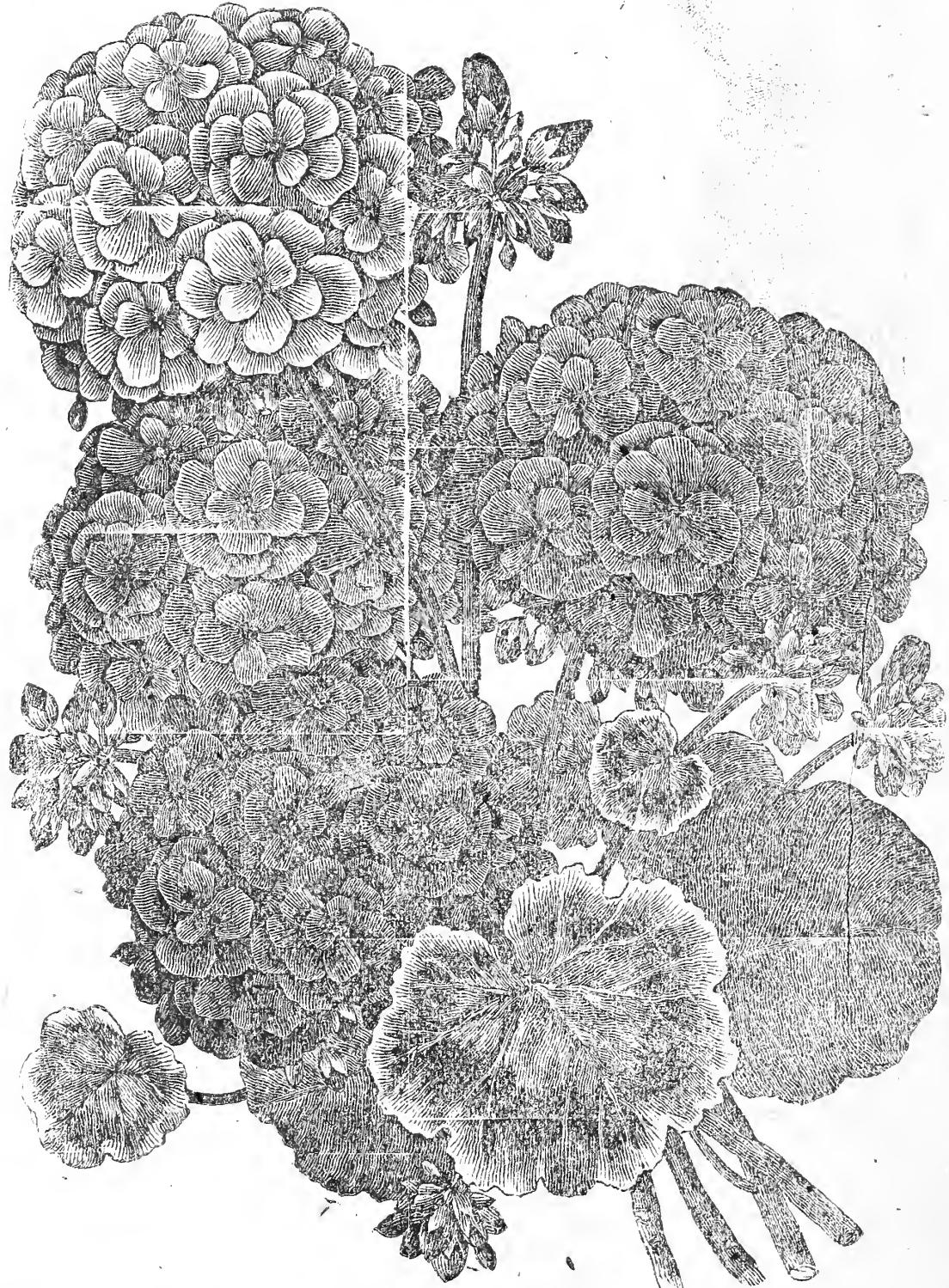
Andreana. Flowers attractive scarlet and yellow.

Monosperma. Variety growing up 10 feet in height with slender, grayish branches, almost leafless. Flowers are white, with purple calyx and very pretty.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

GERANIUMS Grown From Seed



grow. This year we are offering you a very full line of seed because we had such an enormous inquiry for it last season and prepared our stock accordingly.

Scarlet or Zonale Mixture. The common scarlet-flowered variety.

Pkt 5 cts

Largest Flowering Scarlet. Seed selected from the scarlet-flowering sorts that give especially large, clear, handsome flowers.

Pkt 10 cts

Golden and Bronze Leaved. Fine mixture of these attractive plants, with scarlet flowers.

Pkt 10 cts

Silver Leaved. These are the Geraniums that have soft green leaves with a band of silver.

(Page 194) The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

ery white through each.

Zonale and Inquinans: Superb mixture.

Odier. The five-blotted species.

Ivy Leaved. In fine assortment.

Odoratissimum. Apple scented sorts.

Tom Thumb. Excellent mixture of the dwarf growing forms.

Special Mixture of all sorts and colors.

Mixed.	Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts.
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GERMAN CATCHFLY. See Lychuris.

An extra large packet of this mixture, 10 cts.

GESNERIA. Sometimes written Gesnera. Perennial. Low growing shrubby plant, with wavy, tubular flowers in short terminal panicles, somewhat like Nigella. Easily propagated in seed without any peculiarity of culture.

Macrantha. 6 to 12 inches high, the stems stout and hairy, with large leaves, and long, slender, tubular red flowers, 2 to 3 inches in length, borne in a terminal, more or less flat clustered panicle.

Hybrids. Very choice mixture of Gesneria, the seed gathered from the most interesting specimens.

Each, 5 cts per pkt.

GEUM. Perennial. Hardy border and rock plants, valued for their bright flowers. There are more than 50 species, of easy culture by seed, started indoors or outside when the weather is warm.

Used considerably in landscape work and indispensable in the perennial garden. We offer several good species.

Atrosanguineum. Delightful double, bright scarlet flowered variety, with fringed leaves, the flowers in panicles. This beautiful, hardy flower was brought to America from Chili and does splendidly in our American climate.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Especially large, double, brilliant scarlet flowers, dominating the border throughout the entire Summer. A remarkably fine strain.

Heldreichii Superba. Fine erect, single-flowering variety, the flowers richly orange colored, many of the plants producing more than one flower stalk. Very attractive and unique coloring.

Mixed. Seed of these and other varieties and colors.

All, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GHOST-WEED. See Euphorbia.

GILIA. Free flowering annuals of easiest culture, growing about a foot in height and desirable for beds and borders, and also useful as cut-flowers. Seed sown as late as June will give blooming plants in Autumn and until hard frost. Now where the plants are to grow. Seed sown in September will give early Spring flowers in abundance. Any good soil suits them.

Tricolor. A splendid variety that takes the least care and is always a profuse bloomer, 2 to 2½ feet in height, flowers somewhat bell-shaped in form. It should have an open, warm situation. We offer it in the following colors:

Rosea. The flowers a lovely pink.

Rubro Violacea. A rich, red-violet.

Alba. Pure white.

Mixed. These and a number of other colors, whitish, brownish, purplish, yellow, etc.

All Gilia, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOW-

ER. See Rudbeckia.

GILLIFLOWER. See Stocks.

GLADIOLUS FROM SEED

The most beautiful, popular and widely grown, Summer-flowering bulb. The word gladiolus means a "sword", from the shape of the leaves. Gladiolus is so familiar to everyone that we shall not attempt to describe either the plant or the flower, but to remind our friends that they are easily grown from seed, which is interesting, leading to the discovery of new combinations of color frequently unknown among the cultivated varieties of today. Although much has been done to improve the gladiolus, much still remains to be accomplished, as there are many hundreds of wild varieties in South Africa, Eastern and Western Africa, and in those parts of Asia that border on the Mediterranean Sea, that have not yet been brought into cultivation. We strongly advise that our customers do a little experimenting with a package of gladiolus seed. Sow it in shallow drills outdoors, covering with from 1-8 to 1-4 in. of soil. The first year they will make only a slight, grass-like growth and the little bulbs that have formed must be taken up in the fall to be sown outdoors the following Spring just as you would garden peas. We offer seed of the best, standard varieties.

Childsii. These are the varieties that have the large, wide-open flowers, with very broad petals, on big, soft stalks that soak up lots of water when the flowers are cut, and for this reason are desirable as cut-flowers. Wide range of color is included.

Gandavensis. Bright shades of red and red-yellow variously streaked and penciled; late-flowering with long spikes. This is the common, old-time type of garden gladiolus and many new colors have been introduced by the French growers. We offer a splendid mixture and also this variety in the following separate colors:



GILIA TRICOLOR

White Shades
davensis sorts.

Red Shades

Yellow Shades

Mixed. From seed of all the G

Lemoinei. One of the newer races of gladiolus, characterized by highly colored red, yellow and purplish flowers, purple-blotted on the lower segments, which are broad and head the upper ones horizontal or hooded. This is a fine mixture of the French grown seed.

Special Mixture. Of all varieties and colors, solid and blotched.

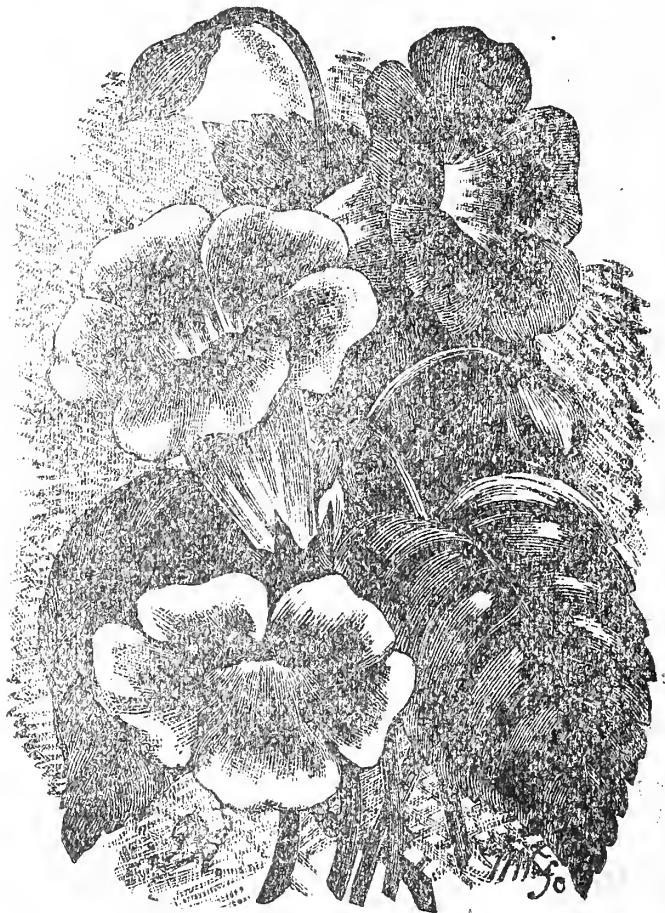
All 5 cents per packet; any 6 packets for 25 cents.

Lemoinei Blue and Violet. Rare color among gladiolus that many propagators have tried to perfect. We have imported certain quantities of seed and shall be glad to distribute as long as it lasts.

Pkt 10 c

Hybrid Praecox Amaryllidiflorus. An interesting, new strain of very early blooming amaryllis-like flowering gladiolus which has attracted quite a lot of attention. Pkt 10 c

GLOBE AMARANTH. See Gomphrena.



GLOXINIA

peat. Shade from the sun and place in position free from draughts. They should begin to flower in August and be given plenty of fresh air. After flowering the leaves will begin to mature and water should be gradually withheld. When the leaves have ripened off set the pots away where the temperature will not go below 45 until February, when one batch at a time should be started, taking the largest tubers first. Shake off the old soil and pot in clean, well-drained pots, just large enough to hold the tuber, around which use the same sort of soil as before. Give little water until active root growth commences. When the pots are full of roots repot in the largest size they will need, where they are intended to remain for blooming. First lot should flower in June. The tubers, raised by you from seed, should last for years. It is becoming so very popular to grow gloxinias from seed, since the importation of the tubers from Belgium has been cut off, that we are importing and cataloguing quite a lot of the best seed to be had anywhere, as follows:

Corona. Flowers a wonderful violet-red. Pkt 20 cts.

Defiance. Magnificent, full, bright scarlet. Pkt 25 cts.

Brunhild. Pure white. Giant flowering variety that is new. Pkt 25 cts.

Crassifolia Emperor William. Erect growing variety, the flower violet bordered white. Very handsome. Pkt 20 cts.

Pendula. The attractive and popular, though old-fashioned, drooping variety that was formerly grown exclusively, but has been forgotten for a while since the coming in of the erect forms. All colors. Pkt 15 cts.

Tigered and Spotted Varieties. Fascinatingly beautiful, the great, magnificent flowers spotted, dotted and striped in the most wonderful manner. Pkt 20 cts.

French Hybrids. Splendid mixture of all new, large-flowering sorts and colors, the seed gathered from especially marked flowers. Pkt 20 cts.

Mixed. Very good mixture of all kinds and colors. Pkt 15 cts.

GOAT'S RUE. See Galega.

GODETIAS FOR Bedding

Erect annuals with brilliantly colored flowers in leafy branches, or spikes. There are twenty more species, chiefly from California and other western parts of North and South America. sow the seed as early as February outdoors down South, and just slightly cover in a half-shady place. In the North, start in the house, in boxes or pans, and transplant outdoors, or sow directly in the garden where the plants are to remain and thin out. If you have never grown godetia we feel very sure that they will please you, the flowers are so showy and of such a satiny texture, the bloom literally covering the plant. They are usually from 1 to 2 feet in height.

Bijou. 9 in. in height, free-blooming, the flowers white with carmine spots.

Brilliant. Also known as Whitneyi and Lady Satin Rose. Dwarf-growing, flowers of a rich, rose color.

Crimson Glow. Intense, dazzling crimson with a pure white face, the petals very full and crimped, giving the flowers a very graceful appearance. Of compact habit and free-flowering.

Duchess of Albany. Glowing white, the flowers very large.

Duchess of Fife. A lovely white flower, spotted scarlet.

Duke of York. A bright, satiny scarlet. Very effective.

Fairy Queen. White with dark crimson spots. Different from others, the plant of compact growth.

Gloriosa. Also known as Lord Roberts. A very dark, deep, blood-red, a color that contrasts showily with the green foliage.

Grandiflora Carmine Fl. Pl. A double-flowering variety of a striking dark carmine.

Grandiflora Lilacina Fl. Pl. Similar but the flowers are a fine lilac in color.

Lady Albermarle. Dwarf plant, the flowers a bright, vivid red. The illustration conveys an idea of how beautiful it must be.

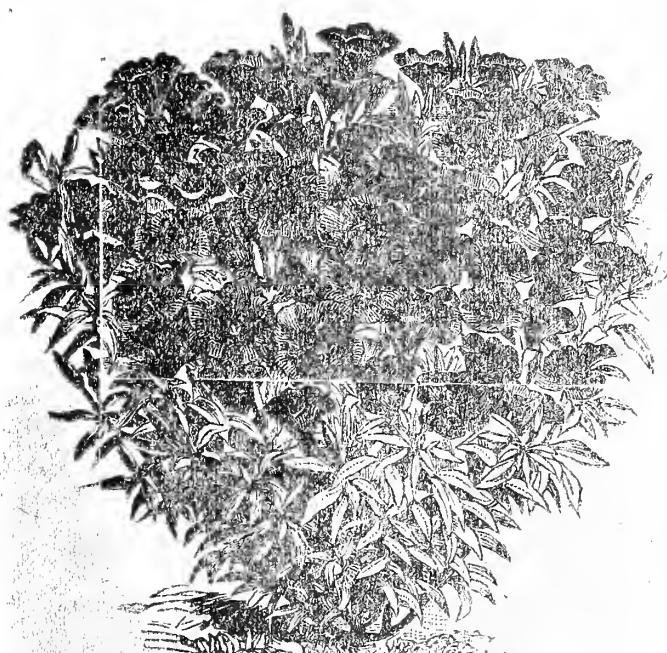
Mandarin. Sulphur-yellow. The only godetia of this color, and very handsome, the plant dwarf-growing and compact.

Schamini Rosy Morn. New. A lovely coral-pink, the flowers intensely double. Quite a novelty in its way and entitled to a trial.

Mixture of Dwarf Compact-Growing Varieties.

Superb Mixture. From seed of all sorts, colors and heights, those we have catalogued and many others.

GODETIA LADY ALBERMARLE



GOURDS OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES AND FOR ALL PURPOSES

The term gourd is used in America to designate all sorts of cucurbitous fruit that have hard shells and that are used for ornament and for making domestic utensils. We offer quite a complete list because there is such a demand for all sorts. They are interesting, fast-growing annuals, frequently with ornamental foliage, the fruits oddly shaped and marked. The vines are useful for covering arbors, fences, slopes, etc., growing from 10 to 20 feet in height. We have given, mostly, the common names as better known to our customers.



Powder Horn	Spoon
Sugar Trough	Mock Orange
Pear-shaped. White.	
Egg-shaped. White.	
Japanese Nest Egg	
Catabash, or Dipper	
Ornamental Malaba or Melon	
Cucurbita Flexosus. Snake Cucumber.	
Japanese Climbing Cucumber	
Pumpkin. Mixed shapes and sizes.	
Miniature. All the little kinds, many strangely marked.	
Heron's Club. The largest Gourd.	
Cucantha Massue Longissima.	
Pear-shaped Bicolor. Yellow and green mixed.	
Pear-shaped Striped. Dark green and white bands.	
Apple-shaped. Mixed.	
Bottle. Large.	
Orange-shaped. Mixed	
Calabash Pipe.	
Bottle-shaped. Mixed.	
Bicolor. Green and yellow.	
Verrucosa. Warty.	
Corsican Depressa. Flat.	
Lagenaria Rotunda. Fancy, round.	
Cucurbita Melanesperma.	
Ornamental. Mixed Cucumber Gourd.	
Echinocystis Lobata. Wild Cucumber.	
Momordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple.	
Miniature Bottle-shaped.	

Flat Striped. Dark green and yellow.
Mixed. All sorts sizes, shapes and colors.
Extra Large Pkt. From seed of all these and other varieties not catalogued separately, 10 cts.
All Gourds, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

Dish Cloth, or Bag, or Bonnet.

GOLDEN WAVE. See Calliopsis.

GOMPHRENA Globosa. Globe Amaranth. Bachelor's Button. Everlasting. Each grown annual in all colors; the plant 18 inches or less in height, the leaves 4 inches in length and 2 inches wide, the clover-like flowers in all colors. This is the true Bachelor's Button, and will

indefinitely if cut and carefully dried before it becomes entirely open. Easily grown by sowing outdoors, or in the house if any reason you wish an earlier start, offer seed in the following separate color

Flesh-colored Purple Striped
White Rose-pink Mixed
Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

GROUND CHERRY. See Physalis.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath. Cloud Plant. This funny word means gypsum-loving, just because the plant likes limey soil. It is a delightful annual and perennial and comes to us from Europe and Asia, bearing in profusion, small flowers of a sort of delicate, graceful, mist-like appearance that gives them the common name, Baby's Breath, and on account of which they are splendid in mixed borders and for trimming bouquets. They are quite branching, or spreading, with little foliage when in bloom, and of the easiest cultivation in open, rather dry places. Fine for rock work, for filling in mountain shrubbery and for covering unkempt places with a mass of delicate blooms. They may be dried and used as an Everlasting. Sow the seed for the annuals outdoors, or in, as you prefer, and of the perennials outdoors.

Annual Varieties

Muralis. 1 to 1½ feet in height, the flowers small, rosy colored, the petals almost recurved. Makes a dense little mound when well grown. Fine for rock-work.

Elegans. 1 foot in height, greatly branched, the petals shortened and almost recurved. This is one of the handsomest varieties, that is grown a great deal. Its native home is in the Caucasian Mountains. We offer it in the following colors:

White Rose Carmine Mixed Repens.
"Elegans," one of trailing habit.

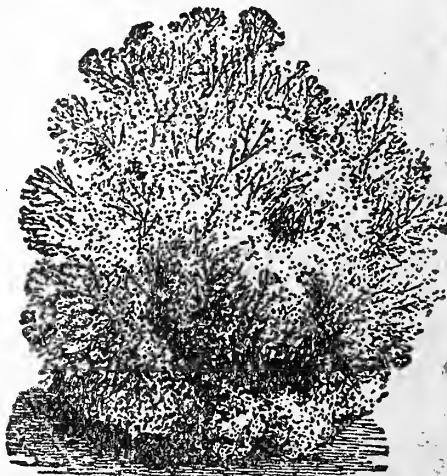
Mixed. From seed of all the annual varieties and colors.

Gypsophila Paniculata. Perennial. This is the variety that is popularly known as "Baby's Breath". It attains a height of from 2 to 3 feet, branching a great deal, and covered with innumerable little white flowers. It is especially suited for trimming bouquets, and a most graceful plant. The stems are stiff and wiry, fine for cutting.

Gypsophila Paniculata F1. P1. New, double flowering form. Described and offered among our Novelties. For page number see index in the back of this Book.

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The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts

HARDY ASTERS. See Asters.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM. See Chrysanthemum.

HARDY LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

HARDY MARGUERITE. See Anthemis Kelwayi.

HARDY PHLOX. See Phlox.

HARDY PINKS. See Dianthus.

HARDY PRIMROSE. See Primula.

HAREBELL. See Campanula.

HELENIUM. Hardy Perennial. Covered with yellow flowers from early Summer until Autumn, and will grow successfully in any soil, anywhere, but thrives best in a moist soil in sun. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors when the weather is settled. There are many varieties, found chiefly on our own Northern Continent.



A BEAUTIFUL, DOUBLE SUNFLOWER

Autumnale. Sneezeweed. 2 to 6 feet in height, the flowers 1 to 1½ inches across, plenty of them, borne at the end of short, very leafy stalks. The rays drooping, lemon-yellow to bright yellow. The disc yellow; from July to October. Very showy and desirable for the back of borders. Pkt 5 cts.

Bigelowi. Golden yellow flower with a black center, very striking cut-flower. Pkt 5 cts.

Riverton Gem. Extra large flower, orange-yellow with dark center, plant attains a height of about 3 feet. This is a much improved and refined variety that is greatly enjoyed. Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. All sorts and colors, these and others.

HELIANTHUS--Sunflower

An old favorite with most of us and well known, both annual and perennial generally free growing and with lots of flowers, usually yellow, blooming in Autumn. There are about 60 species and almost all of them North American. They are of the easiest culture, adapted to almost any soil, and seem to best advantage planted in masses rather than as solitary specimens, and they should be given plenty of room. The taller sorts should be used as a back ground against the shrubby border. The seeds of the annual varieties may be planted directly in the border, although it is really best to start them in the house. Sow the seed of perennial sorts outdoors, and for best results take them up every second late Fall or early Spring, divide the roots and replant them. Otherwise they ramble away and the flowers deteriorate. It has been proven that the old

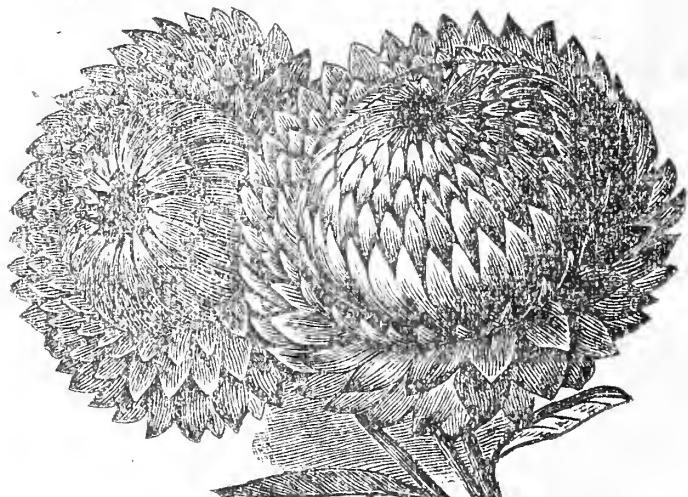
story that the sunflower faces the sun in the morning and turns with it through the day is perfectly true, as far as the common varieties are concerned at any rate. By the way, *Helianthus* Greek word made up of helios, the sun, and anthos a flower. The monster Russian sunflower be found catalogued on page 123. The sunflower has many uses that are not very well known everyone. For instance, in Russia the seeds are sold on the streets like peanuts are in America but are eaten raw; from the smaller seeded varieties a light yellow, sweet tasting oil is made which is used in place of olive and almond oil for the table; the oil cake is used for lighting and for drying woolen goods, making candles, soap etc., also for feeding cattle and poultry; the stems and heads make splendid paper, and the fiber in the stem is as fine as silk. In growing, the best results are from light, rich, limey, or alluvial soil, well supplied with moisture and not shaded. Prepare the land deeply and sow the seed in hills running north and south, an inch deep, the rows 2½ feet apart, and thin to 9 inches apart in the rows. These instructions are for commercial growing. Sometimes the seeds are started indoors and the plants set out when they are 4 to 6 inches tall.

The Dazzler. A new sort, semi-dwarf, introduced by us a year ago and so fine, and seed so scarce, that we catalogue it again this year among our Floral Novelties and Newer Garden Things. Please see the index at the back of this Catalogue for the page number.

Argyrophyllus. The silver-leaved sunflower. Usually 4 to 5 feet in height, the foliage a soft gray with a dense, silky hairiness, especially on the upper branches. It was found in Texas originally, and has great, handsome flowers often as much as 1 foot in width and of a lovely yellow.

Golden Nigger. A similar plant but the rays of the flowers are practically black above and slightly red at the tip. Very handsome.

Double Orange. Flowers very double, orange-yellow, in appearance like a golden ball.
Dwarf Double Orange. For growing nearer the house than the taller sorts.



HELICHRYSUM

brown, and they make the garden glorious from August to October.

Sulphur Gem. Another very handsome sunflower, running from sulphur to primrose with black center. Splendid variety.

Uniflorus Giganteus. It grows up 3 to 12 feet in height and is very sturdy; the flower 1½ to 3 inches broad, mostly on long stalks. In cultivation the flowers are very much larger, more like a Russian sunflower, but of primrose color.

Missouriensis. Very similar to "Rigidus" in growth and color, but including seeds of several different species.

Orgyalis. Very distinct variety, 8 to 10 feet high, the leaves 8 to 16 inches in length, drooping; the flowers lemon-yellow and very numerous, a well grown plant producing them in spikes nearly 4 feet in length. It is not a coarse growing sort, and is very desirable on account of its foliage especially. It flowers in September and October.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. In this variety of sunflower, which grows to a height of 7 feet, the flowers are perfectly double, resembling a huge Chrysanthemum or dahlia, and of a rich, golden color.

Red Sunflower. The first red sunflower was found growing wild out in Colorado, the rays suffused with chestnut-red and having a black disc, so suggestive of the sun when in an eclipse that it was named "Coronatus". At first the seed would not germinate well but after crossing with yellow garden varieties, and with the wild yellow rayed plant, and then crossing and recrossing with red, we have today a magnificent red sunflower. We ourselves secured some of the first seed and have had quite a little to do with establishing the variety, and grow much of our own seed, from which a very large percentage of the plants produced will come true to the red color.

Tall Mixed. From seed of all the taller growing sorts.

Dwarf Mixed. All the low growing varieties.

Complete Mixture. Tall and dwarf, large and small, including even a little seed of the Red flower, those catalogued here and other varieties from America and Europe. Oz 20c.

Price of all, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts excepting the Dazzler.

HELIANTHEMUM. Perennial. Sun Rose. Rock Flower. An ornamental, woody, or herbaceous plant, grown for its showy flowers. It is half evergreen, the foliage usually narrow, and often grayish in color, with yellow, or white, less often pink or red, flowers in great profusion, in terminal clusters, all Summer, opening only in the sun. While it is entirely hardy in the South it is safer to give it some protection in the North. A fine plant for rockeries and the front border, or for a sunny bank. Sowing seed outdoors is interesting as it is apt to give new varieties.

Pkt 5 cts.

HELICHRYSUM. Straw Flower. Annual. One of the finest Everlastings. There are at 400 species, mostly from Africa and Australia, easily grown in any garden soil but reaching perfection in a rich loam. We in America do not make nearly the use of these attractive flowers ought to, but we are pleased to say they are becoming better known, and that means more widespread. The most desirable sort is

Monstrosum fl. pl. The true Straw Flower, or Everlasting, splendidly large flowers exactly like our illustration in form, and can be cut and dried and will retain their shape and bright colors for years if they are cut while in bud, or before they are fully opened, and hung upside down to dry. Easily grown from seed, sown outdoors in the early Spring, thinned or transplanted so that each flower will have at least a foot square of space.

Bracteatum. Annual, 1½ to 3

t tall, the flowers yellow or orange, 1½ to 2½ inches across. This is the variety most generally grown in America, it is probably the most important single Everlasting flower we do grow, particularly for bold or heavy design work.

Bracteatum White. Pure white, large, single flowers.

Bracteatum Red. The same handsome flower in a lovely shade of red.

Monstrosum fl. pl. These are famous double Straw Flowers, very large in size and extremely handsome, and are becoming more popular in America. We offer them in the following colors:

Golden Ball	Fire Ball
Rose	Salmon-Pink
Violet	Rose-Carmine
White	Sulphur-Yellow

Bright Terra Cotta

Ferrugineum. Rusty bronze color.

Mixed. From seed of all these colors.

Monstrosum fl. pl. Dwarf, slow growing strain of the same wonderfully large, handsome flowers; all double:

Atrococcinea	Blood-Red
Rose-Pink	Violet
White	Yellow

Ferrugineum. Rusty bronze color.

Mixed. Seed of these varieties and other shades.

Special Mixture. All sorts, eight and colors.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

HELIOPSIS. Perennial. Orange Sunflower. Quite like the sunflower excepting that the flowers as a rule are not so large. Its cultivation is easy, just like a sunflower, and it does well anywhere. There are two varieties that deserve greater popularity.

Helianthoides Pitcheriana. The best, 2 to 3 feet in height, with a spread of 3 to 4 feet, the deep orange-yellow flowers from 1½ to 2 inches broad, produced freely. One of our best hardy plants for the perennial border, especially valuable for planting in dry places and for cutting. Blooms all Summer.

Soleil d'Or. Similar, the flowers in great quantities.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts.

HELIOTROPE, For Pots and Garden

Exquisitely perfumed half-hardy annual, with small flowers in terminal clusters. Ranks next to Geraniums and Begonias as a Spring bedding plant, and is always popular in pots, for blooming indoors, in the Winter or at any time, always ornamental in growth and makes a fairly satisfactory cut-flower. It has a place in every collection. Start the seed in the house, in any light soil, and transplant. By giving a little top dressing, or using a weak liquid manure, during the growing season, heliotropes can be grown in the same pots for years. There are many varieties; we offer the best.

Royal Highness. A new climbing heliotrope, described fully among our Floral Novelties. Please see index for page number.

Florina. Dwarf and attractive blue. A very satisfactory variety.

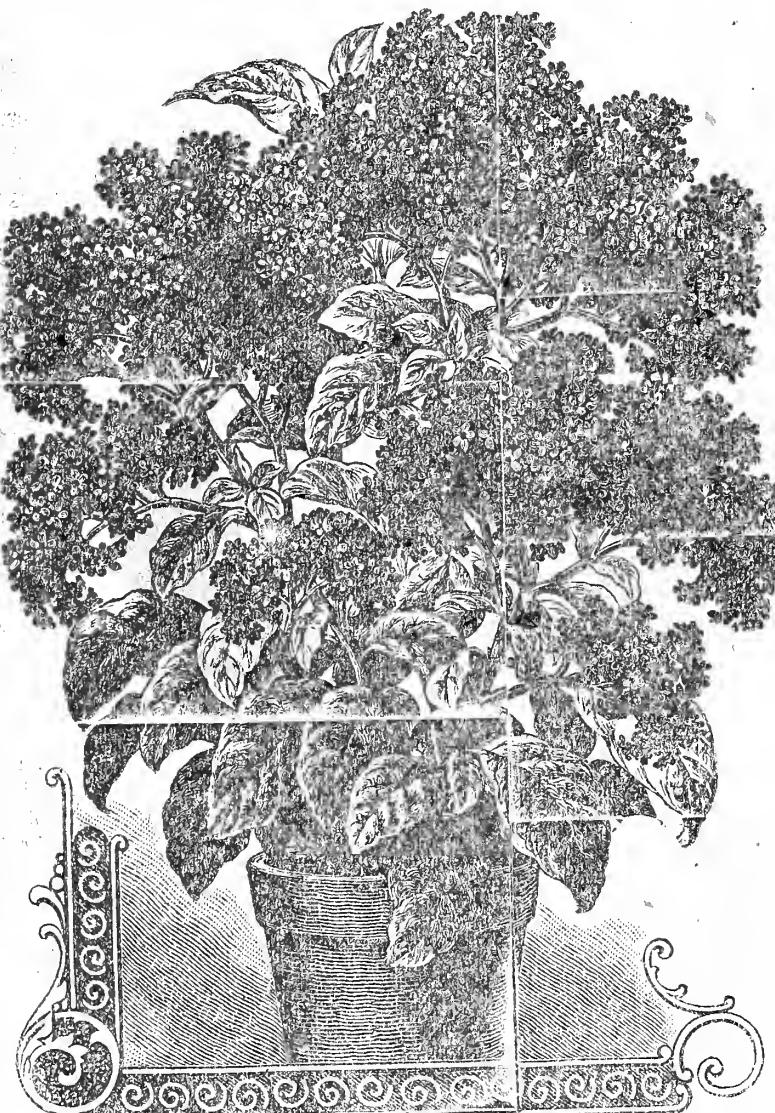
Madam Bruant. Dwarf variety of a charming violet-blue color, with a white eye.

Peruvianum. One of the very best bedding heliotropes, the flowers in a compact head, vanilla scented, and a lovely light blue in color.

Regale. A species of Peruvianum for the garden, the flowers of various colors, in splendid large clusters, and perfumed.

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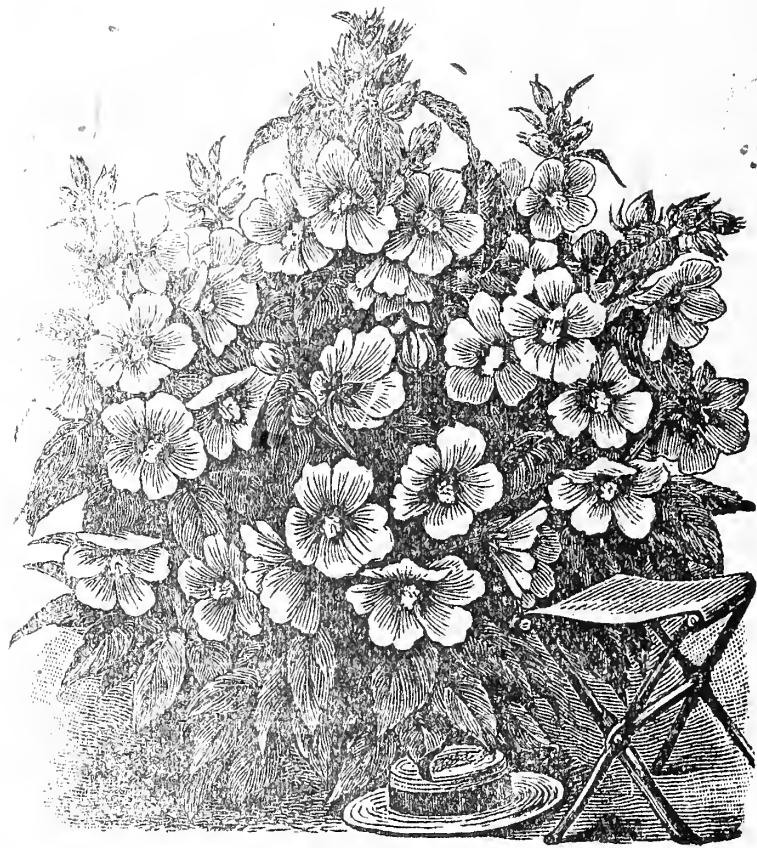
HELIOTROPE

Anne Turrell. An exquisite lilac.
Roi des Noirs. Deep, velvety, dark violet.
Giant White. The largest flowering, most perfect and beautiful white variety.
Roseum. New pink flowering heliotrope, a novelty well established and delightful in appearance, the seed of which we have secured in southern France for this year.
Mixed. Seed of the darker flowering sorts.
Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors excepting Royal Highness.
All Heliotropes, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts.
Helipterum. See Acroclinium.

HELEBORUS. Helebore. Perennial. Grown for its early flowers and attractive leaves. Thrives in any good garden soil, but for best results use rich loam with coarse sand and a top dressing of rotted manure. A moist, well-drained situation, partially shaded, is preferable. Do not move when once established. If to use for cut-flowers plant in beds.

Niger. Christmas Rose. A foot high, with very large white flowers, flushed with purple. One of the most serviceable varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

Hybrids. A fine mixture of the most highly developed, newest helebores, in various colors. Pkt 10 cts



HIBISCUS—CRIMSON EYE

Hercule's Club. See Gourds.

Hesperis. See Sweet Rocket.

HEUCHERA. Perennial. Alum Root. Coral Bell. The varieties we offer are from 1 to 1½ feet in height, succeed in almost any good garden soil, and although an open position is preferable still they will do pretty well in partial shade. They are fine for borders, rockeries and beds. Start the seed outdoors when the weather is right, or earlier in the house if preferred.

Sanguinea. Crimson Bell. Bright coral red. Desirable for pot growing as well as outdoors.
tiba. Pure White.

Rosea. Dark pink.

Hydrida Grandiflora. Finest mixture of largest flowering, newest sorts.

Mixed. All the usual sorts and colors.

All Pkts 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

HIBISCUS. Marsh Mallow. For House and Garden

Great improvements have been made during recent years in the native hardy form of the herbaceous Rose-Mallows that bloom throughout a long season. They are all of easy cultivation, requiring a deep, rich soil and a non-failing supply of moisture. Sow seed in the early Spring, indoors, and transplant outdoors when large enough and the weather is right.

Africanus Major. An elegant, large-flowering annual variety brought from Central Africa, 2 feet in height; flowers primrose-yellow with deep violet center, all Summer. Fine for rock work. Sow seed outdoors where the plant is to grow.

Giant Mallow Marvels. American species developed from the Marsh Mallows. Hardy, in shades of red, pink and white, some of them with eyes of a different color, very large and very beautiful for setting here and there in the hardy border, or in beds by themselves.

Moschata. Swamp Rose Mallow. 3 to 8 feet tall, with very large flowers from 4 to 7 even 8 inches across, light rose color. This is essentially an American species and one of the finest, succeeding in any good garden soil, no bother, and perfectly hardy. Blooms in August September, and the foliage, as well as the flowers, is very beautiful.

Mutabilis f. pl. For indoor growing, the magnificent double flowers 3 to 4 inches across, changing white but changing to deep, rich red by night. In the far South of Florida it is grown doors, and is known as the Cotton Rose, and Confederate Rose.

Puniceus. Outdoor annual variety with single flowers. 10 seeds for 10 cts.

Crimsonii. Very large flowers, pure white with large center of velvety crimson.

Mixed. All sorts, these and others. Prices on all, pkt 5 cts. excepting Puniceus: 6 pkts for 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK

Perennial. One of the oldest, most ornamental and widely grown of all flowers. A native of China, and even away back before any European knew of it at all, it is said to have been cultivated into many forms and colors. It is more accurately a biennial, but it self-seeds. It cannot be depended upon absolutely to come true to color, but the general tendency is that seedlings produced from seeds of any certain color will bear flowers of at least some shade of that same color. Allow is the most ill-behaved in this respect, and from double flowering plants will give a good percentage of double flowers, but among them will be found single flowering specimens. Even children know and delight in Hollyhocks, and the bees feast on them. The reason that Hollyhocks, and other members of similarly root-plants such as Dandelion, Digitalis, Aquilegia, Atocodon and Delphinium, are not permanent-hardy perennials is that growth is dependent on the preservation of "a crown bud", which is the head of the root system, and they are quite apt to be killed by the ground freezing and heaving. Another reason is the washing away of the soil from the roots by rain. Seed germinates very quickly, in five to ten days. If started indoors in March, or earlier, and given plenty of root-room, Hollyhocks will flower the first year. Seed sown outdoors as late as July, with sufficient clay and surface soil water to enable the seedlings to form a system of strong side taproots, rather than one main root, as will happen in too sandy or dry soil, will flower next Summer. The regular time for Hollyhocks to flower is in July, after the larger number of plants has stopped flowering, and this is one fact that makes it so desirable. It is so tall, majestic and ornamental. Sow the seed in deeply dug beds, well drained, and you will have very little trouble with disease. We find it more satisfactory to offer seed of Hollyhocks by colors or shades.

Double Varieties

This seed has been gathered exclusively from selected double flowers, many of them the finest later introductions, and will therefore give as high a percentage of double flowering seedlings as is possible to secure from seeds.

Red. All shades of crimson, carmine, garnet, vermillion and magenta, and every other Hollyhock red.

White. Pure white and white flushed with other colors. Also creamy white.

Pink. From soft peach-blossom to deep rose-pink, and including salmon.

Purple. Dark reddish shade of purple.

Bright Rose, Fringed. Very attractive flower, sufficiently so that we classify it by itself.

Yellow. In various golden shades.

White With Yellow Center.

Mixed. An extra fine mixture of these and other varieties in the double flowering species. Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; seven pkts 50 cts. Separate colors 1 oz 40c; Mixed 1 oz 35 cts.

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DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS

White With Violet Center.

Mauve With Violet Center.

Single Flowering Sorts

Some people very much prefer the single flowering varieties, and they certainly are shown under the specified colors we include all the shades that properly attach themselves to that color.

Reds	Pinks	Whites	Yellows	Mixed
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LaPark Special Mixture. Seed of the tall double and single flowering varieties, splendid mixture.

1' rice, pkt 5 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; any 7 pkts 50 cts. Separate colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 40 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Mixed 30

Mammoth Flowering Allegheny. Delightful species, growing from 6 to 7 feet in height, the enormous flowers measuring 5 inches across, formed of loosely arranged and gracefully fringed petals, of a texture like China silk, in grand colors ranging from softest pink to deepest red.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25

LaPark Exquisite. Single and semi-double. New. The greatest development in Ho-hocks for many years. The flowers 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the petals curled and fringed.

For full description read among our Novelties on a front page.

Honesty. See Lunaria.

Hordeum Jubatum. Hordeum is the old name for Barley. So Hordeum Jubatum is a fancy, ornamental grass known as Wild Barley, or Squirrel Tail Grass. Erect, 10 inches to 12 feet, spreading and very ornamental on account of its feathery head.

Pkt 5 cts



IMPATIENS

again the following Spring. If left in the ground in a few years large clumps will have formed. Plant has lanceet-shaped, recurved leaves throwing up flower spikes 3 to 5 feet in height, which bear drooping, funnel-shaped, white flowers that are very pretty and fragrant.

Hyprocrite Plant. See Euphorbia.

Iberis. See Candytuft.

Ice Plant. See Mesembryanthemum.

Immortelle. See Xeranthemum.

IMPATIENS. Sultan's or Zanzibar Balsam. Charming little plants, especially suited for pot culture, though they may be set outdoors during Summer, in half-shady positions, making delightful beds, in moist, porous soil. Sow seed indoors, and transplant 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and when 6 or 8 inches in height, and the weather is good, put them outdoors and they will bloom all Summer long. Handle the little seedlings carefully as they are very brittle. It is also a fine pot-plant for window blooming in the house. The name comes from the fact that the seed pods, when ripe, pop open at the least touch. The common Balsam, or Lady Slipper, is a member of this family, although catalogued by itself as Balsam.

Holstii. 2 to 3 feet tall, the branches striped red, foliage oval; flowers 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, of three sepals and flat, the spur 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Brought from South Africa and makes quick, vigorous growth, and larger and brighter flowers than most varieties, both indoors and out. We offer seed of this variety as follows:

Vermilion-Red.

Nana Amabilis. Dwarfer growing form; the flowers white, with rose stripes, and whitish, purplish, reddish eye. Very striking.

Nana Liegnitzia. Another compact, condensed form, blooming freely throughout the year and excellent for pot-culture. Bright, clear, brilliant, coppery scarlet.

Hybrids. Select mixture from fine bushy plants.

Mixed. Of these and other strains of Holstii Impatiens.

All Holstii sorts, Pkt 10 cts.

Sultanii. The Sultanii species is from 12 to 24 inches in height, branched, the flowers very bright and wax-like in appearance, with very long spurs, suited more for pot-culture, and blooming almost constantly.

King Albert. One of the handsomest of the Sultanii species, rosy carmine in color. Pkt 10 cts.

Sultani Hybrids. A high class mixture in colors ranging from pink to almost purple, and sometimes giving pure white flowers. A potting variety. Pkt 10 cts.

Balfourii. 2 to 3 feet in height, leaves 3 to 5 inches in length, the flowers in loose bunches at the top of the stems, large, in color, the standard white suffused rose, and the keel red, the wings 1½ inches long, pale yellow and bright rose. A very beautiful flower, well deserving its great name. Pkt 5 cts.

Roylei. White Queen. A strong growing garden variety with numerous flowers, large, dark purple in color, in August and September. In India, where it came from, it grows from 4 to 10 feet high. Pkt 5 cts.

Special Mixture. From seed of all varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

Indian Mallow. See Abutilon.

Indian Pink. See Lobelia.

INULA. Glandulosa. Perennial. Height 2 1-2 to 5 feet. Thrives almost anywhere; the flowers tubular with yellowish rays. Blooms in June when its color is needed in the hardy border. Give it a sunny position where the seed may be sown after settled weather. Pkt 5 cts.

IPOMOEAE—Morning Glory and Moon Flower

The name Ipomoea includes several of our most popular and widely grown plants for covering verandas, porches, etc., and screening unsightly objects you wish to hide in a pleasing manner during the Summer. It is mostly of a slender, climbing character, the leaves lobed and varying considerably on the same plant, the flowers usually very showy, borne singly or in clusters, on little branches, funnel-like in shape, red, purple, blue, white, and yellow, in various shades and mixtures, differing somewhat from Convolvulus, the flowers being larger and mostly opening in the morning and lasting but a few hours in the bright sunlight which fact gives it the popular name "Morning Glory". Only a few open in the evening. There are over 400 species, more than half of which are native to tropical America, chiefly Mexico. The Japanese Morning Glories, also called Imperial, or Emperor, were brought from Japan, where they are known as "Asagoa", and where from \$14. to \$18. were paid for a single seed. These are the most gorgeous Morning Glories as a rule.

If the seed is notched it will bloom in generally 6 weeks from planting. Morning Glories will grow successfully almost any place, but they do best in strong soil, in the sun, with plenty of water. Sow the seed of the annual varieties outdoors. In the North a lot of time is saved by planting them indoors in pots, letting them become a little potbound before setting out and then they will bloom earlier. File a little notch in each seed, or soak them in warm water for 2 hours. Unless you do this Moon Flowers and Japapese Morning Glories germinate poorly. In the South the perennials can be wintered by cutting off the stems and mulching the plants heavily in the Fall; in the North the tubers must be taken up and wintered like Dahlias.

Heavenly Blue and White Tassel. Two beautiful newer varieties, described among our Novelties, on one of our front pages.

Famous Giant-Flowering Imperial, or Emperor, Japanese Morning Glory

By far the handsomest, most popular and widely grown tall Morning Glories, the foliage wonderfully marked and variegated, the flowers of immense size, in all colorings conceivable, solid colors ranging from pure white to the deepest, blackest violet or purple, many of the flowers spotted, marbled, striped, splashed, flaked, in varied form and color, many scalloped, ruffled, fringed, some double. We cannot express adequately the great variety and fascinating color combinations of these Hederacea Ipomeas. We offer the following colors separately, as well as our magnificent mixture:

Sky-Blue. Ivy leaved.

Grandiflora Alba. Pure white flowers.

Grandiflora Superba Alba. Large sky-blue flowers on white ground.

Grandiflora Superba Atrovioletacea. Very dark violet.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

DIFFERENT TYPES OF IPOMOEA,
OR MORNING GLORY



Striped Leaved. Particularly handsome foliage.

Mixed. These and all sorts of Japanese Morning Glories.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts.

All Sorts and Colors Under Various Names

Limbata Elegantissima. Variety of Hederacea in which the violet-purple corolla
is attractively edged with white. Pkt 5 cts.

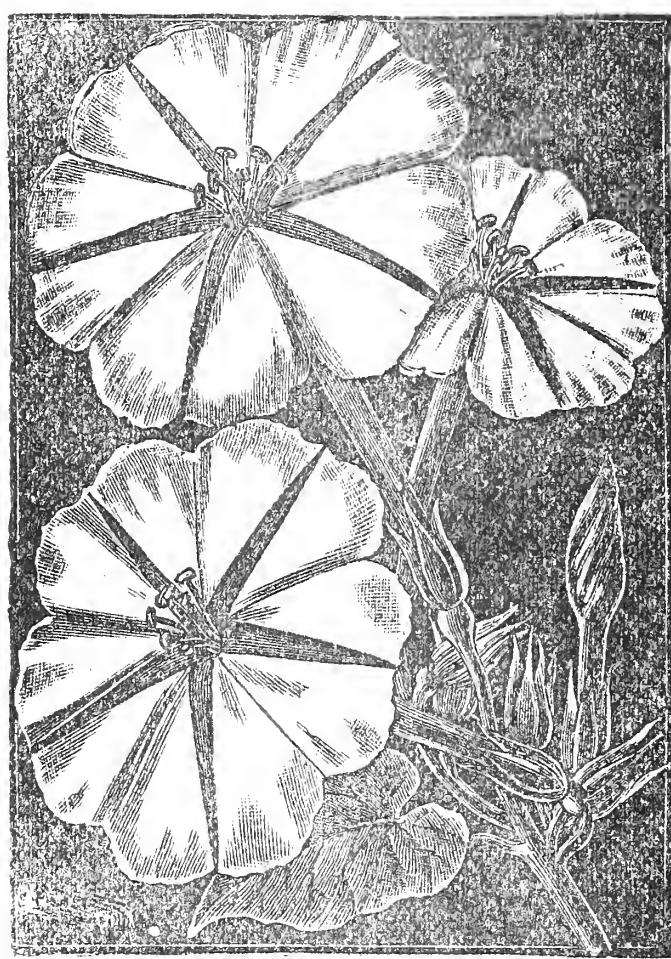
Bona Nox. Perennial. Stout, twiney, woody vine with smooth foliage, the leaves 5 to 10
inches broad; flowers intense white, funnel-formed and about 4 inches in length. A very handsome
flower. Pkt 5 cts.

Bona Nox Blue. Same in a perfect shade of blue. Pkt 5 cts.

Bona Nox Coccinea. Still the same but flowers are reddish. Pkt 5 cts.

Huberi. Variegated tall Morning Glory, the leaves silvery white and the flowers variously
colored, margined white. Very handsome sort. Pkt 5 cts.

Purpurea Double Mixed. Very large flowers blooming later than the single varieties
but coming double and semi-double, bloom bluish white streaked with light blue or pink. Produces
many flowers and is a good pot-plant. Pkt 10 cts.



IPOMOEA, MOONVINE, OR MOONFLOWER

like foliage, growing rapidly from seed sown outdoors in May, from 15 feet upwards, and just covered with masses of small, very beautiful star-shaped flowers. While it is an Ipomea Quamoclit it is always known by its common name, Cypress Vine. Before planting the seeds soak them two or three hours in warm water. Seed may be had in these colors:

Scarlet	White	Mixed	Each, Pkt 5 cts.
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Cardinal Climber—Quamoclit Hybrida. This is one of the newer and most popular climbers. You will find it fully described on page 170.

Grandiflora Alba. Moon Flower. One of the most magnificent of all vines, simply covered all night and throughout dull, cloudy days with fully opened, enormous, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Soak the seeds in warm water overnight to hurry germination and they will sprout quickly and the vine will soon cover anything you want it to climb over. Do not fail to grow Moon Flower. Pkt 5 cts.

ISATIS Glauca. Perennial, 2 to 4 feet tall, branching, the leaves green, flowers yellow, followed by a seed pod $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Before the discovery of indigo Isatis furnished the blue dye for the Ancient World. An interesting and attractive plant. Easily grown from seed. Pkt 5 cts.

Ivy. See Linaria Cymbalaria.

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IRIS From Seed

Fleur de Lys. Flag. Perennial. Never before has Iris been so popular. Its adaptability to almost any situation, marvelous combinations of colors, and lengthened blooming season at a time of year when color is needed, together with its easiness of culture, make it one of the most desirable and showy plants for the garden. Almost every country of the world in the temperate zone has contributed something unique in the way of Iris, extending from Alaska to Florida on our own continent, and Kamtchatka to Hong Kong in Asia, and east and west around the world, including Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and even far away India and Persia. Its cultivation reaches back for centuries and the poets have never tried singing its beauty. All varieties of Iris are grown from seed, taking longer this way, of course, to acquire flowering size plants, and therefore, requiring patience, but many more people are apparently starting this way than formerly. Sow seed early in the Spring or Fall, outdoors, 2 inches deep, and transplant Spring sown seedlings not earlier than August or September, so that they will become well rooted before freezing. Protect them a little the first year but not thereafter. The species of Iris are almost limitless in number. As for seed sowing you need simply the mixed of the three sorts we offer, and you can separate the colors after the first blooming, to suit yourself.

Liberty, or Germanica Iris. Foliage 1 to 1½ feet long, the flower stems 2 to 3 feet tall, usually with a single-flowered terminal head, and one short and one longer side branch, each bearing one large flower, generally in a combination of purple, white and yellow, in various shades. One of the best and hardiest sorts.

Pkt 5 cts.

Kaempferi, or Japanese Iris. Leaves 1 to 1½ feet tall, the flower stems overtopping them, and the flowers more open and spreading, the standards flat instead of upright like in the Liberty Iris. Some of the flowers have as many as six petals, 3 to 5 inches across. In a wonderful range of colors, blue, white, etc., generally with a yellow spot. Blooms June 15th to July 30th.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pumila. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, with very short stalks, bearing handsome, large flowers in all colors, from dark, reddish purple to light purple-yellow. This is the best dwarf Iris and is splendid for borders.

Pkt 5 cts.

Ivy. See Linaria Cymbalaria.

Jack and the Beanstalk. See Pueraria.

Japanese Bellflower. See Platycodon.

Japanese Hop. See Humulus Japonica.

Japanese Maize. See Zea.

Japanese Pinks. See Dianthus.

Jerusalem Cherry. See Solanum.

Jerusalem Cross. See Lychnis.

Job's Flower. See Adonis.

Job's Tears. See Coix Lachrymae.

Johnny-Jump-Up. See Viola.

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.

KAULFUSSIA Ameloides. Annual. Small, branching plant 6 to 12 inches high, with aster-like flowers on long stems. Very pretty and succeeds in any garden soil. Sow seed where the plant is to grow, or start in the house and transplant. In the following colors:

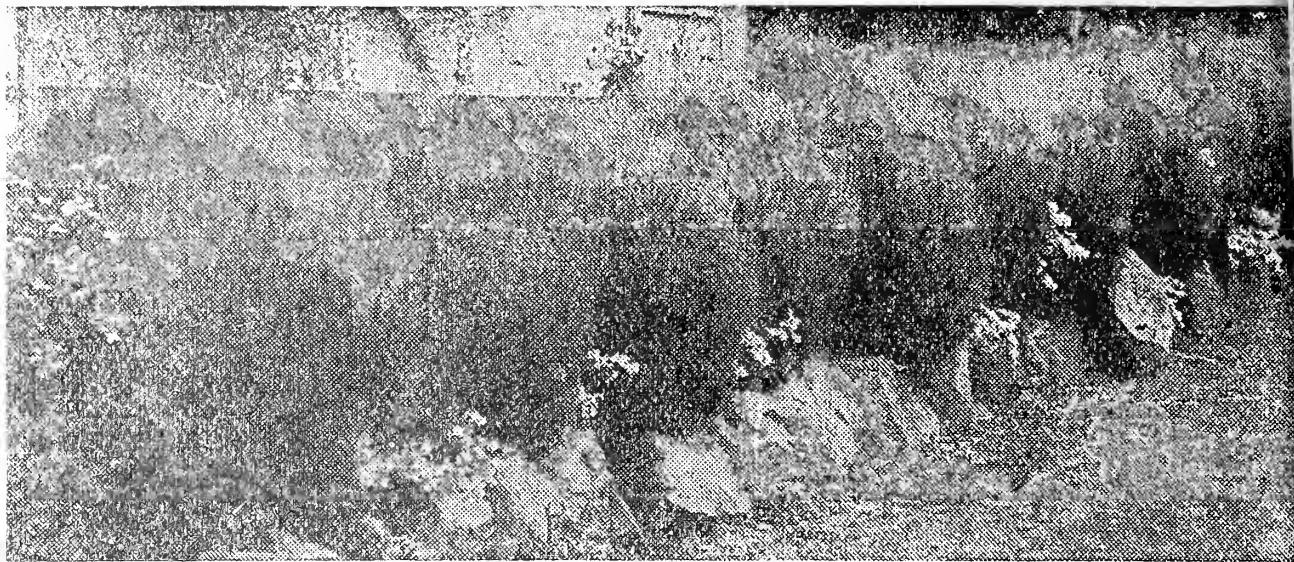
Dark Blue Rose Mixed

Each, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria Cymbalaria.

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KOCHIA IS WONDERFULLY ORNAMENTAL

KOCHIA. Summer Cypress. Mock Cypress. Mexican Fire Bush. Annual. Grown for foliage, which is small, narrow, more or less silky in texture, and of a beautiful green changing Autumn to a showy, deep red-bronze. The plant at all stages of growth is almost conical in shape, attaining a height of about 3 to 5 feet, each plant very uniform with its neighbor, so that by setting them 2 to 3 feet apart you have a magnificent row, or a grand annual hedge. The variety most generally used is *trichophylla*, from China, of the easiest cultivation, lasting when nearly everything else is cut down by frost, and becoming more and more popular every year. Truly something everyone should grow. Sow the seed indoors, in April, and transplant, or sow seed outdoors in early May.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts

Kudzu Vine. See *Pueraria*.

Lady Slipper. See *Balsam*.

Lamp Flower. See *Lychnis*.

LANTANA. Bedding and Pot Plant. Of wonderful beauty, the colors and combination of shades and tints simply beyond description. Both sizes are fine for pot growing, and the dwarf varieties are particularly nice for borders or beds in the garden, in the open sun, and for hanging

baskets and window boxes. In the South lantana is considered one of the finest outdoor shrubs; in California it is used with beautiful effect for hedge purposes. Usually lantana is sold in plant form, but we recommend our friends to try seed with the idea of getting many colors.

Hybrid. Fine mixture of taller sorts.

Hybrida Nana Compacta. The new dwarf varieties.

Mixed. Both tall and dwarf.

Each, pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts

Larkspur. See *Delphinium*.

LAVATERA. Annual Mallow. Very attractive and beautiful garden flower of a shrubby nature, with attractive foliage and pretty flowers. Of the easiest culture from seed, sown in the garden or started indoors as you prefer.

Trimestris. 3 to 6 feet tall, flowers 4 inches across covering the plant the entire Summer. Very bright and showy. Sow seed in May where the flowers are to bloom and thin a foot apart. Flowers in shades of Pink, White, Mixed.

Each, pkt 5 cts

Arborea Variegata. Perennial. Tree Mallow. 3 to 10 feet in height. The leaves of this form of Lavatera are softly downy on both sides, greenish in color and attractively mottled; the flowers pale purple red, about 2 inches across. Very pretty.

Pkt 5 cts



LANTANA

Lathyrus. See page 210.

LAVENDUL.A. Lavender. Perennial. Bearing spikes of fragrant bluish colored flowers, chiefly used for drying for perfuming bed linen, lingerie, etc., and keeping moths out of clotbing. About 1½ feet in height. Sow outdoors in light soil.

Pkt 5 cts

LEPTOSIPHON. Annual. An erect growing bedding plant, the flowers in close heads, blooming profusely. Sow the seed in the Spring; down South it can be sown in the Fall for very

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early flowering the next season. Particularly nice for beds and borders. Now days it is classed by botanists as a species of Gilia.

Densiflora. Flowers in very close heads, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. In the following colors separately:

White

Lilac-blue

Mixed

Androsacea. Flowers an inch long:

White

Pink

Lilac

Mixed

including seed from red, lilac, yellow, white and pink flowering plants.

Micrantha. Tufty sort, 8 inches or less in height, with short leaves, the flowers 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and very pretty. We offer it in

Pink

Yellow

Mixed

French Hybrids. Especially fine mixture of recent hybridizing efforts.

Special Mixture. From seed of all the varieties we have catalogued.

Each, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

LEPTOSYNE. Annual and Perennial. Dwarf, shrubby plant producing yellow flowers that look like coreopsis, to which it is strongly related. The name is Greek and means "slenderness". We offer the annual and perennial varieties. Sow seed of Stillmannii outdoors, in sandy soil in a sunny situation. Maritima should be started indoors and transplanted in May.

Maritima. Perennial. 9 to 12 in. tall; flowers 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, and a lovely yellow. Pkt 5c.

Stillmannii. Annual, a foot in height, with many leaves, the disc-flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and of a rich golden yellow, in June and July. Pkt 5 cts.

LEUCANTHE-

MUM. Daisy. Per-

ennial. One of the Chrysanthemum of a milky known under various common names, all consisting of a single flower with a dark disc, generally having white rays as shown in our illustration. We catalogue the choicest species only, all easily grown from seed. For cultural directions please see page 175 of this Floral Guide.

Grandiflorum
Vernale. Spring Mar-

querite. Giant Ox-eye

Daisy. White petals a-

round a large, yellow

disc. Very beautiful.

Maximum. Very large, white-flowered perennial marguerite, handsome for cut-flowers. We offer several forms in which the petals differ, somewhat, as follows;

Maximum Al-

bum. Pure white.

King Edward
VII. A robust, grow-

ing, extra large, pure

white flower.

Shasta Daisy. A fine mixture of the large-flowering, free-blooming Maximum varieties, on long, stiff stems.

Alaska Daisy.

A superb, pure white form of large-flowering Shasta Daisy, flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, on stiff, wiry stems, making it particularly valuable for cut-flowers; 2 feet in height.

California. A

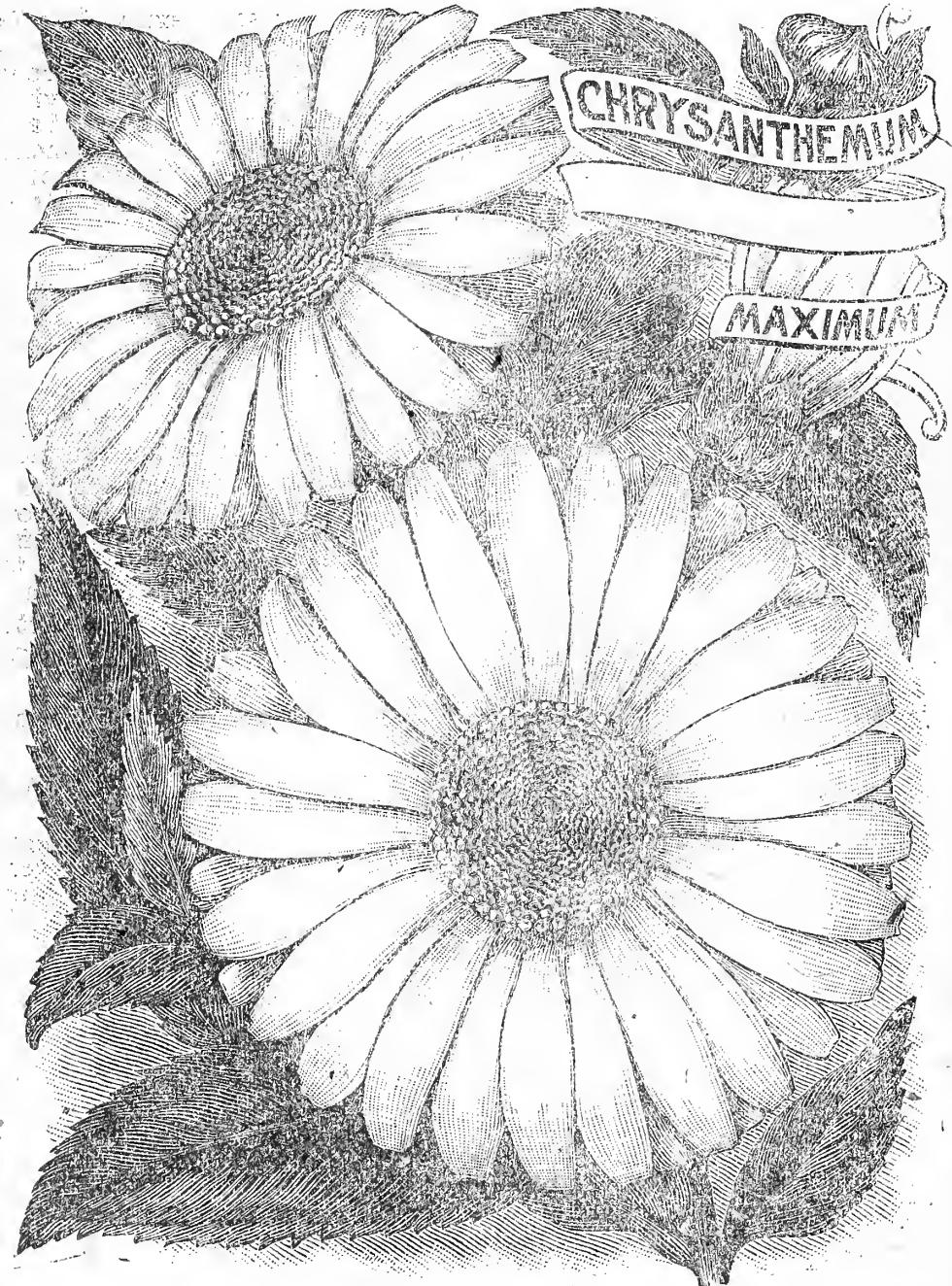
shasta daisy, the rays of which are creamy yellow surrounding a golden disc—the Yellow Shasta Daisy.

Hybridum. Choice mixture saved from seed of the finest, new perennial daisies of all descriptions and colors.

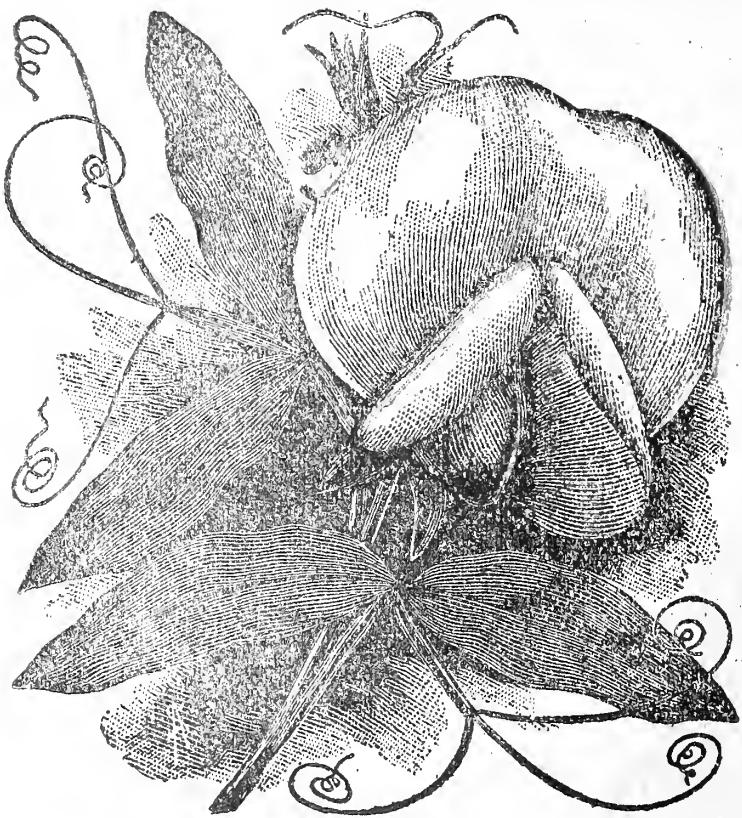
Princess Henry. A dwarf, early-flowering Leucanthemum. Very useful and very beautiful.

All, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of any sort 35 cts.

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LEUCANTHEMUM, SHASTA DAISY



LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS

Bipartita. 12 inches high, erect and branching, with large flowers violet-orange-white, white, etc., mixed, in long spikes.

Cymbalaria. Kenilworth Ivy. Mother-of-Thousands. Tender perennial that sows itself. Charming Ivy used everywhere for baskets, vases, pots, and for outdoor work in sheltered, moist spots, in the East particularly, where it is self-seeding and pretty well takes care of itself.

Moroccana. Hybrida Excelsior. Annual. Finest mixture of this charming annual species, seeds selected from the largest plants, in all colors, violet, rose, carmine, etc., with white throats.

Reticulata Aureo-Purpurea. An old garden favorite from Portugal. Annual. The flowers golden yellow and purple; very charming.

Dalmatica. Perennial. Tall, 3 to 4 feet, in large clumps, with large, bright yellow flowers at the top of the branches, in long, loose spikes. Very nice.

Macedonia. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet high, branching, flowers bright yellow with deeper colored throat. The popular garden variety.

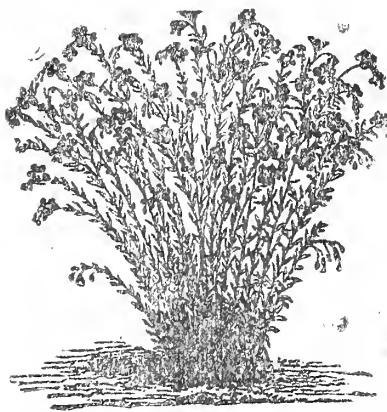
Mixed Striped.

Mixed Annual Sorts.

Mixed Perennial Varieties.

Special Mixed. From seed of all varieties and colors.

All Linarias, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.



LINUM PERENNE

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LATHYRUS Latifolius. Everlasting or Perennial Pea. One of the most exquisitely beautiful, useful and most satisfactory of all the hardy blooming climbers. Once established it will last for years. Sow seed outdoors, in any soil and any location, and the vines will grow rapidly, the flowers a miniature form of Sweet Pea but without odor and continuous blooming. Do not move them when once established. Colors separately as follows:

Pink Red White Mixed

Each, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; Mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts; oz 55 cts.

Lathyrus, White Pearl. New snowy white, large-flowering variety. Very handsome. Pkt 10 cts

LINARIA. Annual and Perennial. Little grown in the gardens of America but are worthy of attention. They are of the easiest culture from seed, in any ordinary soil or situation, are very pretty and take care of themselves. The annual sorts may be started indoors, or in warm spots outdoors where they are to grow. The flowers look something like a Snapdragon.

Alpina. 6 inches or less, spreading, flowers in short heads, blue with orange throat. Annual or perennial according to location.



LINARIA CYMBALARIA—KENILWORTH IVY

LINUM—FLAX. Ornamental annual and perennial flowering plants, branching as a rule, of easy culture, outdoors in warm situations exposed to the sun. Seed of annuals can be started in the house, or outdoors where the plants are to remain. If sown early Perennials will bloom the first year.

Grandiflorum. 1 to 2 feet tall; flowers 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide, something like a single Pink, glossy and bright, continuing in bloom a long time, until frost. We offer the following colors; White, Rose, Scarlet Flax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15c, Blue Flax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20c, Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15c.

Perenne. Hardy Perennial. Erect, branching, 1 to 2 1/2 feet. Blue Mixed

Flavum. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet; flowers lovely golden yellow. Entitled to be more generally grown in America.

All Linums, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

LOBELIA Grown Successfully From Seed

Annual and perennial. Fine bed and border plant, easily grown from seed. *Erinus* is the comprehensive, useful and popular species, as follows:

Erinus—Compact Growing Sorts. 6 to 12 inches in height. The flowers generally 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, on slender side branches, usually bluish or violet, with white or yellowish center. One of the best edging plants, particularly for early Summer effects, in any good garden

soil. With rich soil, plenty of water and an occasional cutting back they will bloom even if the Summer is very hot and until frost. Start seed in house, in January or February for flowers in April or May; for flowers alone, and not to make an edging particularly, seeds can be sown in March or April, or outdoors in May. In the Fall lift the plants, pot them and they will bloom during Winter in the house.

**Gracilis Ere-
nooides.** Slender growth, suitable for vases or baskets; flowers blue.

**Barnard's Per-
petual.** Deep blue with white eye; large flowers.

Kermesina. Crimson.

Primadonna. Lovely, velvety maroon.

Lovely, velvety maroon.

One of

Royal Purple-Speciosa Superba. Dark, deep purple, with white eye. One of the finest low bedding and edging lobelias.

Pumila Nigrescens. Very dwarf; foliage dark and flowers a deep blue. Pkt 10 cts.

Pumila Oxonia. Same plant, but flowers are purple with white eye. Pkt 10 cts.

Erinus. Somewhat taller growing.

Crystal Palace. Dark blue. Considered best carpet bedding variety and for a little border. Very fine seed. 1 oz 45 cts.

Golden Queen. Flowers dark blue; foliage delightful golden color.

Snowball. Very large pure white flower.

White Lady. Close growing variety with pretty white flowers.

Celestial. Clear sky-blue; very pretty.

Mixed. Seed of all the *Erinus* varieties. 1 oz 35 cts.

Tenuior, or Ramosa Varieties. Annuals 12 to 18 inches in height, rather large flowers, borne far apart, on slender branches. Formerly very popular and again attracting a great deal of favor. In the following colors separately:

White Blue Light Blue Rose Mixed

Special Mixture. Of all annual varieties and colors.

Hybrida Sapphire. New and a great beauty. Used for hanging baskets, window boxes, flower stands, etc., the great, lovely flowers very deep blue, with pure white eye. Pkt 15c.

Blue Bird. New bush Lobelia, introduced by us last year and described and priced among Novelties. See one of our front pages.

Perennial Lobelias

There are two handsome and hardy sorts, but prefer rather moist places, *Cardinalis* and *philippica*.

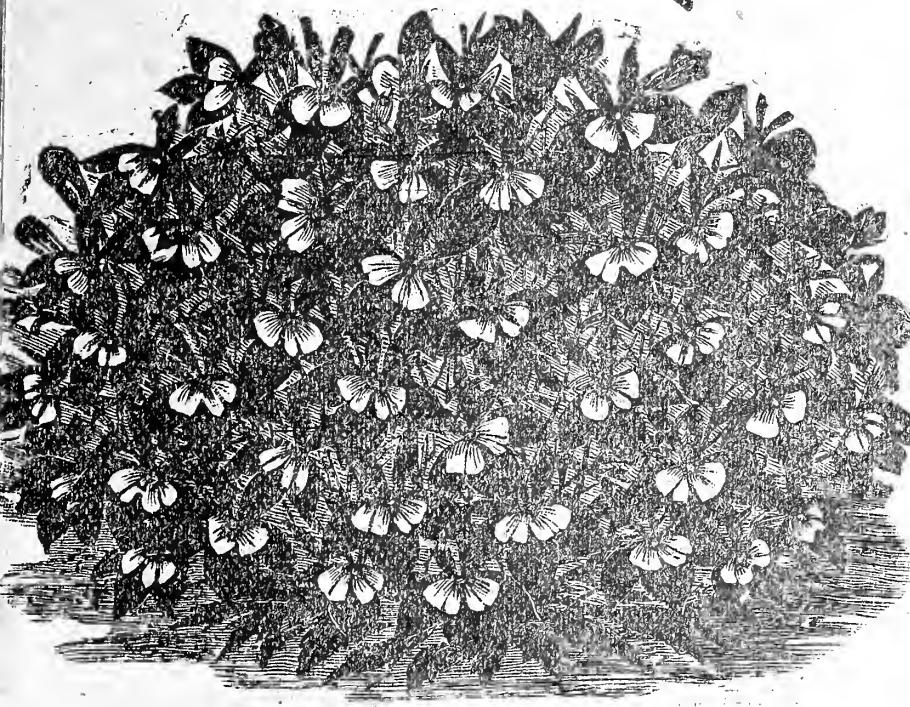
Cardinalis. Cardinal-Flower. Indian Pink. 2 to 4 feet tall. The flowers bright, intense cardinal, sometimes varying a little to white, borne in a long spike, on narrow bracts. One of the most showy native American flowers, entitled to a position in border in any moist spot.

Cardinalis Queen Victoria. Foliage very dark, and the large floweret of a vivid, scarlet.

Pkt 15 cts.

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ROYAL PURPLE



LOBELIA CARDINALIS

Syphilitica. 2 to 3 feet tall; flowers 1 inch long, in a long, wan-like spike, blue or purple in color. Very attractive and useful.

Mixed Perennial.

All Lobelia, except where otherwise printed, pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c.

Love Grass. See Eragrostis.

Love-in-a-Mist. See Nigella.

Love-Lies-Bleeding. See Amaranthus

LUNARIA. Satin Flower. Moon Flower. Honesty. An old favorite garden flower of easy culture under any ordinary conditions, grown mostly for the great, flat pods, which are used in Winter bouquet. Sow the seed in the garden.

Annua. Annual but self-sowing, making really a biennial. In the following colors separately:

Crimson	Purple	White	Variegated	Mixed
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Each, pkt 5 ct

LUPINUS—Lupin. Well adapted for borders, in masses, and everywhere that low-growing showy plants are required. Some of them make fine bedding plants, and others desirable cut-flowers. They are both annual and perennial. There are more than 300 varieties, and they are very valuable in the garden. The flowers are conspicuous, in terminal spikes, in all colors and are free-blooming. Easily propagate by seed, which should be sown in the Spring when the plants are to remain. They do well anywhere excepting where the soil is too full of lime.

Annual Varieties

Kartwegii. 2 to 3 feet tall. Somewhat branching, flowering prolifically from June to September. Cultivated as an annual. In the following colors:

White	Rose	Blue	Yellow	Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.
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Dunnetti Atrovioletaceus. Very dark violet. Annual variety.

Polyphyllus Sorts—Perennial

2 to 5 feet tall, the silky, hairy leaves 2 to 6 inches in length, the large flowers on long stalks June to September. Very fine species of Lupinus, in the following colors and varieties:

White	Blue	Carmine	Rose and Pink Shades
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Douglassii. Early flowering, purple, rosy purple and blue.

Excelsior. New, in a particularly fine mixture of colors.

Lavender Queen. New, a wonderful lavender flower, rose tinted. Pkt 10 cts.

Moerheimi. One of the newer and very fine sorts, rather more dwarf in growth, covered all Summer with pink and white flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts.

Mixed. Of all Polyphyllus, or perennial varieties.

Arboreus. Perennial. Yellow Boy. The Tree Lupine. Wonderful new variety, with handsome, large, yellow flowers. Very fine. Pkt 10 cts.

Snow Queen. This is the pure white Tree Lupine, that sometimes reaches more than 6 feet in height, and is strikingly beautiful. Pkt 10 cts.

Hybridus Nigrescens. Number of new sorts, annual generally, but some perennial, in a great variety of color, among which will be found some exceedingly choice specimens.

Elegant Mixture of All Annual Varieties.

Perennial Mixture. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

All, pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c, unless otherwise marked

LYCHNIS. Perennial. The word Lychnis is Greek and means "Lamp", on account of the flame-colored flower of some of the species. They are mostly erect-growing, and are among the best known of the old-fashioned flowers, requiring simple culture, from seed, in any garden soil, but preferring the open sun. Lychnis is very strongly allied to several other families, such as agrostemma, and is prized for its showy flower-heads. We offer the best sorts as follows:

Alpina. Perennial. Quite dwarf, less than a foot tall. Flowers pink, the broad calyx having a red beak.

Chalcedonica. Perennial. Maltese Cross. Jerusalem Cross. Scarlet Lightning. 2 to 3 feet tall, with narrow, hairy leaves, the flowers in heads, at the end of the long stem, the arrangement of the petals suggesting a Maltese Cross, and the scarlet color like "lightning". In two colors:

Scarlet	White	Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.
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Salmon Queen. Very pretty salmon-pink.

Haageana Hybrida Grandiflora. Annual and perennial. 1 foot or less in height,



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA

hardy or half-hardy, perennial if given protection where it is very cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange-red, scarlet, or crimson, nearly 2 inches across and extra showy. Pkt 10 cts.

Viscaria Splendens. German Catch Fly. Perennial. 6 to 20 inches high, the rose-pink flowers in clusters. This is a newer development of one of the old favorite and most useful of the Lychnis family. Flowers are very bright and exceedingly showy.

Mixed. All sorts and colors.

All Lychnis, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

LYTHRUM Roseum. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet tall, sometimes 4 to 5 feet in height if given a little care. Of easy culture, in any moist soil, and usually sown with shrubby. It prefers low ground, swampy places and will even grow in the water. The variety we have selected has very beautiful rose-pink flowers on a tall spike running up something like a lychnis. Pkt 5 cts.

Maiden Pinks. See Dianthus.

Mallow. See Malva.

Maltese Cross. See Lychnis.

MALOPE. Annual. Very pretty flower, 2 to 3 feet high, for borders and beds, of easy culture, just sow the seed outdoors early in any ordinary garden soil. Each flower from 2 to 3 inches across. We offer the large flowering variety in the following colors:

White

Rose

Red

Mixed

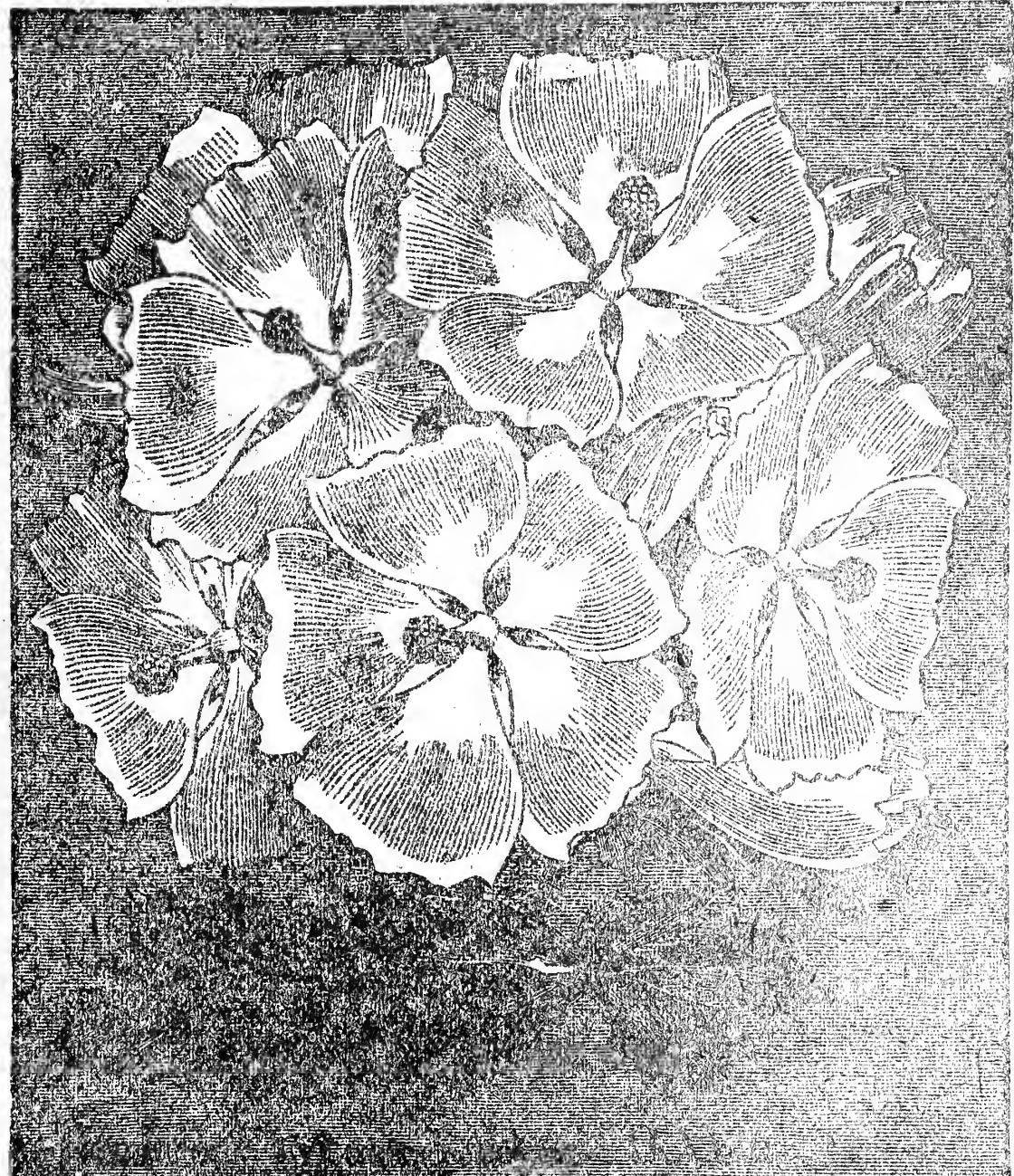
Praecox, or Large-Flowering, Ever-Blooming Sorts in two colors:
White **Rose** **Red** **Mixed**
Dark Purple **Dark Purple** **Dark Purple** **Dark Purple**

All Malope, pkt 5 cts.

**M A L-
V A.** Annual and perennial. Used in the gardens of the North for ornamental plantings, requiring no special cultural treatment as they grow in any garden from seed started outdoors.

**Crispa,
or Curled
Mallow.** Annual. Very striking, handsome plant, 4 to 8 feet tall, the lovely curled and crisped leaves from the ground to the top; the flowers clustered, close to the stalk, nearly 2 inches in diameter. The leaves are so wonderfully decorative that they are sometimes used for garnishing dishes. Frequently self-sown. Pink and red flowers.

Pkt 5 cts.



Moschata. Perennial. Similar, but 1 to 2 feet in height and a very good plant for the garden, flowers well open, 2 inches across, and the leaves also attractive. We offer colors separately

Pink

White

Mixed

Each, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 ct.

MADEIRA VINE. Mignonette Vine. Perennial in the South, and also in the North if well protected during the Winter. The botanical name is *Boussingaultia baselloides*. Strong, herbaceous, old-fashion perennial vine, that covers a large space in a short time with its heart-shaped, light green leaves, and numerous white flowers, that become almost flat as they grow older, and are deliciously fragrant. It will climb from 10 to 20 feet in a season. In this climate we either take up the roots and keep them in the cellar during the Winter, or protect them quite heavily through the Winter, as the plant will not endure frost. It is also grown in the greenhouse and in the house, and is hardy down in Texas. Came originally from Ecuador. Start the seed indoors and set the plants out in a warm, sheltered, sunny location.

Pkt 5 cts.

MANDEVILLEA Suaveolens. Annual Vine, sometimes called Chilean Jassmine, because of its climbing habit and large, white or blush, fragrant flowers, in bunches of about 9 flowers, each flower about 2 inches across. *Suaveolens* is the best variety; it comes to us from Argentina, and is hardy away down South in our own country.

Pkt 5 cts.

Marguerite. See *Anthemis*, *Carnation* and *Leucanthemum*.

MARIGOLD

We feel sure that Marigold is so familiar to everyone that no description is necessary. The origin of this brilliant and striking Summer flower, which now-a-days comes in virtually every shade of yellow and orange, and in every size, was the Pot Marigold, known as *Calendula Officinalis*, which goes away back for hundreds of years, in Southern Europe. Today marigolds are grown

everywhere.

They are

Summer

Autumn

blooming

flowers, won-

derfully ef-

fective in

border, mas-

sed bedding,

and some of

them for pot

culture, cer-

tain varieties

being used

considerably

as cut-flow-

ers that will

grow in any

garden soil

and succeed

where nearly

everything

else fails, in

dry or wet

weather, and

even when

neglected.

However,

they prefer a

light soil with

full exposure

to the sun.

Sow seed out-

doors where

the plants

are to remain

or start in-

doors and set

the plants out

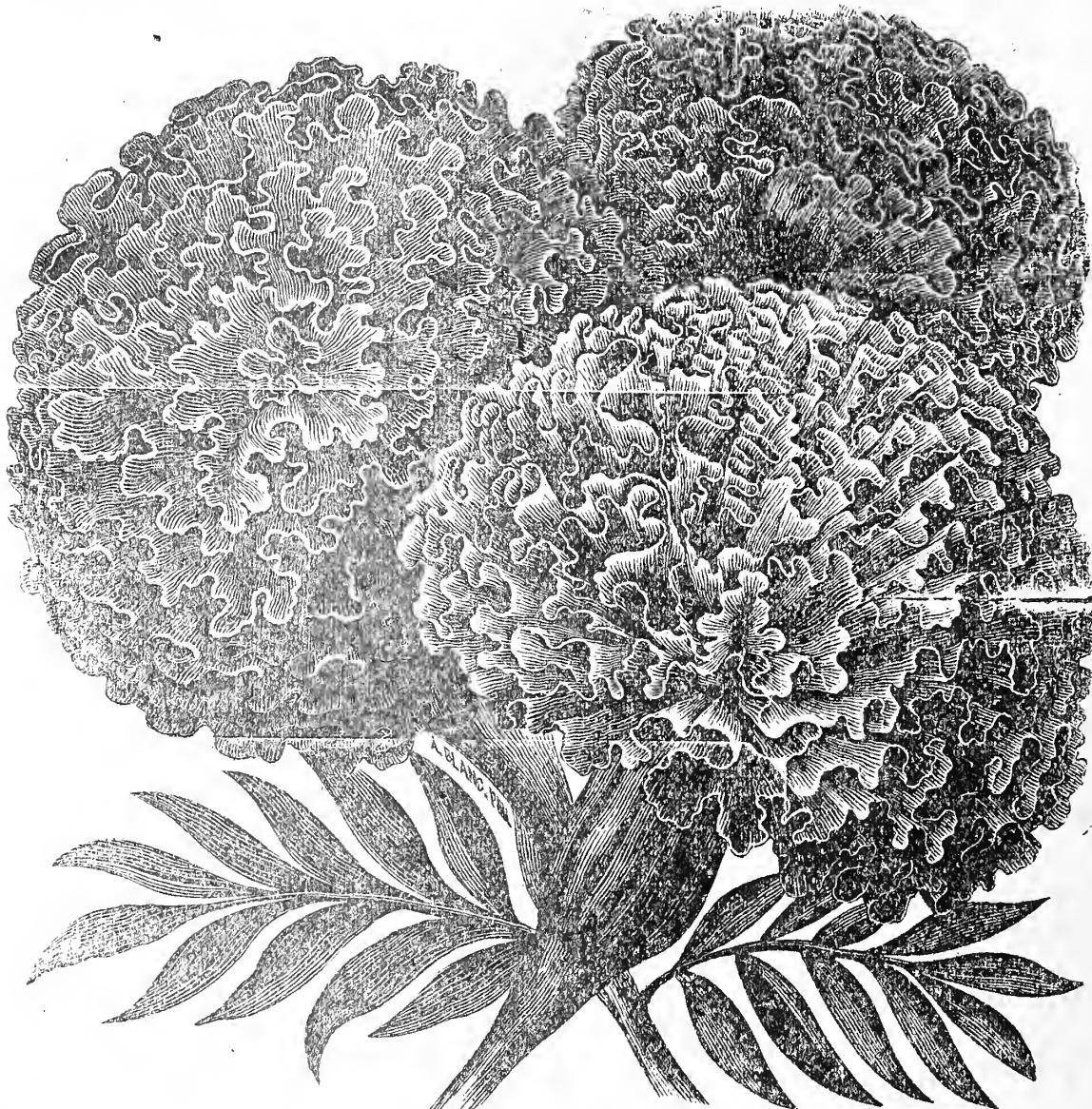
in May. We

describe the

French and

African sorts

separately.



MARIGOLD. TALL AFRICAN

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African Varieties—Double-Flowering

The African Marigolds are mostly pure lemon or orange in color, and we offer seed only of the best variety as the double flowers are so very much more handsome and desirable.

Tall Double Aurea. Intense orange.

Sulphurea. Rich lemon color.

Pallida. Magnificent, tall, double-flowering, light sulphur-yellow colored flower.

Tall African Mixed. From seed of several various other fine strains mixed. Good, tall, sorts, such as we offer you, grow from 3½ feet in height. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Dwarf Double Aurea. The same flower and brilliant orange as the tall sort.

Dwarf Sulphurea. Delightful lemon color.

Dwarf Mixed. Seed of these and other growing, double-flowering African sorts.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Special Mixture. Both tall and dwarf double-flowering African varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Double-Flowering French Marigolds

The French Marigolds come not only in various shades of lemon, orange and yellow, but are also in browns and often striped. Botanically they are known as *Tagetes Batula*.

Tall Aurea. Delightful orange-colored flower, the plant around 3 feet in height.

Tall Sulphurea. Lemon-yellow.

Ranunculoides. The tall, double French Marigold, of a deep, rich, brown color.

Meteor. Yellow with a charming golden stripe; tall.

Pulchra. Tall yellow with brown stripe; very attractive.

Striata. Mixture of the striped tall French sorts.

Tall Double French Mixed. From seed of these and others.

Gold Striped Scotch. Semi-dwarf.

MARIGOLD, LEGION OF HONOR

Dwarf Aurea. The same double orange flower as the tall Aurea but of dwarf growth.

Dwarf Pulchra. Yellow and brown.

Dwarf Sulphurea. Lemon-yellow.

Dwarf Aurora. A splendid double, yellow flower showily flushed with red.

Dwarf Gold Striped. A dwarf form of Meteor.

Dwarf Striata. A splendid mixture of all the dwarf striped sorts.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

French Double-Flowering Lilliput, or Pigmy Marigolds.

This is a special class of Marigolds only 12 inches high, and with very small flowers. Entirely distinct from all others and very popular. We offer them in the following colors:

Orange. Yellow. Brown. Yellow and Brown combined. Mixture, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Golden Ball. A particularly handsome double flowering, golden yellow, variety very compact in growth.

Legion of Honor. A dwarf-growing, very showy, golden yellow French Marigold, with a large purple blotch on petals. This is a single-flowering strain, and one of the most popular of all the Marigolds, particularly for borders. Only 9 inches high. Flowers from June until frost.

Mixed. Tall and dwarf French varieties.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Double Garden Marigold. This is a mixture of colors, chiefly shades of yellow and orange, well known and popular everywhere.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Special Mixture of Both African and French Marigolds. Tall, dwarf and pigmy, double and single. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Signata Pumila. Especially for borders and edgings, 10 to 12 inches in height and covered all Summer long with densely double, rich yellow, globe-shaped flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 25 cts.

It is well always to remember that seed of double marigold always throws some single and

All marigolds, pkts 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

MATRICARIA. Fever Few. The name comes from the latin word *mater* meaning mother.

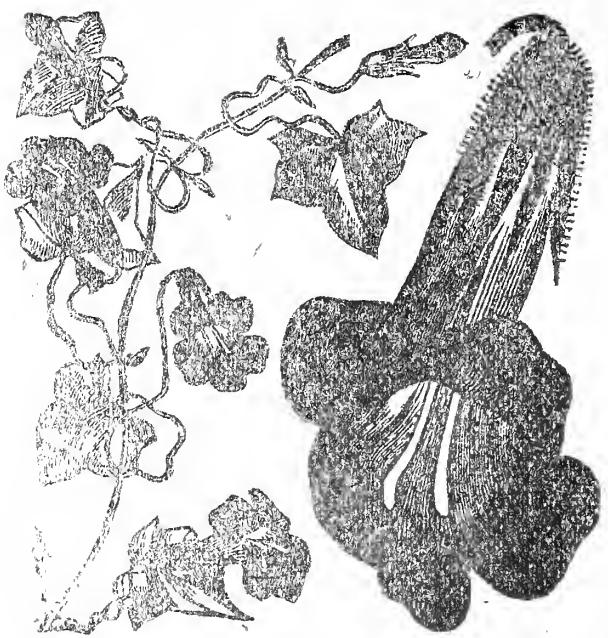
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MATRICARIA CAPENSIS ALBA PLENA
ni-double flowers.

Orange Prince Marigold. A new variety described among Novelties on one of our next pages.

MATRICARIA. Fever Few. The name comes from the latin word *mater* meaning mother.



MAURANDIA BARCLAIANA

MAURANDIA Barclaiana. Quite a little like snapdragon, the difference being that the throat of this flower is not closed. A graceful, free-blooming, elegant climbing plant that will make a growth of 10 feet or more if sown early. The flowers are about 3 inches long, downy on the outside, chiefly used for baskets, vases, etc. It is a perennial in the greenhouse, or in the house, and may be lifted outdoors, in the Fall before frost, for Winter growing and blooming indoors. Sow seeds in the greenhouse, or in a warm, sunny window, and pot the seedlings as soon as they are large enough. In the seed flat use four parts of garden soil, two parts of leaf mold and one of sand, all thoroughly mixed with plenty of broken pots at the bottom for draining. Fill the pot to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top, patting the soil down firmly; cover the seeds about three times their size with the same compost, screened, water with a fine nozzle, cover with glass, keep shaded until they germinate. Use the same soil for potting, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted cow manure. They like a temperature of about 60. Spray the plants now and again on bright, sunny days to keep the foliage clean and healthy. Outdoors Maurandia is treated as an annual. We offer seeds in the following colors:

White. Rose. Purple. Mixed.
Each, pkt 5 cts

Medeola. See Smilax.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

Crystallinum. Ice Plant. There are more than 300 different kinds of this family, but the only one in which we are interested is Crystallinum, one of our most common, attractive and interesting plants for window garden and hanging basket. You all know its flat, fleshy leaves, covered with glistening dots, or elevations, which give it the name Ice Plant and on account of which it is grown. The flowers are small whitish, or varying to dark pinkish in color, which open in the sun. The Ice Plant came originally from South Africa, Greece and the Canary Islands and Southern California, but is grown all over the world. No trouble to raise it from seed sown in the usual way, started in the house. Pkt 5 cts

Tricolor. In this variety of Mesembryanthemum the flowers vary from light pink with red eyes to self-colored white, pink and red. Pkt 5 cts

Mexican Fire Bush. See Kochia.

Mexican Fire Plant. See Euphorbia.

Mexican Poppy. See Argemone.

Michaelmas Daisy. See Aster.

MIGNONETTE. Reseda Odorata. A branching, annual herb, from northern

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because of the various uses to which this herb is put in medicine, more particularly in fevers. It is somewhat like the Chrysanthemum, with which it is often confused, but there is a distinct botanical difference, very good annual, about 2 feet in height, grown easily taken care of just like the Annual Chrysanthemums.

Capensis Alba Plena. A very handsome plant, generally a little less than 2 feet in height, and bearing very beautiful double white flowers in loose clusters. Fine for cutting: blooming until frost. Also makes a fine pot-plant. Pkt 5 cts

Capensis Nana. The same but dwarfed. Pkt 5 cts

Golden Ball. A dwarf, compact, double-flowering Matricaria, distinctive, and splendid for bedding. Pkt 5 cts

Mixed. These and other sorts. Pkt 5 cts

Marshmallow. See Hibiscus.

Marvel of Peru. See Mirabilis.

Mask Flower. See Alonsoa.

Quite a little like snapdragon, the difference being that the throat of this flower is not closed. A graceful, free-blooming, elegant climbing plant that will make a growth of 10 feet or more if sown early. The flowers are about 3 inches long, downy on the outside, chiefly used for baskets, vases, etc. It is a perennial in the greenhouse, or in the house, and may be lifted outdoors, in the Fall before frost, for Winter growing and blooming indoors. Sow seeds in the greenhouse, or in a warm, sunny window, and pot the seedlings as soon as they are large enough. In the seed flat use four parts of garden soil, two parts of leaf mold and one of sand, all thoroughly mixed with plenty of broken pots at the bottom for draining. Fill the pot to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top, patting the soil down firmly; cover the seeds about three times their size with the same compost, screened, water with a fine nozzle, cover with glass, keep shaded until they germinate. Use the same soil for potting, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted cow manure. They like a temperature of about 60. Spray the plants now and again on bright, sunny days to keep the foliage clean and healthy. Outdoors Maurandia is treated as an annual. We offer seeds in the following colors:

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Michaelmas Daisy. See Aster.

MIGNONETTE. Reseda Odorata. A branching, annual herb, from northern

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rica, with which everyone who grows flowers in the garden is familiar. At first it grows upright, but later becomes sort of reclining, but with the top upright. The flowers are wonderfully fragrant, borne in spikes. Generally it is a garden flower and grows easily, anywhere, in any soil, but it does best in a medium light, turf-like loam. Pasture sod is fine, or soil from a field that has been to grass for a long time. Work the ground thoroughly, and, if handy, add some well rotted manure, cow manure preferred. If you want exhibition flowers work in a little dressing of bone-meal, a pound to a bed 5 feet square. If you are growing Mignonette as a business you will find it advisable to sow three times each year, 1st week of July, of August and September, and the September plants will bloom until the next July. Our directions are for home gardening. After flower-spikes begin to come, for especially nice flowers, all side shoots should be removed from around the top of the stem, leaving 3 or 4 good, strong bottom side shoots for a second crop. Do not let ants dry out, either over water, water only on bright mornings because if water remains on the foliage it will become spotted. Watering with liquid manure now and again, helps the blooms. Mignonette also makes a nice pot plant. Do not try to transplant Mignonette as it will not transplant—always sow the seed where the plant is to grow, about 5 or 6 inches apart each way, about seeds to a hill or cross point, and after the plants grow up leave only one plant. If in pots, repot ten until plants are 6 to 7 inches high, and then they must be staked up. It is its fragrance that makes Mignonette such a favorite, not only in the garden but also for cutting to make up with bouquets. Give it a partially shaded spot, and sow seed in April in the North, and again in July for bloom until frost.

Goliath. Enormous trusses of double, coppery red flowers, borne well erect, on strong, stiff stems, the spikes 6 to 8 inches in length, 2½ inches through. The most brilliantly bright of the red sorts, especially choice for indoors. Strong, healthy, compact plant, the foliage green.

Golden Queen. Very fine, free-blooming, dwarf, compact variety, with giant heads of yellow flowers.

Improved Large-Flowering White. Similar to the red and yellow in growth, but the flowers are pure white and one of the favorite mignonettes for cut-flowers.

Odorata. Sweet Mignonette. This is the well known, old-fashioned, deliciously fragrant variety.

Golden Machet. Large flowering, branching, dwarf-growing Machet strain, distinctive and with enormous spikes of golden yellow flowers.

White Pearl Machet. The best, large flowering, enormous spiked, white mignonette.

New Giant Crimson Machet. The same, but flowers red.

Pyramidalis Triumph. Very strong, vigorous grower, with extra long and large spikes, most suitable for cut-flowers; flowers red.

Machet Mixture. Splendid mixture of the Machet branching, heavily flowering varieties we have described, together with other species of varying form and color. Particularly choice for potting.

Special Large Flowering Mixture. Of seed of all the large flowering mignonettes.

Special Mixture. Of all kinds and colors.

All Mignonettes, pkt

1 oz 20 cts.

Mignonette Vine. See Madeira Vine.

Midsummer Daisy. See Erigeron.

Millfoil. See Achillea.

MIMOSA PUDICA. Sensitive Plant. Also sometimes known as Humble Plant. Annual in this part of the world, somewhat shrubby, erect, branching, with lots of flowers in long, globe-shaped heads, of a rose-lilac color. Very interesting plant, grown on account of its fern-like leaves, which close instantly when touched, but without any injury whatsoever to the plant as they quickly open again, no one knows why. Easily grown from seed, in any place where garden beans will grow. Its name means "modest", or "bashful". Down in Brazil, where it came from, and in our own Gulf States, it is a perennial.

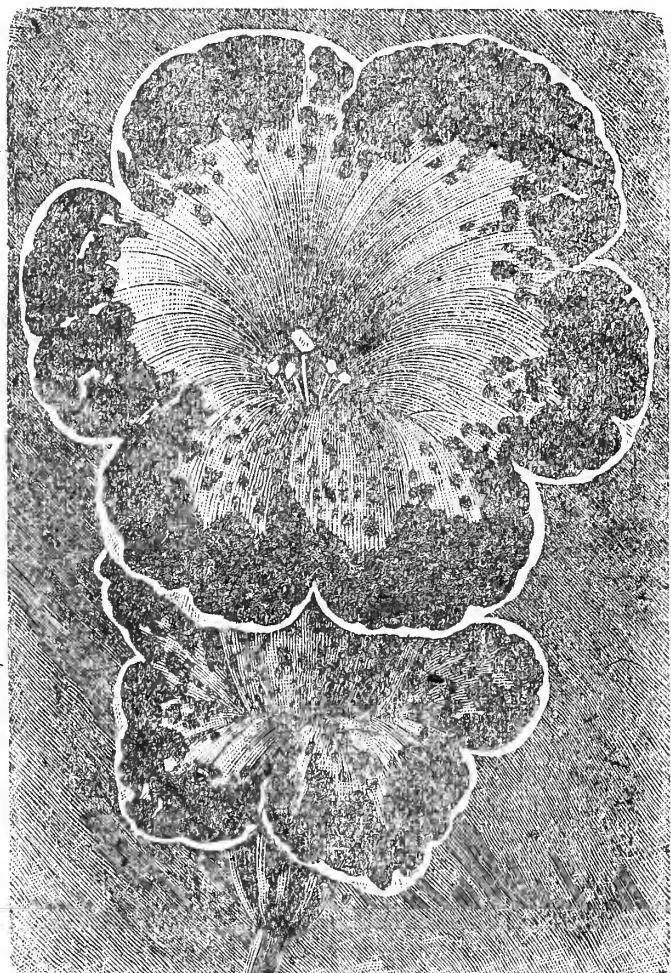
Pkt 5 cts.

MIMULUS, or Monkey Flower and Musk Plant

Half-hardy perennial, for indoors and moist places outdoors. Its name is Latin and means "little mimic", because of the grinning appearance of the flowers, which are very pretty and exceedingly curious and interesting, rivaling orchids in beauty. It is particularly nice for potting and hanging baskets indoors, but it is also available for moist, sandy, sheltered spots in the garden. We will describe the several varieties separately.

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MIMULUS—MONKEY FLOWER AND HOSE-IN-HOSE

Cardinalis. 2 to 4 feet in height. Flowers red, orange, yellow, scarlet and pink, all in splendid mixture. Hardy in this part of the country, and also farther North with slight Winter protection. Blooms the first year from seed sown early outdoors. Pkt 5 cts

Moschatus. Musk Plant. Perennial. 1 to 3 feet tall, with a musky odor. The flowers are pale yellow, lightly dotted and splashed with brown, the corolla about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long and the flower $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch across. Evergreen trailer for damp, shady spots, and also rather dark moist situations inside, in greenhouses, etc. Pkt 5 cts

Tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Interesting on account of its deep yellow flowers, with brown dots, having a monkey-like appearance. 2 to 4 feet in height, grows anywhere, and is known under various common names, the most popular of which is Monkey Flower. Pkt 5 cts

Tigrinus Duplex Grandiflorus. Hose-in-Hose. Similar to Monkey Flower, but the individual flower is larger and differently spotted. Pkt 5 cts

Queen's Prize. The largest flowering species, with splendid markings and many colors, including deep and pale rose. By all odds the handsomest and finest new strain of Mimulus. Pkt 15 cts

Cupreus Tigrinus. Prince Bismarck. Purplish carmine flowers. One of the most generally planted and an excellent variety. Pkt 5 cts

Mixed. From seeds of these and all mimulus, including Duplex Grandiflorus. Pkt 5 cts

MINA LOBATA. Climber, and one of the Quamoclit family. By the way Quamoclit is Greek and means *dwarf kidney bean*. Mina is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, the showy, rich crimson flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, afterwards turning to pale yellow. Profuse bloomer all through July and until frost, and a good plant for anyone looking for a handsome climber. Sow the seed in the Spring, in pots where it is warm and transplant when they are large enough. Pkt 5 cts

MIRABILIS--Marvel of Peru, 'or' Four O'Clock



MIRABILIS, FOUR O'CLOCK

Longiflora Violacea. Same flower but purple in color.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved. Flowers in all colors; plants dwarf, compact, very nice for massed bedding.

Tom Thumb Striped Leaved. Still more dwarf and compact, just right for edgings.

Tom Thumb Mixed. All colors with green foliage.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts, shades and colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

All Mirabilis, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

Mock Cypress. See Kochia.

MONARDA DIDYMA. Oswego Tea. Bee-Balm. Fragrant Balm. One of the most brilliant of our native wild flowers, surpassed in intensity of red color only by the Cardinal flower. Its large heads of wide mouthed flowers make it fine for massed effects and growing along the banks of streams, and to lighten up the dark corners of woods, anywhere against a dark background. Can also be grown in any ordinary sunny border if desired. Pkt 5 cts.

Fistulosa. Wild Bergamot. Sometimes wrongly called Bergamot in catalogues. The variety we offer has deep, purplish crimson flowers. It grows in dry positions and is quite attractive and useful. Pkt 5 cts.

Hybrida. Fine mixture of monarda in all sorts and colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Monkey Flower. See Mimulus.

Moon Flower. See Ipomea.

Morning Glory. See *Convolvulus* and *Ipomea*.

Moon Wort. See *Lunaria*.

Mother-Of-Thousands. See *Linaria*.

Morning Bride. See *Scabiosa*.

Mug-Wort. See *Artemesia*.

Mullen Pink. See *Agrostemma*.

Mullein. See *Verbascum*.

Musk Mallow. See *Malva*.

Musk Plant. See *Mimulus*.

MYOSOTIS--For-Get-Me-Not

Annual and Perennial. It would be difficult to mention a flower more universally known and so closely associated with sentiment as *Myosotis*, better known by its common name, For-get-me-not. The name to say, the word is Greek and it means "mouse-ear," from the shape of the leaves. It is also

called "Scorpion

as s." The culti-

ved forms come

only from Europe.

I shall describe

it separately, be-

cause there is quite a

wide variation among

them. As a rule they

prefer moist, half-shaded places, but do

well in a sunny border if it is not too ex-

sremely dry. Seed

can be sown from

spring to August, and

the plants must be

protected through the

winter. If seed is

sown very early in

the Spring some varie-

ties will bloom the

same year. The *Sylat-*

ctica and *Alpestris*

species are nice to set

among hyacinths,

lips and pansies,

because they are

early flowering and

make a nice combina-

tion. But of course

they are also sweetly

scented and may be

massed by themselves.

The plants can be put in the greenhouse or house and be forced to bloom earlier.

Alpestris. 3 to 8 inches tall, with dense heads of blue, the flowers fragrant in the evening.

As already explained, this is one of the best varieties for garden growing. We offer seed in the

following colors:

Alba. Pure white.

Indigo Blue. Or Sutton's Royal Blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20cts.

Stricta Grandiflora. A variety of *Alpestris* in which the branches are erect and

rigid, giving it a peculiar appearance, the flowers very large. We have seed of this in the follow-

ing colors:

Blue Gem

Pink Gem

White Gem

Mixed. All sorts and colors of the *Stricta* variety.

Elegantissima. An elegant variety of *Myosotis Alpestris* in great demand, only 6 to 8

inches high, the leaves are white-edged; the flowers sweetly scented. In the following colors:

White

Dwarf Alpestris. *Nana Compacta.* Extremely useful, on account of its very

small growth. In these colors:

Blue

Rose

Double Blue

Mixed

Sky-Blue

White

Rose

Alpestris Victoria. Improved dwarf growing strain with large sky-blue flowers, the

central flower double. One of the very best for both borders and pots.

Alpestris Victoria Alba. Same, but flowers white.

Robusta Grandiflora. Improved form of this well-known variety, the flowers blue

color with a double central flower.

Oblongata Perfecta. Much branched variety, biennial in character and dwarf in

growth, with very large, dark blue flowers. Finest sort for Winter blooming in pots. Pkt 10 cts.

Dessittiflora Grandiflora Perfection. Exceedingly large flower in fascinating

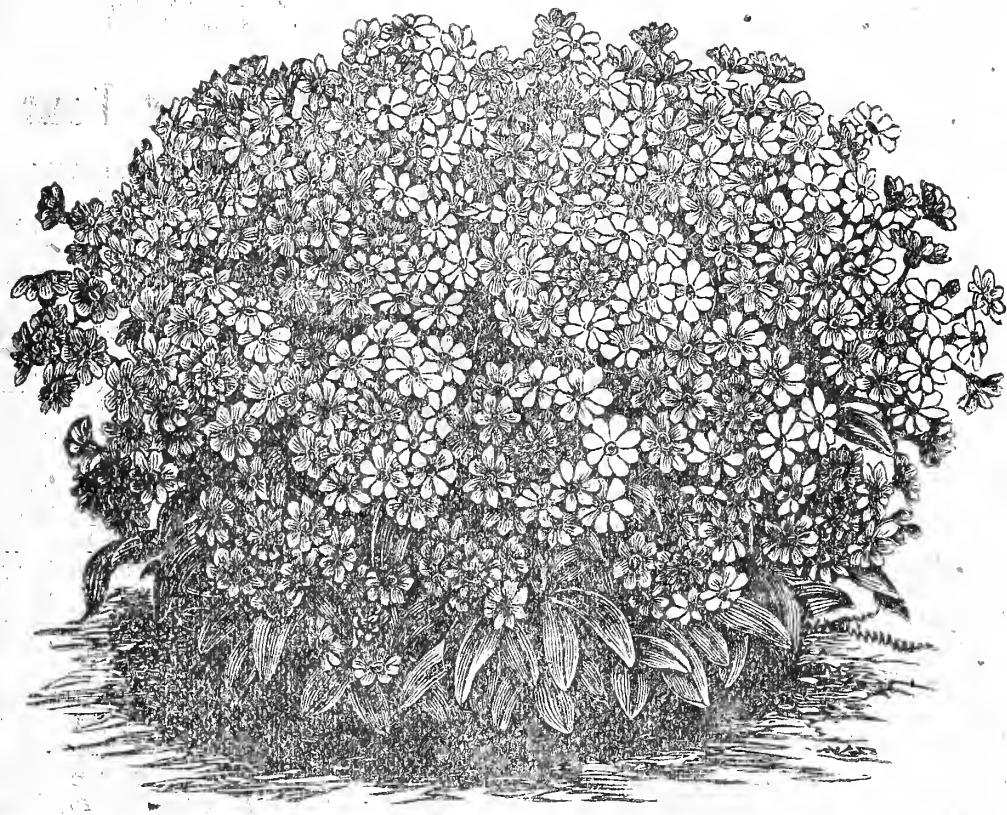
improved form, much crowded and branched, condensed, very prolific in flowers, which are in

deeply blue in color. A splendid addition to the *Myosotis* family.

Pkt 15 cts.

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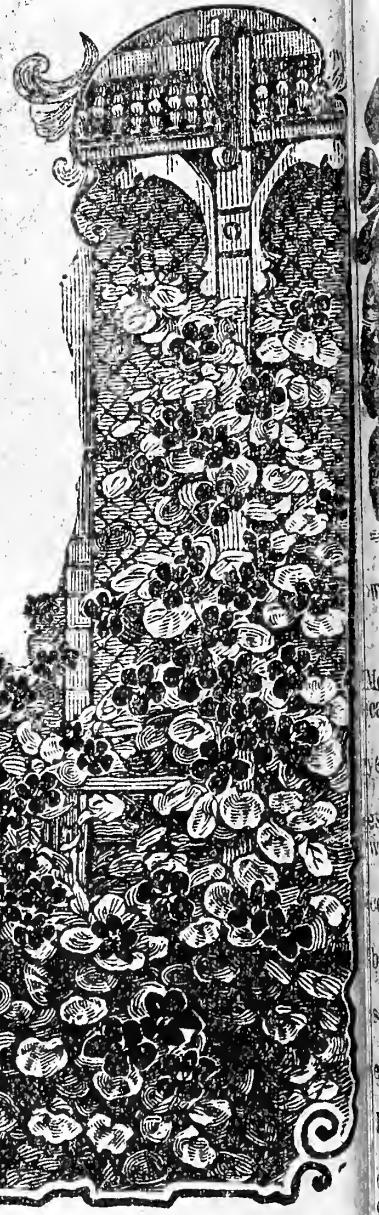
MYOSOTIS—FOR-GET-ME-NOT.

Ruth Fisher. Compact, dwarf growing variety with largest flowers and longest blooming season. Remarkably fine for pot growing. Pkt. 10 cts

Mixed. From a very good mixture of many kinds and colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
Price of all, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; unless otherwise marked.

NASTURTIUM--Bedding and Climbing Sorts

Among the most glowing, gorgeous, easily grown, Summer blooming, dwarf and climbing garden annuals. The colors are simply beyond description, they are so varied, so intense, and so, one might almost say, bold. The foliage is also attractive, and it serves the purpose of emphasizing the brilliancy of color. The botanical name of the plant seedsmen catalogue as Nasturtium is Tropaeolum, which is a Greek word for "trophy", something, won, generally in war, and it is the shield-shaped leaves and the helmet-shaped flowers that give the name. Nasturtiums originated almost altogether in South America, chiefly in the cooler parts of Peru and Chile. The common species minus and majus, are also grown for the young pods and seeds, which are made into pickles. The peppery-tasting leaves are also sometimes used like Cress, in salad, and the name given to it in England is "Indian Cress". Over here in our country we do not use the leaves very much in this way although they are appetizing, and the pickles are pretty well equal to capers, which are known to everyone who eats "boiled leg of mutton with caper sauce". Then we have the climbing kinds, which are fine for window boxes, balconies, for covering banks and walls, and for growing among shrubbery. The dwarf varieties are earlier, and they are used for the front row in the border, for massed bedding, etc. Nasturtiums can be started indoors and transplanted outside when the weather is right; they will bloom until cold weather comes, but will not stand frost. The perfume of nasturtiums is very sweet, adding greatly to their value for table decorations. Nasturtiums



CAN YOU IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE FASCINATING THAN A SCREEN OF CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS IN GREEN AND CRIMSON

do best in a sunny situation, in rather light soil, well drained, and not overly rich, or they will grow too much to foliage. Allow the dwarf varieties 6 to 8 inches space all round; the climbing can be planted 4 to 6 inches apart. The varieties we offer are those that have been tried out thoroughly to give the largest flowers, most of them, and in the greatest variety of desirable colors. Our seed cannot be surpassed anywhere, at any price. It is our careful selection of the best the world's Nasturtium specialists have produced during the past season, all fresh, guaranteed to us true to name and color.

TOM THUMB, DWARF OR BEDDING NASTURTIUMS

Aurora. Buff yellow stained purplish crimson.

Beauty. Fascinating combination of yellow and scarlet.

Brilliant. Solid, fiery scarlet.

Chameleon. Yellow flaked with red.

Cloth of Gold. The foliage golden yellow and the flowers intense scarlet.

Crimson Queen. Green foliage charmingly marbled with white, while the flowers are a grand crimson.

Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur spotted maroon.

David Burpee. The foliage is beautifully waved; flowers light cream color.

Empress of India. Foliage dark; flowers very dark, rich scarlet.

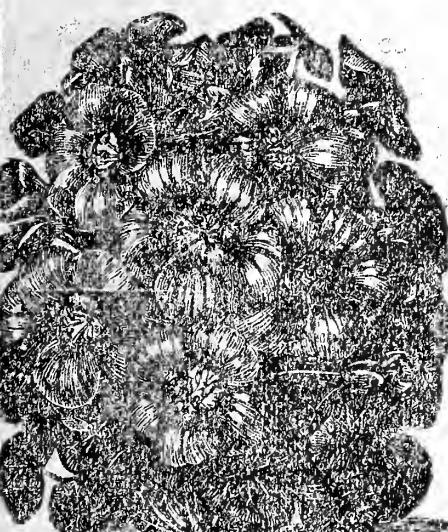
Golden King. Delightful golden yellow, set out well by dark green foliage.

Ivy Leaved. Foliage very interesting, like an ivy leaf, and flowers in mixed colors.

King of Tom Thumbs. Especially compact grower, foliage very dark, and the flowers bright scarlet.

Lady Bird. Rich yellow, spotted with scarlet; leaves dark. An unusual flower.

Pearl. Also known as Moonlight. Creamy white.
Regelianum. A rich, purplish violet.
Ruby King. Charming ruby-red which harmonizes well with the dark foliage.
Scarlet Queen. Bright scarlet flowers, with lovely green foliage charmingly marbled white.
Vesuvius. Delicate salmon-rose shade, attractive and very unique.



DWARF NASTURTIUM. EMPRESS OF INDIA

Pearl. The climbing strain of Moonlight, a very famous variety of a delicate, yellowish white.

Prince Henry. Light, creamy yellow, spotted and marbled with red.

Scarlet Vermilion. The brightest, most vivid red, contrasting beautifully with its green foliage.

Scheuermanni. Light straw color, spotted and marbled brownish red.

Schillingii. Bright yellow blotched with dark crimson-maroon.

Twilight. Bright yellow marbled almon-pink.

Variegated Leaved. The flowers also of different colors.

Von Moltke. A sort of bluish Rose; very pretty.

Mixed. From these and other colors, shades and markings of tall and climbing sorts.

All named varieties, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; oz. 17 cts; 1 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.00.

Mixed seed, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; oz 15 cts; 1 lb 35 cts; lb 90 cts.

LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

The flowers are very large and long spurred. There is no practical difference between Lobb's climbing and the Tall climbing excepting that the colors are supposed to be somewhat more intense in Lobb's Hybrids. They are all very fine, and the choice is simply one of which color you prefer. We always import the seed of Lobb's and the cost is always somewhat higher than of other varieties.

Ash Gray. Pale primrose-yellow, almost white. Very fine.

Black Prince. The darkest of the Lobb's climbing strain, a very deep maroon.

Bright Yellow. Very clear, transparent shade, purple stained.

Brilliant. Very bright Geranium scarlet, with very dark foliage.

Cardinal. Deep, full scarlet.

Chestnut Brown. Light shade of brown inclined towards yellowish.

Firefly. Dark orange-yellow, spot-

Mixed. Fine mixture of all the varieties.
All named varieties, Pkt 5 cts, any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 18 cts; 1 lb 50 cts.
Mixed seed, Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.25.

Tall, or Climbing Nasturtiums

These are the varieties that will grow from 6 to 10 feet, quickly and effectively covering a trellis, rocks, walls, banks, or any unsightly object that you wish to beautifully screen.

Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.
Bright Rose. Lovely, bright, pinkish shade.

Bronze Color. Flowers coppery red.
Chameleon. Also known as Coquette. Light yellow flaked with red; frequently bearing more than one color flowers on the same plant.

Dunnett's Orange. Another name for this splendid variety is Sunlight. Of a delightful, golden orange.

Edward Otto. Distinctive brownish lilac.
Jupiter. Large, handsome flower. Rich, golden yellow in color.

King Theodore. The darkest colored nasturtium grown, a very deep crimson-maroon; even the foliage is dark; very handsome.

Orange Striped. Beautifully striped with orange.



DWARF NASTURTIUM. CHAMELEON

ted with cardinal-red.

Giant of Battles. Sulphur-yellow with red blotches.

Golden Queen. A pure, rich, golden orange.

Ivy Leaved. The foliage composed of leaves in ivy shape, with the flowers in various colors. Very showy.

King of the Blacks. Very dark, black-brown.

Miss Eva Middleton. Beautiful fawn, a color not offered under any other name.

Napoleon III. Golden yellow spotted with brown-maroon.

Princess Victoria Louise. Creamy white, with orange-scarlet blotches, the calyx and spur orange-red; a very handsome combination.

Regina. Salmon-rose with dark foliage.

Spitfire. Brilliant, fiery orange-vermilion.

Variegated Leaved. The foliage very prettily shaded, the flowers in different colors.

Wirchow. Deep, ruby-rose, different from all other sorts catalogued.

Yellow. Stained purple. You can imagine the attractiveness of such markings.

Mixed. From these and other Lobb's colors and shapes.

Madame Gunter Hybrids. Very fine mixture of new, large flowering Lobb's sorts that we have catalogued with great success.

Limnbiatum Hybridum. Mixture of the lovely, new, fringed sorts, that we have never offered before. The foliage is attractive and the flowers in very beautiful forms and colors.

All Lobb's named varieties, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 55 cts.

Mixed. All varieties of Lobb's thoroughly mixed. Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$

lb 40 cts; lb \$1.10.



NEMOPHILA

Nemisia, only 9 inches tall, in improved colors, assorted; very free-flowering.

Strumosa Varieties. Erect growing and branched, the flowers extra large, an inch broad, in the improved Sutton strain, in the following colors separately:

Orange Prince

Scarlet

White

Mixed.

Triumph. Especially dwarf, the flowers all colors. Very charming mixture.

All Nemisia, pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts

NEMOPHILA. Hardy annual. One of our own native American flowers, of rather dwarf, compact habit, producing an abundance of showy, bell-shaped flowers, from early Spring to late Summer, and, therefore, of great value for bedding and borders. The varieties we offer are all of the Menziesii species, which prefer rather low ground.

Discoidealis. This is a variety in which the light, bluish white flowers have a large, brownish purple eye, making it an unusually attractive flower and one of great value.

Insignis Alba. The flowers are from half to an inch wide, pure white in color.

Crambeoides. Enormous flowers 15 to 18 inches in diameter. The same species and color but veined light blue.

Maculata. Flowers white with a deep purple blotch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, blooms in April and May.

Mixed. Seed of all these colors, and many others.

All Nemophila, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

NICANDRA Physaloides. A Peruvian plant known quite generally as "Apple of Peru." A strong, spreading annual, 3 to 4 feet in height, with odd, showy blue flowers, each on a little branch, about an inch across and shaped like a potato flower. It is an old-fashioned garden flower that is rarely seen now days, but is entitled to be grown. It is said that it keeps flies from the place where it is growing, and also from a room in which it is hung up for decorative purposes, and for this reason it is sometimes called "Shoo-Fly Plant."

Pkt 5 cts.

NIEREMBERGIA. Annual and perennial. A pretty, low growing or creeping, branched plant, the flowers borne singly at the tip of little stems, tubular or bell-shaped, abruptly expanding above saucer or funnel-shaped limb. Allied to Petunia. We describe the sorts separately.

Calycina Gracilis. Very slender and sweetly pretty, a basket plant particularly, 6 to 8 inches in length. The flowers are white tinged and veined with purple towards the center and a yellow throat. Certainly a charming and desirable plant and we are sure it will please those who try it. Pkt 5 cts.

Frutescens. Tall Cup Flower, 1 to 3 feet high, considerably branched, the flowers much larger than *Calycina Gracilis* and can be used as a bedding plant if started early indoors and transplanted. Also makes a fine pot-plant, being covered almost continuously with flowers, which are white tinted with lilac and blue. Pkt 5 cts

Frutescens Alba Flora. The same, but flowers pure white. Pkt 5 cts.

NICOTIANA. Annual. Tuberous-flowered Tobacco. Of course *nicotiana* is also the name of the tobacco plant used for smoking, but we are interested only in the flowering species, which are easily cultivated, from seed, started indoors because it germinates slowly. Keep the seed bed

dry and warm, and

plants out when

weather and

soil are both thor-

oughly warm. They

prefer a loose loam

but is properly

tilled and well

tinted. In fact if

you want magnifi-

cult plants and

eat masses of the

best bloom set

the plants in rich

soil where there has

been plenty of man-

ure and lime mixed

A good idea just

before sowing in the

spring is to give the

seed one pound of

cotton seed meal

and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of car-

nate sulphate, or

manure, to each 5

square feet, thor-

oughly spaded in to

depth of 4 or 5

inches, the surface

of the bed finely

tilled. The seed

is so fine that

it is a good idea to

mix it with a little

phosphorus or bone meal

you can see you

are not sowing it

too thickly. Just

press the seed in

with a brick or

board, do not cover

with soil. *Nicotiana*

is also splendid

for pot or tub cul-

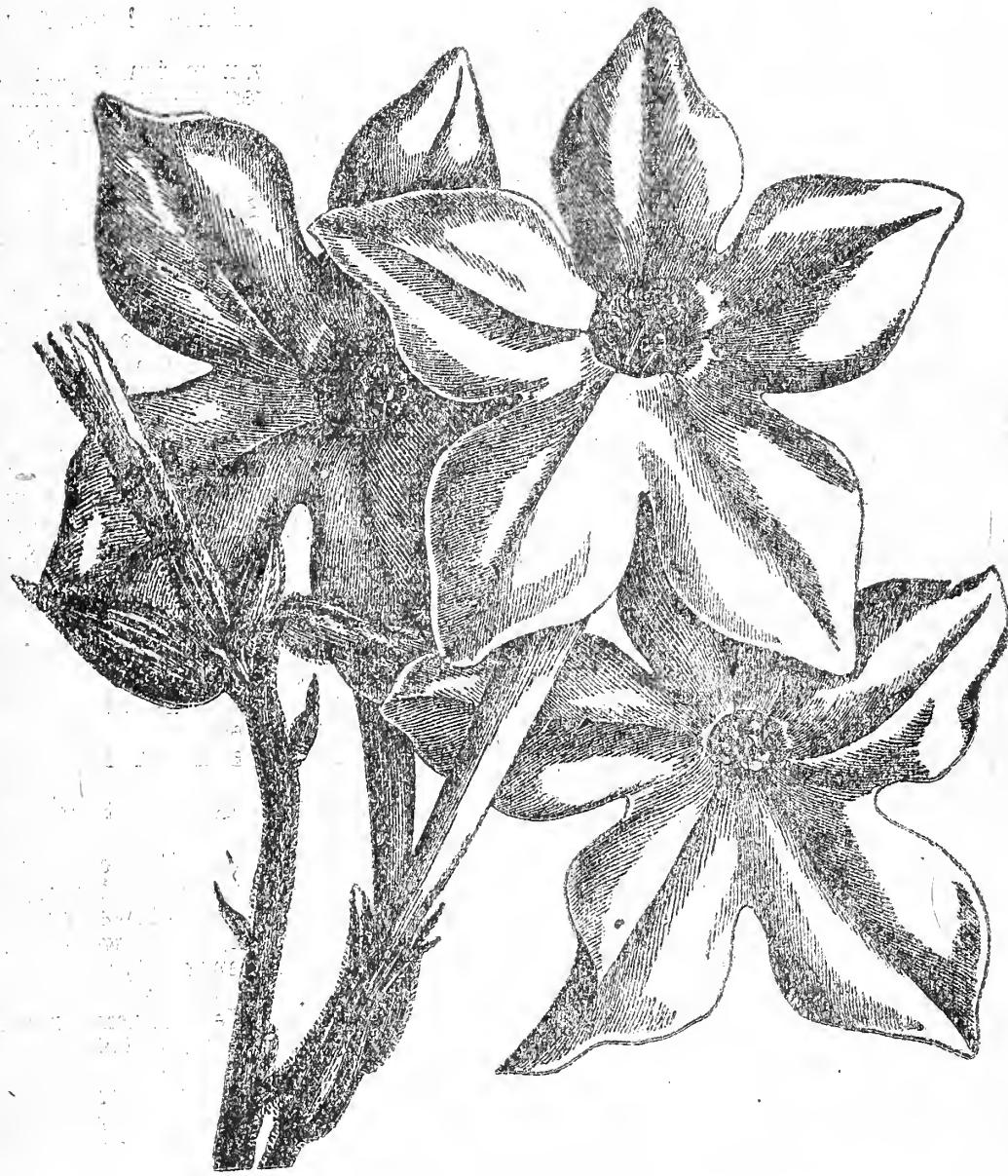
ture, and fine for

summer porch dec-

orations. We offer

the best flowering

varieties.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Affinis. The flowers are very large and pure white, sweetly scented, the tube dilated, as shown in the illustration, which also pictures the Narcissus-like form of the flower. It is a very popular variety, blooming freely all through the Summer and until killed by frost. It should be planted where it will have protection from strong winds, which are apt to break it down. While in reality a perennial, it is always treated as an annual in the gardens of the northern and middle states. Farther south the roots live over the Winter with little protection. The flowers open in the early evening and close in the morning. If seed is sown in the Fall and the plants potted you will have splendid flowers in the house all Winter. Pkt 5 cts.

Affinis Hybrids. The flowers in bright, mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20c.

Sanderae. Also an herbaceous annual, 2 to 3 feet in height and of a bushy habit, the flowers in large, loose panicles, greenish yellow tinted with rose and carmine-red. Splendid and very serviceable flower introduced into American gardens in 1904. Pkt 5 cts.

Sanderae Hybrids. The same plant and flower but in various colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Sylvestris. Perennial. Like *Affinis* but the plants run up to 4 feet in height, of pyramidal growth, foliage a rich, deep green, the flowers pure white, drooping in loose heads. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed All varieties and colors. Pkt 5 cts.

NIGELLA. Love-in-A-Mist. Also Fennel-Flower. Annual. Hardy, interesting flower, starting easily from seed sown in the open border, in good soil, any time as early as the ground can be worked, as the plants are entirely hardy, making an attractive show and requiring very little care. Do not try to transplant because it is not often done successfully, just thin the seedlings out to about 8 inches apart. By sowing at different times you can have the attractive bloom all Summer. There are two varieties that we catalogue separately.



NIGELLA DAMESCENA DWARF

garden and border plant, prized for its showy flowers. There are a number of varieties and we shall, therefore, describe them separately. They are mostly all open ground, sun loving plants, pretty well distributed all over North America, and easily raised from seed. When we tell you that Godetias are a species of Oenothera you will get a better idea of the appearance of the flower than from our illustration, which is not so good as we would like to show you.

Acaulis. Perennial or biennial sort. An exceedingly interesting and attractive plant growing in tufts, at first stemless but later producing sort of trailing, zigzag stems, with leaves like a dandelion, the flowers opening white as a rule but changing to rose later on, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, with a slender tube a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ in in length. This variety is a native of Chile.

Acaulis Taraxacifolia. Dwarf strain of Acaulis with large, white flowers.

Bistoria Veitchiana. From 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers yellow turning to green, usually with a brown spot at the base.

Rosea. A very pretty, low growing sort, just 6 inches in height, the flowers a deep rose.

Odorata. Dwarf growing, flowers yellow and very sweetly scented.

Lamarkiana. One of the most interesting of all the Oenotheras, a strain that has never been found in a wild state. The stems are red, the leaves broadly crinkled, and the flowers larger, opening suddenly about dusk. It is hoped by botanists that they may some day discover the origin of this variety. The flower is yellow in color.

After Glow. A new variety, yellow, with brilliant red caylex, the flowers remaining open all day long in the bright sunshine.

Glaucia. Fraseri. Perennial, 2 to 3 feet tall, the leaves around 4 inches in length, flowers large, in short, leafy clusters, deep yellow in color, and a great many of them.

Pkt 10 cts.
Youngii. Sundrops. Perennial. 1 to 3 feet tall, stems unusually reddish, and the flowers very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, showy, produced in clusters. It likes dry soil and is very hardy. This is the common variety so generally grown, the flowers bright lemon color.

Missouriensis. Perennial. Not over 1 foot in height, the leaves 5 inches in length, petals of flowers 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very broad, and pure yellow in color.

Damescena. 1 to 2 feet high, the leaves bright green and very finely cut; flowers large, double and showy, in

Blue White Mixed

Damescena Dwarf. About 1 foot tall, flowers all double, very large and colored,

Blue White Mixed

Miss Jekyll. A particularly fine flowering strain of the Damescena species, of an exquisite Corn-Flower blue. Splendid sort for cutting.

Miss Jekyll Alba. The same flower, but pure white in color.

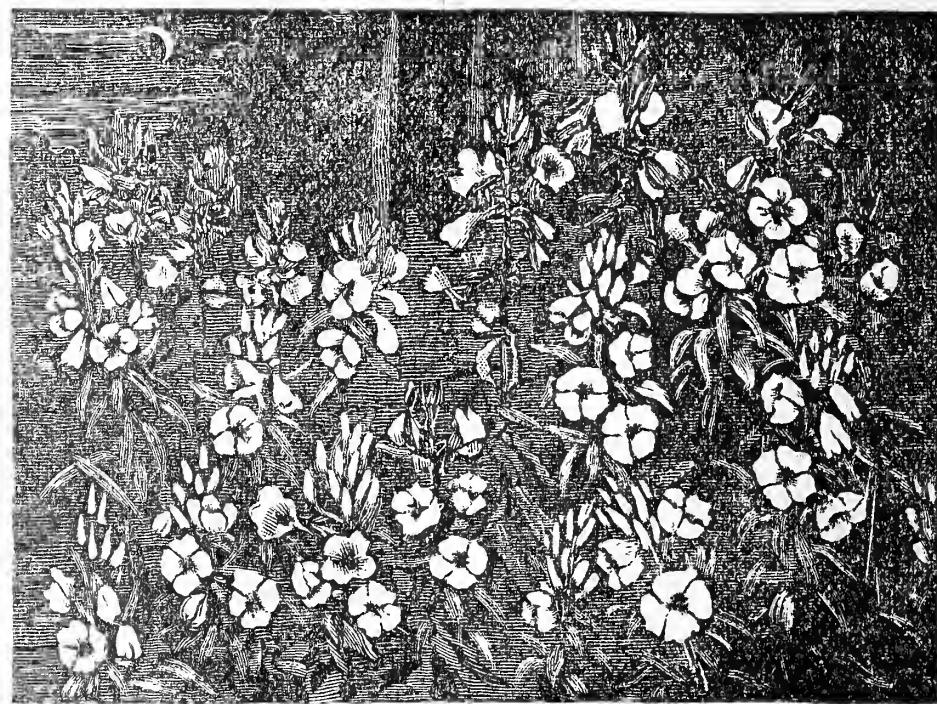
Hispanica. This is the variety that is commonly known as Love-In-A-Mist, while Damescena is sometimes spoken of as the "Devil-in-the-Bush," or Fennel-Flower. The foliage is less divided than with Damescena and the flowers of a deeper shade of blue.

Hispanica Mixed. Flowers white, purple, blue, etc.

All sorts of Nigella, pkt 5 cts; 6 pks 25 cts.

Night Shade. See Solanum.

OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose. A



OENOTHERA—EVENING PRIMROSE

Mixed Annuals. Seed from all especially nice annual varieties.

Mixed Perennials. From those catalogued here and others.

All Oenothera, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts, excepting Fraseri.

Old Maid. See Vinca.

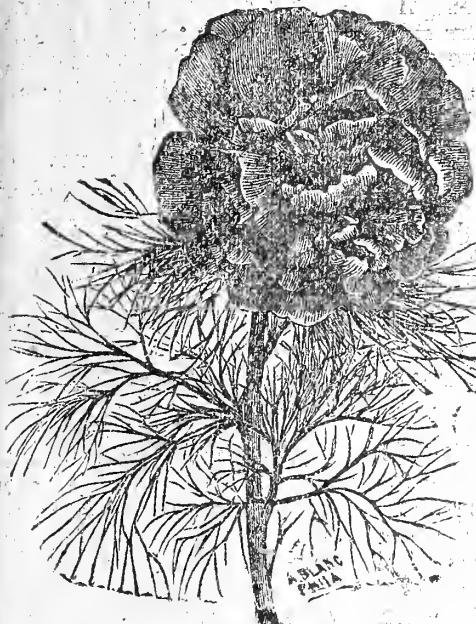
Old Man. See Artemesia.

Ornamental Beet. See Page 161.

Orange Daisy. See Erigeron.

Oriental Poppy. See Poppy.

Ox-Eye Daisy. See Leucanthemum.



PAEONY TENUIFOLIA

Painted Leaf. See Euphorbia.

Painted Tongue. See Salpiglossis.

PAEONY. Perennial. Among the dozen most common and best hardy garden perennials, and by careful hybridization wonderful progress has been made in improving both form and color. There are about 25 varieties, all but one from Europe and Asia, one little fellow, Brownii, having been found in California. Paeonies can be grown from seed, but of course it takes a long time, though it is interesting and economical. Usually it requires 2 years for the seed to germinate, so sow it either Spring or Fall, and keep the soil moist and weedless by means of a mulch during the first Summer and Winter. We offer seed of the most desirable varieties for this purpose.

Chinensis ft. pl. The Chinese paeonies are in various colors, usually white or pink, with golden stamens; double and very handsome.

Officinalis. This is the old, lovely form of garden paeony, the flowers dark crimson-red.

Tenuifolia. With thin, lacy-like foliage; flowers deep, rich, purplish-red.

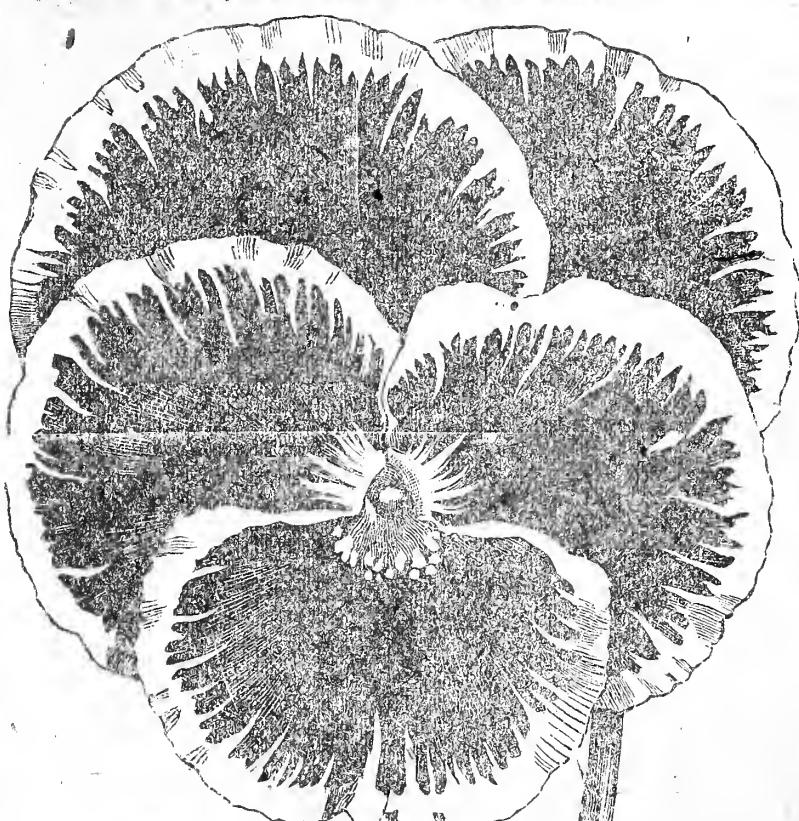
Mountain Subiruticosa, or Arborea. The Tree Paeony, which grows up to 6 ft., and even more in height, with large flowers in rose, red, pink and white. Our seed is a packet of these colors mixed.

All Paeonies, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

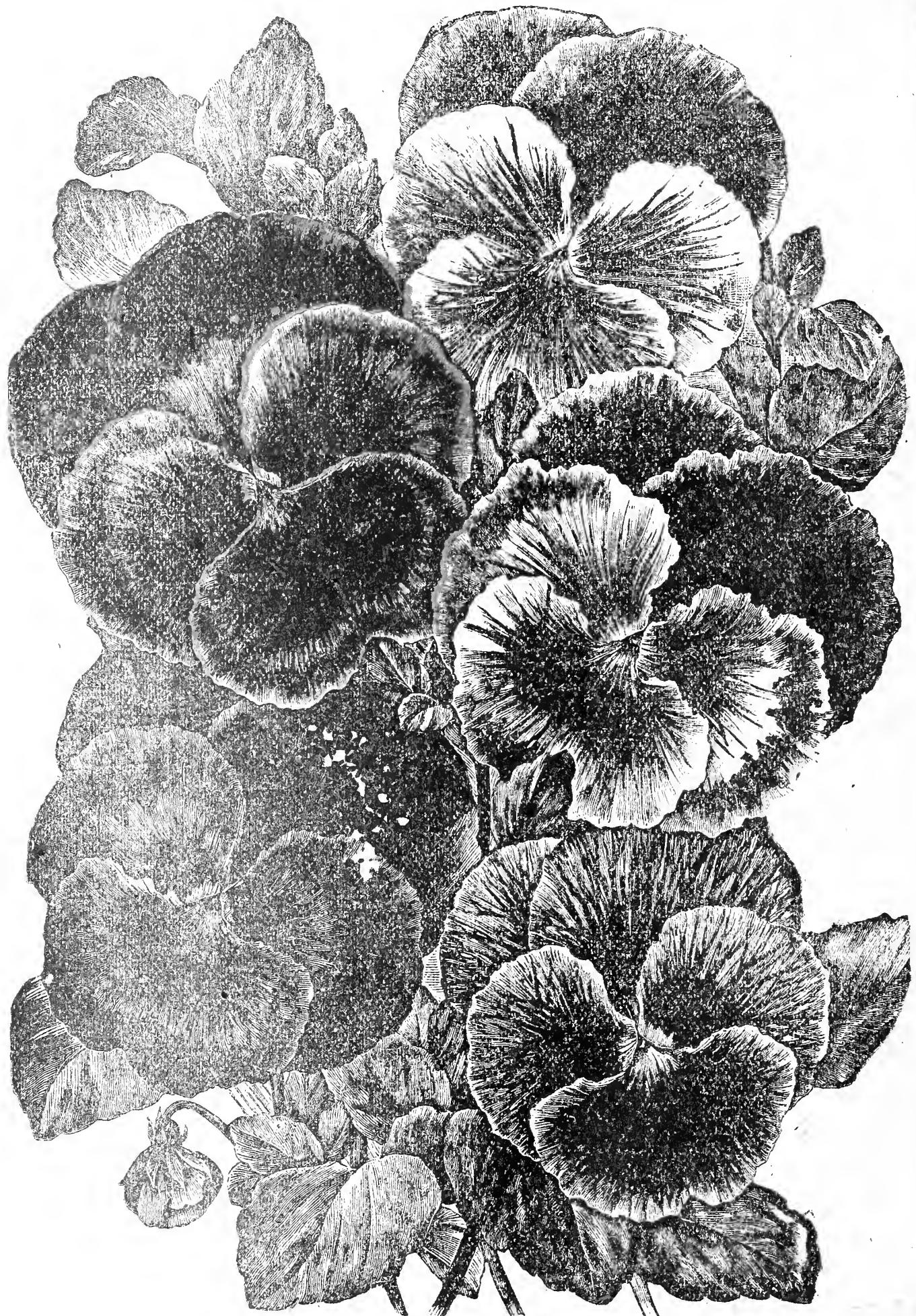
Largest, Newest, Handsomest Pansies

No Seedsman Handles Better Pansy Seed Than Lapark

Pansies are prized for the beauty and individuality of the flowers. In fact, there is so much character in the flower itself that one has a personal feeling for it, imagination going so far as to picture a human face in each blossom. The name pansy is a corruption of the French word "Pensee," meaning *thought*. The old name was "heartsease." Pansy is one of the oldest garden flowers, mentioned hundreds of years ago, and we know it was being cultivated in the fifteenth century. Although it is like the Viola, and most people believed that it descended from that little wild-flower, really authorities claim that we have not yet found the original wild form of the pansy. Pansies are perennial, although they are practically grown as Spring or Winter annuals. Start the seed indoors in the late Winter for Spring planting outside. Seed is also sown in the Autumn and the seedlings transplanted to a cold frame to have large plants ready for early Spring blooming. These plants may also be set outdoors in beds, with some protection where it is cold, for early flowers. Buy fresh seed every year, because the plants deteriorate rapidly. Pansies delight



in a cool, moist climate, and this is the reason the finest seed come from Northern Europe, although lately two or three specialists in the United States have been developing some very nice, large flowers. Success depends upon having a good, fresh strain, from a responsible seedsman. Set the plants in a nice, rich soil, from 3 to six inches apart. If you can conveniently, for largest,



finest flowers, mix one-third leaf mold into your bed. Never let the growth of the plants be checked. Keep them well watered in the Summer with cold water. Remember, again, pansies do best where it is cool and moist, and the nearer you meet these conditions the nearer you will

LA PARK LATE BLOOMING, GIANT FLOWERING BRANCHING PEACE ASTERS

SOLD IN SEPARATE
COLORS OR MIXED



The Largest, Most Perfectly Formed, Longest Stemmed, Loveliest Aster

No artist can paint, no catalogue writer depict, these magnificent Lapark Asters as they really are. In our picture the flowers are not nearly large enough, nor are the colors sufficiently bright. The flowers, themselves, are bright, glistening, alive. We offer you this seed at the same price as other seedsmen ask for the ordinary mixed Asters.

Any Color, Your Choice, Pkt 10c; any 3 pkts 25c; 7 pkts 50c.

A packet of all colors mixed, same price. We pay postage. For fuller description see pages 154 and 155.

LA PARK RUFFLED Monsters

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST,
Most WONDERFULLY COLORED
AND DELIGHTFULLY FORMED
PETUNIAS

SINGLE
AND
DOUBLE



With the world to choose from we cannot offer you a finer selection of Petunia seed, for color, form, size and freedom of bloom. Every packet contains seed from the most perfect, selected flowers from last Summer's gardens of the greatest hybridizers of America and Europe.

Lapark Ruffed Monsters,
All colors mixed, Pkt 25 cents.

Lapark Giant Perfection Hybrids,
All colors mixed. Pkt 25 cents.

Lapark Double Monsters,
Mixture of all colors, Pkt 25 cents.

Complete Mixture of all 3 Sorts,
In all colors, Pkt 25 cents.

Any Three Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid.

All of these varieties will be found fully described in this Catalogue. Please consult the index for page number.

OUR OIL PAINTING SHOWS A FEW OF THE FORMS AND COLORS... THERE ARE MANY MORE

one to having the largest, best formed, handsomest flowers. Pansies run more by families, or rains, rather than in individual species.

Lapark Peace Pansies. Our own mixture, and, we believe, the finest to be had anywhere. We are in touch, constantly, with the seed-growing specialists of the world, and every time a larger, finer strain of pansies is produced, or any time a grower succeeds in producing an extra large, unusually formed, or an especially high-colored bloom, we procure seed. We have our regular growers of seed, and their seed, with what we grow ourselves, is the foundation for Lapark fixture. Then we add to it a certain amount of each of these new strains we are about to describe. This plan is followed every year so as to maintain and constantly improve the quality and germination standard of Lapark Peace Pansies.

Liberal packet, 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts; \$5.00 per oz

Lapark Striped Monarchs. This is the finest of the large-flowering, perfectly formed varieties that are striped in various delightful colors, mostly dark and pinkish shades. Very rare, very fine and well worth your while.

Pkt 20 cts; 3 pkts for 50 cts.

Lapark Red Majestic. New last year, a tango-red. Magnificent flowers, very large and strikingly beautiful, on long stems suitable for cutting.

Pkt 20 cts; 3 pkts 50 cts.

Lapark Bronze Majestic. Huge, ruffled flower of a perfect bronze color. Introduced last year for the first time, and particularly handsome. It certainly delighted those who make a specialty of fine, unique pansies, and are so particular about the seed they sow that they are frequently known among their friends as "pansy cranks."

Pkt 20 cts; 3 pkts 50 cts.

Steel's Mastodon Pansies. Mr. Steel claims that his mastodons are the largest, most perfectly formed and intensely colored produced in the United States. At any rate we think so well of them that we believe the seed is second only to our own particular varieties, which we have already described, and we include some of this seed in our Peace Mixture. The seed is very costly and the price we ask is barely above cost.

Pkt 25 cts; 3 pkts for 60 cts.

Brown's Improved Giant Mixture. The old "Brown" mixture, that has been sold at Lapark for many, many years. During the last couple of years Mr. Brown has visited Germany and claims to have brought back seed that has improved his flowers in size, form and color.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts for 25 cts.

Mixed Goliaths. Famous Holland mixture, which the Dutch growers claim is fully equal to the best German strains, and as it cost considerably less money we can make it much less to you.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Joseph Paquet's Giant French Pansies. This great French grower has just introduced his new seed, which he claims is the finest in France, with flowers larger than the celebrated masterpiece pansies, and three times more floriferous.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts for 25 cts.

Blotched and Striped Giant-Flowering Mixture. Splendid mixture of striped and blotched pansies from all different giant-flowering varieties.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

Variegated and Striped Mixture. Taken from seed of the finest French grown striped varieties.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

The Kenilworth Giant Pansies. Special mixture that has been ably propagated by pansy specialist of the Eastern United States. Very good flowers in size, form and colors.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Standard Mixture. Seed of the mixed pansies usually sold, not fancy or selected giant varieties, but a good, ordinary mixture, better, we believe, than mixed pansy seed usually sold.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts; 1 oz 45 cts; oz \$1.25.

Roemer's Superb Pansies, By Name

It is in Germany that a great deal of effort is made to develop fine strains of pansy seed, and to that country we must go to get seed of certain strains and varieties without which our American seeds would be quite incomplete and of anything but first quality. Roemer is one of their leading breeders particularly noted for his work with pansies, and so we offer his best selections as follows:

Aureola. Magnificent mixture of pansies, the three lower petals of which show a light, purplish, rose-carmine, or crimson-brown color, also marked with a large blotch. The two upper petals are white, or a light color, around the upper part of which there is a deep, carmine-red margin.

Bugnot. In this particular family of Roemer's Giant-flowering pansies of French introduction, the petals are blotched in the same manner as the Five Spotted Strain, but the colors radiate in the margins of the petals in a most charming manner.

Five Spotted. These are a very decided improvement on the "Odier", or "Prize" blotched strain. The ground colors are in all shades, each petal distinctly marked with a large, dark blotch. Flowers of enormous size and strikingly beautiful.

King of the Blacks. Giant flowers, so deep in color that they are described as "coal black." We know of no darker pansy and it is certainly a magnificent flower, particularly for contrast with flowers of lighter shades, in the bed, border or after cutting.

Masterpiece. Delightful family of giant pansies known everywhere under this particular name, and constantly improved. The enormous flowers are perfectly round, in the richest combination of colors, margined with white, yellow or some other light shade.

Orange Prince. Handsome shade of orange-yellow, each flower having a violet eye. Very handsome, distinctive and charming flower in great demand.

Psyche. New Roemer Giant, the ground clear yellowish white, each petal marked with a large violet blotch. Superbly handsome.

Striped. Roemer's special mixture of seed taken from all his varieties that may be classed as "striped." They are handsomely flamed or striped, in rich, contrasting colors. Very beautiful class of pansies.

Giant Fancy. Roemer improved strain of Cassier's world famous fancy French pansies, the ground colors in all shades while the three lower petals carry a large blotch in some other rich color selected by Nature to make a most perfect flower.

Spotted Sorts. Mixture of Roemer's spotted pansies, including only the huge flowering sorts in all colors.

Red. Rich, dark red ground color, each petal marked with a large, dark, almost black spot.

known as Vulcan. We catalogue it as "red" rather than "Vulcan", as red is far more interesting to most of us than a fancy name.

Roemer's Prize Mixture. Splendid mixture made up from seed of imported Roemer varieties, in a delightful blending of colors and markings. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 75 cts; oz \$2.

Price of all Roemer's pansies, pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; 7 pkts 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 90 cts; oz \$3.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies

Huge in size, a strain perfected by the great French grower M. Trimardeau, and known wherever a pansy is grown as one of the very finest, most beautiful and dependable families of pansies. They are mostly in solid colors, and all very hardy. In fact the distinguishing feature of Trimardeaus are size and hardness.

Adonis. Rich blue, with white eye. Wonderfully pretty.

Goliath Golden Queen. Deep, golden yellow, with an ebony-black eye. Immense, large and very showy. Pkt. 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.

Candidissimi--Snowflake. Pure white; a lovely flower.

Comet. White, with showy blue ray overlaying the snowy body color, making a wonderfully handsome flower.

Lord Beaconsfield. A better, deep, purple-violet shading off in the top petals to whitish hue, has never been propagated.

Madam Perret. Beautiful new strain of this grand French pansy, the flowers of giant Trimardeau size, in various shades but especially rich in red and wine colors. We import the seed directly from the grower and it is very fine.

Brilliant. Fiery red, with darker spots on the three lower petals.

Trimardeau. In the following separate solid colors:

Light Blue Dark Blue Yellow White With Dark Eye Orange

Giant Trimardeau Mixture. Noted for its enormously large flowers and wide range of solid colors and variety of markings.

Special Price. Pkt 7c; any 4 pkts 25c; any 9 pkts 50c, excepting Goliath. Named Trimardeau sorts, except Goliath, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 75 cts; oz \$2.75. Giant Trimardeau Mixture, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 65 cts; oz \$2.50.

Named Pansies of Other Varieties and Strains

Violet White Edged. A very attractive flower. In fact you will not find many that are more attractive, the combination being almost perfect and showing up so beautifully without those of other colors either in the bed or after they are cut.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25c

New Giant Orchid Flowered. The finest pansies ever produced of Holland, the flowers giant in size, rivaling orchids in form and combinations of colors, including rare light shades daintily frilled, simply gorgeous! Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25c

Cassier's Giant Blotched. An especially fine strain of these famous French pansies, the largest of the blotched colored flowers, including the 3 and 5 blotched colorings. This seed is of French growth.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 ct

New Pansies. We catalogue several new sorts among our Novelties, and for descriptions of them I am pleased to refer you to one of our front page

English Pansie Mixed. Unusually fine mixture of colors, not only containing the so-called "faced" varieties, but also a splendid lot of self-colored flowers, in black, white, yellow etc.

The finest pansies in the world were grown for many years in England and Scotland, helped by their cool climate. This seed is the finest to be had in all Britain. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25c

Hemimalis Pansies. These are the earliest flowering species, excellent for bedding purposes, producing a fine display of colors earlier than any other sort. We have not catalogued these varieties heretofore, but have had frequent calls for the seed, and are, therefore, this year putting in the best sorts. One new variety we expect to include among our Novelties, on a front page.

North Pole. Pure, snowy white.

Jupiter. Sky-blue and purple attractively marked.

Charm of March. Very deep, dark, velvety purple.

Wodan. Described by our Holland grower as a "black", early flowering pansy.

Mixed. These and other sorts.

Price, all Hemimalis, early flowering, or Winter blooming pansies. Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 50 cts; oz \$1.50.

PARDANTHUS. Chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Leopard Flower. Perennial. Hardy, herbaceous plant and an old garden favorite. The reason it is called Blackberry Lily is

ccount of the clusters of roundish, shiny black seeds, and the common name, Leopard Flower is given because the flowers are orange, spotted red. While this plant is known almost altogether as Pardanthus, another botanical name, given to it in the East Indies, where it came from, is Belamcanda. It grows about 2 or 3 feet high, the leaves an inch wide and from 12 to 18 inches in length, the flowers very pretty.

The seed stalks are also very showy and it is said the seeds are sometimes mistaken by birds for blackberries. The seed-stalks are sometimes used with dried grasses and immortelles for Winter bouquets. It does well in any soil and in any location. After several weeks of blooming, through July and August, the seed-pods continue to make the plant interesting until quite late. When once established Pardanthus takes care of itself.

Pkt 5 cts.

Paris Blue Daisy. See Agathea.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Flower. A slender annual climber but a strong grower in greenhouses, or outdoors in a sunny situation in the South and in California as far North as San Francisco. It is a wonderfully interesting flower, differing from all others, in

form and substance, somewhat like a water-lily. The bloom is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch across, slightly fragrant, greenish white, the sepals tipped with a short point, the rays of the corona in two series, blue at the tip, white in the middle and purple at the base, the styles light purple. There are a great many different passiflora, nearly 300, many of them trees, but Caerulea, the variety we offer, is the one most generally grown in this country. It is native to South America, and it is said when the Spaniards first saw the lovely flowers of this plant, as it hung in rich festoons from the trees of the forests, they regarded it as a token that the native Indians should be converted to Christianity, seeing in its several parts emblems of the passion of our Lord. The Spaniards called it "The Flower of the Five Wounds." A study of the picture we show will help you a little in following our story. There is a great lot of legend and superstition connected with Passiflora, that is rather fascinating, but there is hardly a place for it in a seed catalogue. Easily started by seed, in pots, and the vine can be grown satisfactorily in the house, and it is certainly very much worth while.

Pkt 5 cts.

Papaver. See Poppy.

Pea, Everlasting. See Lathyrus.

Pea, Sweet Peas. See among the S's, as Sweet Pea.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

PENTSTEMON. Perennial. Tubular-flowed bedding and border plant, mostly in bright colors, many varieties native in the United States, of medium or small size, some sorts blooming the first year when seed is sown early. It should have good, garden soil, and generally prefers to be fully exposed to the sun. There are a great many varieties; we offer those most useful.

Hartwegii Gentianoides Hybridus Grandiflorus. One of the finest varieties, tall and erect, 3 to 4 feet in height, somewhat branched, the stems dark purple, with long pointed leaves, the large flowers in clusters, drooping, dark, rich scarlet, slightly curved. This is a Mexican variety and is very attractive. Since writing the above description we have been able to get the seed of other colors so that we send the package to you in mixed colors.

Speciosus Hybridus. 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers an inch or more long, broad, and wide at the mouth, light blue to purple in color. A very handsome species, known everywhere by its large, bluish flowers.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt. 5 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 229)



PENTSTEMON

Hybrida Graciella. A new variety and wonderfully pretty, bearing tall, graceful spikes of bloom in many pretty colors. Sow the seed any time up to the end of March, in pots indoors, prick off the seedlings in pots or pans and place in a cold-frame, or some cool place—a nearly like it a possible. If transplanted in May they will flower from July to August. Pkt 10 cts

Periwinkle. See Adonis.

Petunias In Magnificent Sizes and Colors



PETUNIA, GIANT OF CALIFORNIA

plants will continue to flower profusely until after ordinary and rich soil, blooming well on land that is succeeding splendidly on poor soil with plenty of manure. They do well in partial shade. Start seed indoors and transplant or sow outside. The seed is very small and the soil slightly, just patted down firmly. Transplant or thin to 10 to 12 inches apart each way on ordinary soil; in rich soil, particularly with large flowering varieties, make the distance 15 to 18 inches. Sow seed in late Summer, pot the seedlings and take them in the house before frost and you will have fine Winter blooming plants. The perfume of petunias is very sweet and is particularly heavy at night.

Large-Flowering Single Petunias

Giant of California. Immensely large flowers, specimens running 4 inches in width, in many beautiful colors, the throat deep yellow. The plants are thrifty growers, carrying the flowers 18 to 20 inches above the ground, and the surface of the flower is of that rich, velvety appearance which helps to make petunias so attractive. Highly perfumed. Pkt 20 cts.

Lapark Grandiflora Fimbriata.
Superb flowers, great, large beauties in all colors,
the petals gracefully fringed. This is an unusually
fine strain, the seed grown for us in both England
and France. Pkt 20 cts.

Hybrida Grandiflora Superbis-sima. This is the flower shown in our photograph, which was actually taken from a flower in our own garden. The seed is also from Europe, and is a splendid mixture from very large flowers, of great substance, in all colors, the throats handsomely veined and also in different shades and tints.

Grandiflora Prize Mixture. All colors, veined, blotched, yellow throated and solid colors, fringed, frilled, etc., including seed of the two varieties we have already described. Pkt 20 cts.

Marginata. Green Bordered. Large, single flowers, in different colors, all delightfully veined and edged with green. Different from all other sorts we offer, and a most interesting though not new arrangement. Pkt 20 cts.

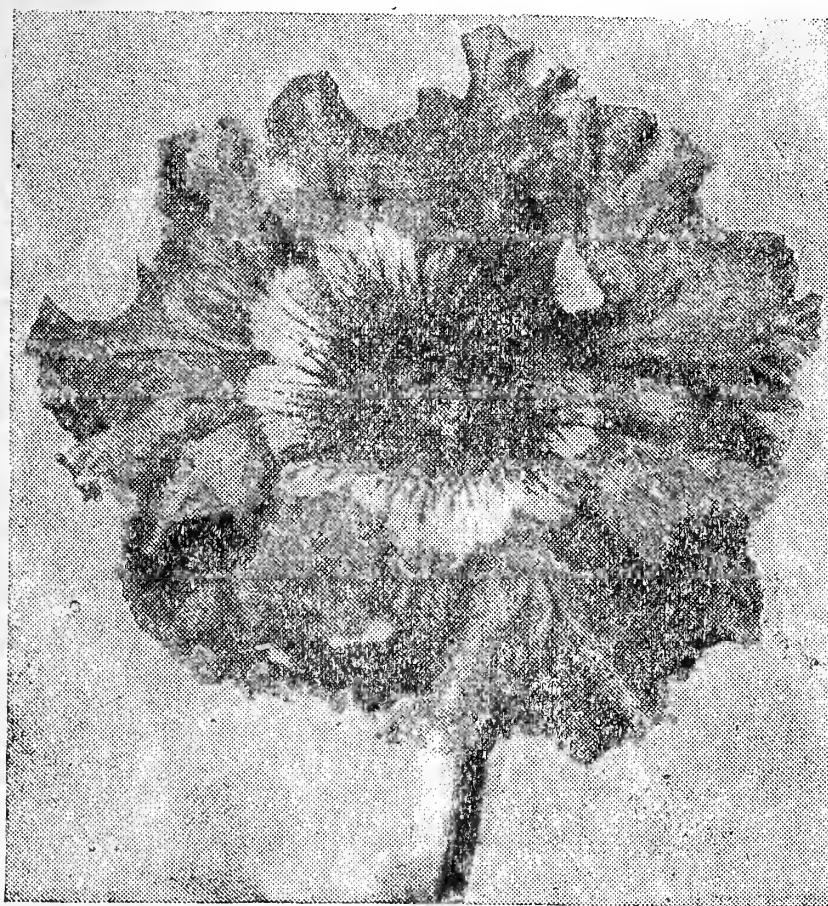
It seems to me that the farther along in the alphabetical order of the flowers I get the more urgent becomes my need of new adjectives, the flowers apparently growing more and more beautiful. Actually I believe one who tries to write of them needs to know all languages of the world to be able to do justice to each treasure as its turn comes. There is something so tenderly appealing and refined about Petunias. They have always been grand but so much is being done in California, France and Germany to increase their size, to make the petals more wavy and fringy, and to develop new colors, that it is no wonder petunia seed is in greater demand than ever before. You all know, of course, that ages ago it was known as "the poor man's flower," undoubtedly because it grows so easily everywhere. It came from South America, where it was known as Petun, by which tobacco was also known. The garden petunias are small, soft plants, of straggling habit, usually more or less sticky, with large, showy flowers in all colors and combinations of colors, excepting blue, red and yellow. They are really perennial but are treated as annuals. Only 2 to 2½ months are required after sowing seed out in the garden to bring bloom, and the first, light frost. Petunias thrive on both sun and shade. While they like soil that is too rich for other plants, the smaller sorts require moisture. While petunias love the sun they will transplant outside when the weather is settled.



**PETUNIA, LAPARK GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA.
OR FRINGED**

Large-Flowering Double Petunias

Please remember that although this seed is all saved from the choicest, double flowers not over 40 per cent. of the flowers will come double. This is a natural peculiarity that cannot be prevented. Be careful, however, to save the little, weak seedlings one would ordinarily throw away, because they are more apt to produce full, double flowers, than the larger, more thrifty plants.



PETUNIA, HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA SUPERBISSIMA

varieties, as they are called, are exceptionally good for massing against shrubbery, making a splendid flowered undergrowth with almost no care, continuing all through the season, and intensely fragrant.

Adonis. Dwarf, compact plant, brilliant carmine, with white throat; free blooming and very showy for bedding and for pots.

Erfordia. Bright Rose. A fine color and a beautiful flower, covered all the time with lovely blooms.

Feltham Beauty. New. A grand variety of color, ranging from white to deepest rose, a good percentage of the flowers double. The plants are about a foot in height and vigorous growing.

Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Bright, rosy-pink, with white throat. Charming sort for bedding, and one of the very best for hanging baskets and window boxes. One of our best sellers.

General Dodds. Intense purple, very dark, rich and velvety.

Norma. Only eight inches in height and described by the grower as a blue petunia, with a white star. We have not grown this petunia ourselves, and cannot, therefore, vouch for the color, but rather imagine it is more on the purplish order.

Plain Lavender. Fine sized flowers, in various attractive, purplish, lavender shades.

Snowball. Pure white, dwarf growing, an unusually effective flower and needed among the darker shades.

Dwarf Striped Mixed. Mixture of fine, dwarf-growing, bedding petunias, that are striped in various combinations of color.

Blotched and Striped. Seed of many different petunias, some of which are striped, others dotted, all of many different shades and colors.

Complete Bedding Mixture. The finest mixture of bedding petunias that can be made up, as it is an assortment of all strains, in all the different varieties, colors and shades,

Imported Grandiflora fl. pl. Extra choice varieties, seed saved from the finest foreign grown, intensely double flowers, many of them beautifully fringed.

Pkt 20 cts ; 250 seeds 50 cts.

California Special Large-Flowering Double. Fine California grown seed, and the finest double produced in this country excepting our Gigantic Double, offered among our Novelties. You certainly should be pleased with these flowers.

Pkt 20 cts ; 250 seeds 50 cts.

Lady of the Lake. Magnificent, pure white, double variety, the petals exquisitely fringed. The highest quality German production, by one of the oldest and most famous seed houses of that country.

Pkt 20 cts ; 250 seeds 50 cts.

Superb Mixture. Seed of all the most famous double, large-flowering petunias, including a very little seed of our own Gigantic Doubles.

Pkt 15 cts ; 250 seeds 45 cts.

Single Bedding Petunias

Among them are some large, handsome flowers, some dwarf-growing sorts, that are fine for bedding, and the common varieties, as they are called, are exceptionally good for massing against shrubbery, making a splendid flowered undergrowth with almost no care, continuing all through the season, and intensely fragrant.



PETUNIA, DWARF-GROWING TYPE

striped, blotched and self-colored. We have taken special pains to give you in this mixture something quite a little better than usual. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 35 cts.

Price of All. Where the price is not otherwise stated our petunias are, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; any 13 pkts 50 cts.

PHACELIA. Annual. Attractive, of easy culture, in a warm, sunny soil, not too moist. The flowers are generally borne on more or less recurved racemes, or branches, that straighten out as the flowering continues. There are many varieties and we offer you the best.

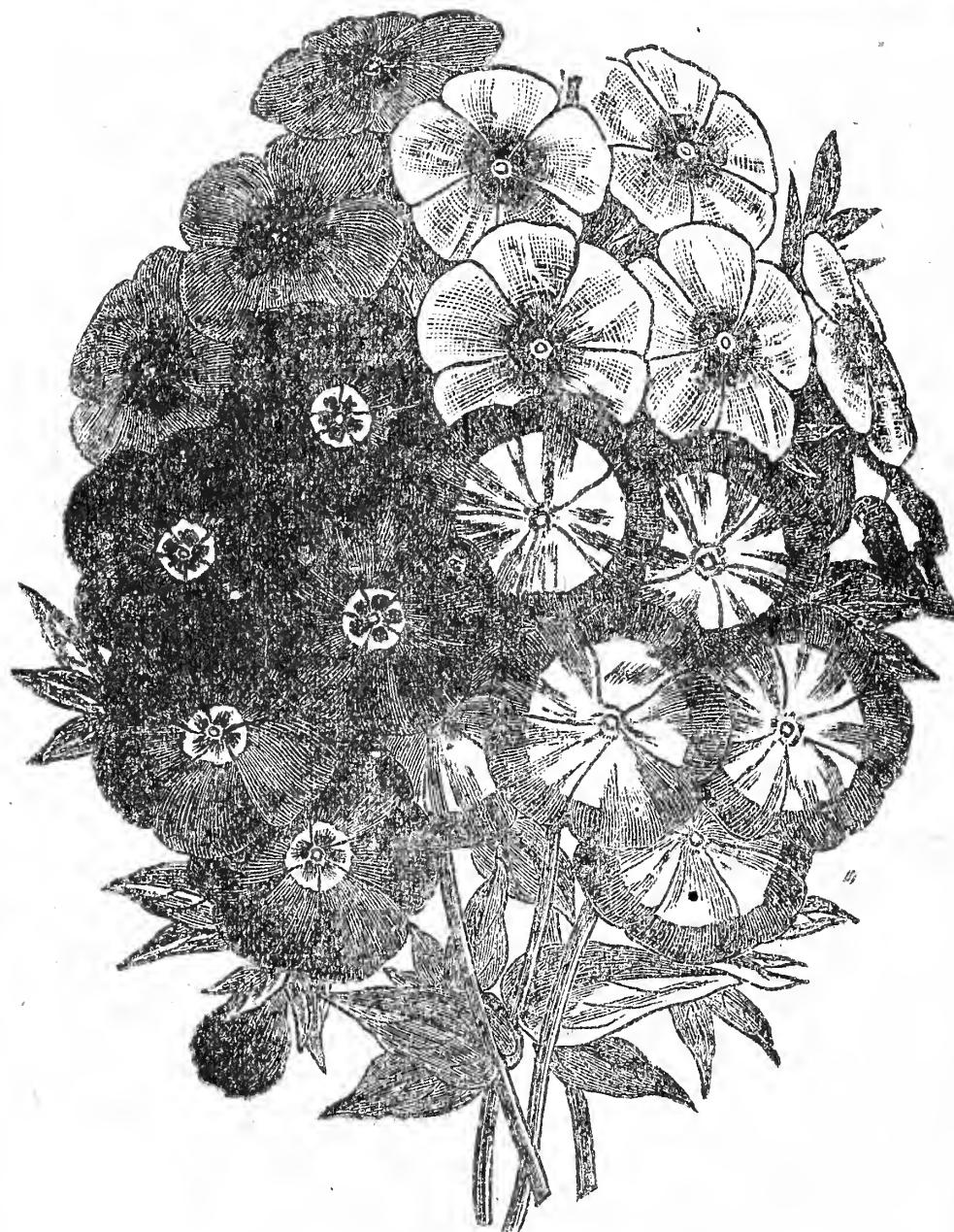
Campomanaria. About 9 inches tall, with heads of dark blue flowers. Makes a handsome bed and is a good bee pasture. Pkt 5 cts.

Tanacetifolia. Erect, from 1 to 3 feet in height, with spiked clusters of light blue flowers. It comes from California and is sometimes planted just as a bee pasture. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Seed of these and of other Phacelia. Pkt 5 cts.

Pheasant's Eye. See Adonis.

PHLOX. Drummondii. Annual and Perennial



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA

original of this splendid class of phlox was a purple-red flower found in Texas, in 1835, by a man named Drummond, and by him taken over to England where its cultivation and development were begun. Today they are wonderful flowers and we cannot say too much in their favor. The difference in all annual phlox is chiefly one in form and color, and we, therefore, offer seed generally by color or shade.

Large-Flowering Alba. Pure white; very beautiful.

Large-Flowering Alba Oculata. White flowers with purple eye.

Atropurpurea. Deep, reddish purple.

Carnea. Flesh-colored; very attractive.

Chamois-Rose. A buff-pink.

Coccinea. Bright, vivid scarlet.

Another prolific garden family, embracing a very wide range of colors, always richly beautiful and to be found in nearly every garden. Where phlox is not grown it is because it is unknown, as there are very few more attractive, charming and useful annuals for beds and borders. The name is Greek, and it means *flame*, indicative of the boldness of color. Generally it is an erect growing plant, the flowers produced in heads, varying in size according to variety and cultivation. Another point that makes them so popular is their neatness in form and great profusion of bloom. A warm, sunny situation is necessary. Poor soil will do but for finest flowers the soil must be rich, and the plants must have about a foot space each way. Sow seed outdoors, when the weather is settled, and they will begin to bloom quickly. If the ground is poor blooming will stop by Mid-summer. But if the soil is good, and they have moisture, you will have flowers until late August. For very best results keep cutting out the old, finished flower clusters.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Large-Flowering Species. Annual. Erect, branching, from 6 to 18 inches in height. The

Isabellina. Beautiful primrose - yellow flowers.

Isabellina Oculata. Yellow flowers, with eyes of various colors.

Lilac. Soft, attractive lilac, with white center.

Splendens. Bright red, with large white center.

Radowitzii. Handsome rose flower striped with white.

Oculata Mixed. A charming mixture of different colors with eyes also of various deeper shades.

Grandiflora Tall Mixed. Made up of seed of the foregoing varieties and others that are desirable.

Phlox Drummondii Dwarf-Growing Sorts

Apricot. Splendid yellowish, salmon, pinkish color.

Chamois-Rose. Attractive buff-pink.

Cinnabarina. Beautiful, fresh-looking vermilion.

Dark-Blue. Very lovely flower.

Fireball. Intense, dazzling scarlet.

Purple. Dark, reddish purple.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII, STAR-SHAPED

These flowers are striped with various other shades.

Dark Reddish. Purple. Fiery Scarlet.

Rich Blue. Beautiful Rose-Pink.

Mixed. These and other shades of Stellata and uspidata, the star-shaped phlox.

Special Tall Mixture. Large-Flowering. All tall-growing phlox in fine mixture of colors, tall and dwarf, star and striped. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 35 cts.

Special Dwarf Mixed. From seed of all the more dwarf-growing, annual phlox, of every form, color and description. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 40 cts.

Special Mixed. Seed of both tall and dwarf, of all sorts and colors, in splendid mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 40 cts.

All annual varieties of phlox, Pkt 5 cts; any pkts 25 cts; any 13 pkts for 50 cts.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox

Decussata. A Summer blooming variety of perennial phlox, that grows about 2 to 4, and sometimes 6 feet, in height, the flowers in great, wavy heads. The seed can be planted in the spring or in the Autumn for blooming the follow-



DWARF PHLOX DRUMMONDII

White. Pure white.

Dwarf Mixed. Seed of these and many other colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 45 cts.

The Showy Star Phlox

The difference is in the flower, each floweret being in form of a five pointed star, as shown in our illustration. This is a species of Phlox Drummondii and it is grown the same way. We offer this lovely variety in the following colors. (We do not give detail descriptions as they are already printed in describing the other sorts.)

Reddish Purple. Flesh-Pink. Rose. Carmine. Scarlet, With White Eye. Blue, Blotched Violet. Mixed

Striped-Flowered Varieties

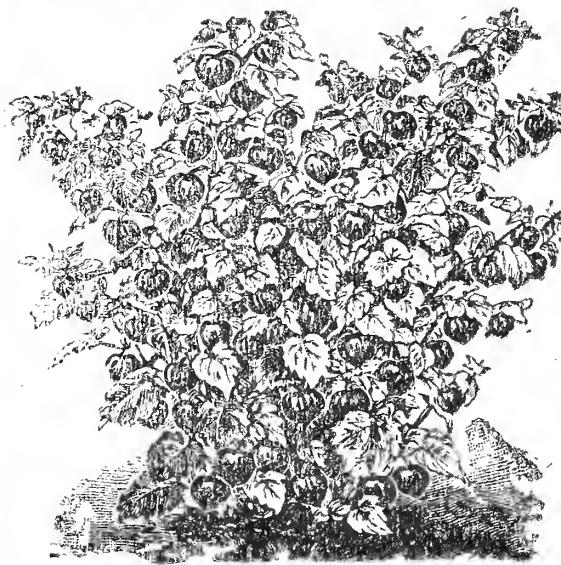
We give the body color in each case, and



HARDY PHLOX

ing year. They are perfectly hardy, and come up and bloom every year with practically no care. We offer the seed in three forms as follows;

Large Flowering Mixed.



PHYSALIS

Tall-growing plants, the flowers white, red, in various shades and in other colors. Pkt 10 cts.

Dwarf Growing Mixed. Assortment of various colors. Pkt 10 cts.

Good Tall Mixed. The usual hardy phlox, in all colors. Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz. 40 cts.

PHYSALIS. Annual and perennial. An ornamental, shrubby plant grown for its fruits, which are enclosed in a sort of bladder, which is accountable for its Greek name, meaning *bladder*. There are about 75 different varieties, but only the two we offer are of any particular interest. Sow seed indoors, in the North, so as to get plants for setting out about the same time as tomato plants. Set them in a warm, sunny exposure, 1 to 2 feet apart in the row.

Alkekengi. Strawberry Tomato. Winter Cherry. These are two of its common names and will recall the plant to most of our customers, as will also the illustration we are printing. The plant in growth is somewhat like a very small-leaved tomato, branching considerably. The flowers are white with yellow anthers; the fruit red, blood-red, very showy, and is sometimes eaten. It is an old garden plant, usually

grown as an annual but with protection it will withstand a great deal of frost. Pkt 5 cts.

Franchetti. Chinese Lantern Plant. The same as Alkekengi excepting that the fruit is larger and the plant about 2 feet tall. It came from Japan and has been advertised everywhere as a great novelty. The flowers are brilliant orange-red in the Autumn and fruits are said to be edible. At any rate, both varieties are very ornamental in the garden. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixture. From seed of both the varieties herein described and also of several other sorts that are interesting. Pkt 5 cts.

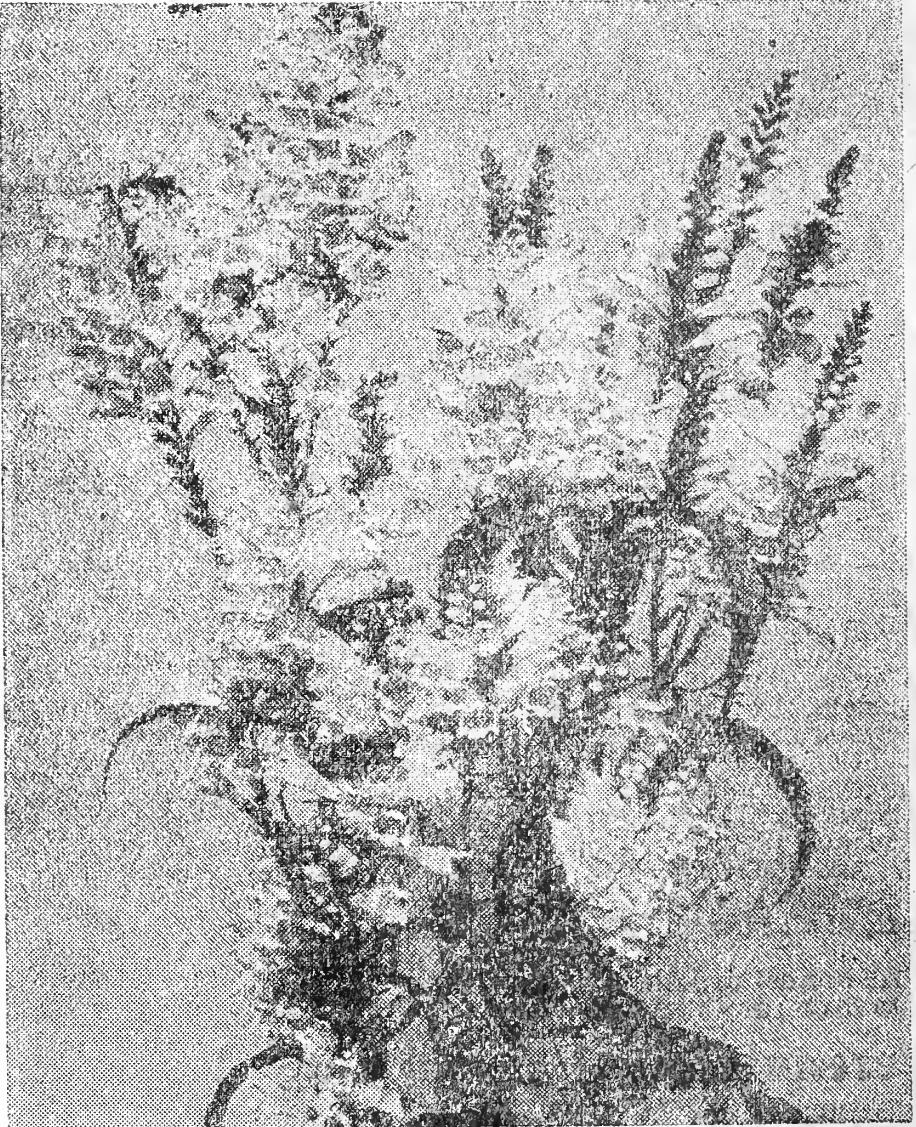
PHYSOSTEGIA.

False Dragon-Head. Perennial. A hardy, herbaceous plant, one of our own American flowers, composed of slender and wand-like stems, with a few long, narrow leaves; the showy flowers in long spikes, open-mouthed and bell-shaped, resembling somewhat the Snapdragon. One of the finest Summer flowering perennials, in full bloom during July and August, and into September. Not only showy in the border but also valuable as a cut-flower.

Virginiana Grandiflora Alba. 4 feet tall, in large clumps, flowers over an inch long; pure white in color. Hardy all over this country and Canada, and very beautiful. Start the seed outdoors where the plants are to grow, preferably in good soil, and give them ordinary garden care. Pkt 5 cts.

Lilac-Colored. The same plant exactly, but with flowers of a lilac shade. Pkt 5 cts.

Grandiflora Compacta Rosea. Magnificent new variety, dwarf in growth, with a lovely rose-pink flower. Very handsome for hardy border and as a single specimen. The seed is very scarce and very expensive, so we will have to charge you a little bit more for this variety. Pkt 10 cts.



PHYSOSTEGIA

Picotee. See Dianthus on Page 187.

Pimpernelle. See Anagallis.

Pincushion Flower. See Scabiosa.

Pinks. See pages 186 and 187.

PLATYCODON. Perennial. One of the finest, most interesting and most beautiful perennials. Platycodon is a Greek word meaning *broad bell*, which describes the flower. The plant is erect-growing, with few leaves, the flowers large, either singly or just a few at the ends of the branches. We have no really good illustration of the plant, but show a picture of the flower that is as good as any explanation. I am very fond of platycodon because it is so handsome, so prolific in bloom, and has such a long season. While it is much like Wahlenbergia, it is sufficiently different in a botanical way to make it a distinct species. Its native haunt is in northern Asia. Ideal conditions for growing platycodon are a medium sandy loam, well drained, and so placed it is perfectly hardy. It is desirable to keep the stems tied up during the growing season, and do not cut them off in the Fall but rather let the plant die down naturally. It is best grown from seed, and much easier. Start indoors, or outside if you prefer. If sown in April you will have flowers in August, over 2 inches across, and in the following colors:

Single Blue	Single White
Single Mixed	Double Blue
Double White	Double Mixed
Dwarf White	Dwarf Blue
Dwarf Mixed	

Special Mixture. Of all these heights, forms and colors. All platycodons, Pkt. 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Platycodon Grandiflora-Balloon Flower, or Chinese or Japanese Bellflower. A special form of platycodon, 1 to 2 feet in height, forming a dense, branching bush, the flowers large and open, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on the tips of the branches, inflated in the bud, giving it the name "Balloon

Each, Pkt 5 cts.

PLATYCODON SINGLE WHITE AND SINGLE BLUE
ches in diameter, on the tips of the branches, inflated in
the bud, giving it the name "Balloon
flower." We offer the seed in two colors, separately:

Blue White Mixed

Plume Poppy. See Bocconia.

POINCIANA. Bird of Paradise. A very beautiful shrub from South America, growing out 2 feet in height, the flowers orange in color, so yellow and red, about 2 inches across, with 5 petals and 10 long, upright stamens, giving the flower the appearance of the magnificent Bird of Paradise. The flowers are succeeded by long, ornamental pods. Interesting in the house in the North and outdoors in the South.

Pkt 5 cts.

Poor Robin's Plantain. See Erigeron.

Poinsettia. See Euphorbia.

Poppies, Annual & Perennial

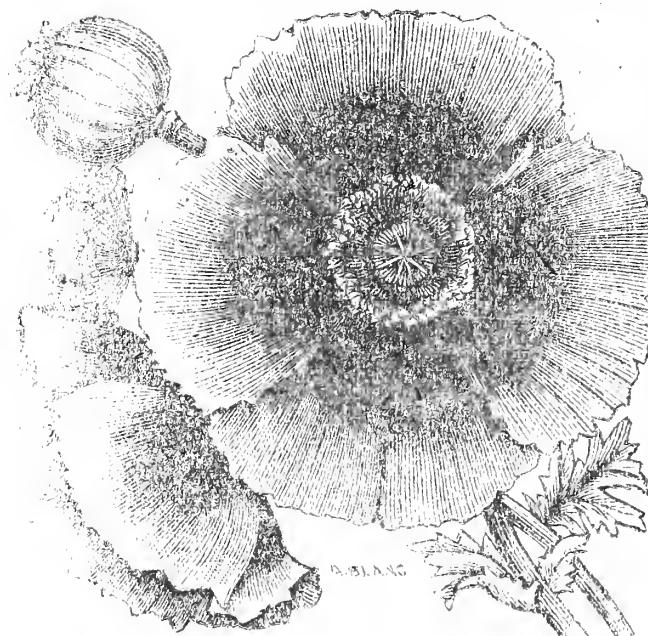
For brilliancy of color, variety of form and interesting texture of the flower, poppies are unique. I know this is just how I started off what I said about poppies in last year's Catalogue, but I can either improve or change it successfully. There is a host of different varieties of poppies, more than a hundred of them, of widely different forms, but all are of the most brilliant colors. They nearly all originated around the Mediterranean sea and in Armenia, Persia, etc., 2 or 3 of them in California. Poppies rank among the most popular flowers in cultivation, because of their astonishing range of colors. They are all started from seed, grow easily, with the exception of "Oriental" and "Bracteatum,"



TYPES OF SOMNIFERUM PAEONY AND CARNATION FLOWERED POPPY

bloom from very early until late in the Fall. It is better, in the garden, to treat all

poppies as annuals, though some of them may, and do sometimes live for several years, while some are self-seeding. Sow seed in the garden; it requires no special cultivation. Neither do the plants There are four families of poppies and for convenience we will arrange them in this regular w:



POPPY NEPHISTO

Poppy Somniferum--Annual

This is one of the commonest species of poppies, 3 to 4 feet tall, easily recognized by the color of foliage, which is sea-green and hairy; the flowers are the largest of the annual species, 4 and 5 inches across. The carnation-flowered, peony-flowered, Danebrog, glaucum, etc., are all species of Somniferum. We list them in order:

Double, Tall Carnation-Flowered

These flowers are intensely double, large and extremely handsome, the petals pleasingly fringed like a Carnation, we are sorry but it has been impossible for us to find room to print pictures of varieties, because they would have helped to make it so much easier to write of them. We offer these seed in separate colors as follows:

Currant Red	Cherry Red
White	Richon, Carmine-Rose
Cream Yellow	Meliotrope
Plum Violet	White, with Lilac Edge
Vermilion Red	Manne Rose
Bright Rose	White, Striped Scarlet
Scarlet	Red, Striped White
Purple, on Black-Brown	
Mixed.	From seed of these and all other tall carnation varieties.

Double, Dwarf Carnation-Flowered

Cardinal

Vermilion

White, With Violet Blotch

Mixed Tall and Dwarf. All these and other colors in the Carnation-flowered Class.

All Carnation-Flowered Poppies, Pkt. 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; 13 pkts 50 cts. Named sorts, 15 cts; Mixed, 12 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Carmine-Rose

White

Lilac

White, With Red Edge

Scarlet

Bright Rose

Mixed. Seeds of these and other colors.

Double, Tall Peony-

Flowered

The peony-flowered poppies are like the carnation-flowered, but the petals are not fringed.

White Rose

Purple Black

Light Yellow

White, Striped with Red

White and Light Purple

Coppery Scarlet

Fiery Scarlet

Scarlet and White

Dark Red, on

Violet-Ground Coppery-Grey

Mixed. All colors.

Double, Dwarf

Peony-Flowered

White

Camomile

Dark Rose

Light Rose

Salmon-Pink

Ponceau-Crimson

Purple Lilac

Black

Dark Scarlet

Scarlet & White

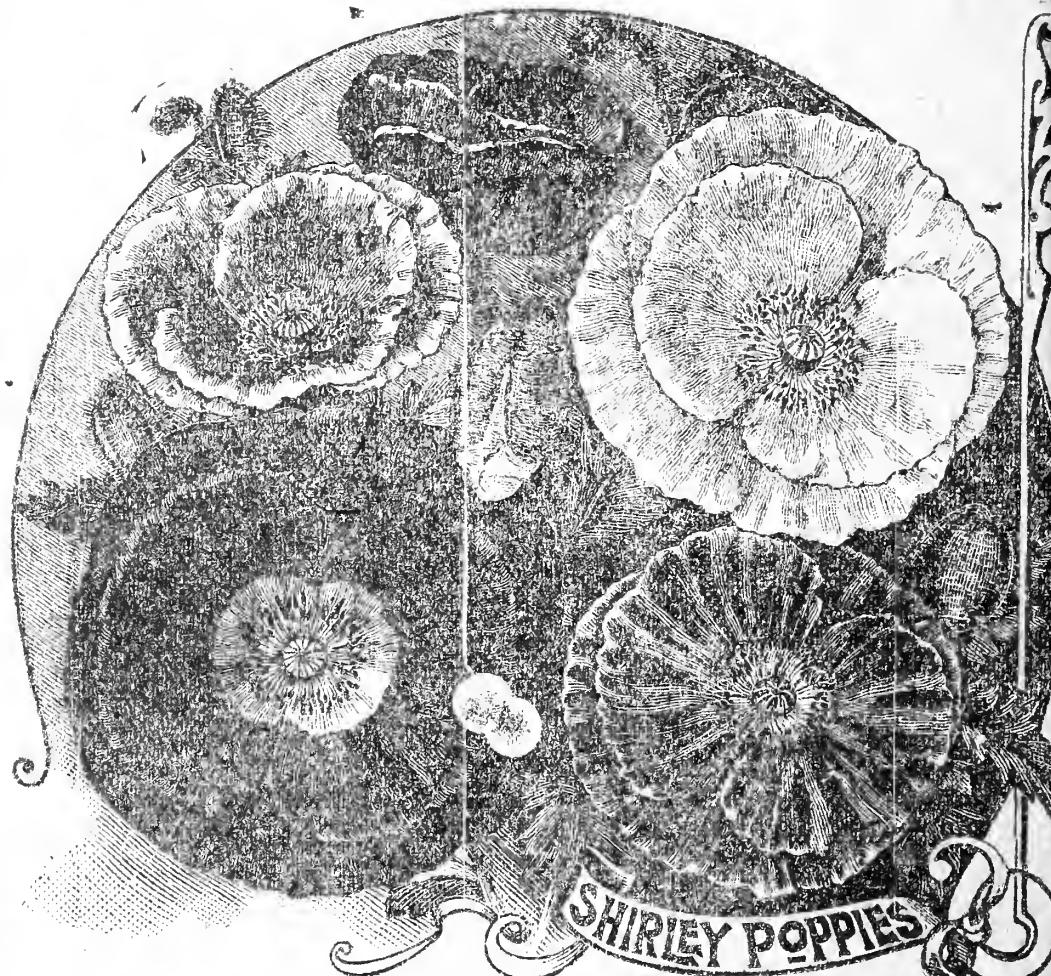
White, With Red Edge

White and Light Purple

Mixed. Seeds of these and other shades.

Mixed Tall and Dwarf. Mixture of seed in all shades.

Prices, all Peony-Flowered, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; 13 pkts 50 cts; named sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts; mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts.



Double, Tall Carnation-Paeony Flowered

Tall, broad-petaled varieties, embracing characteristics of both carnation and paeony-flowered sorts in these colors:

Bright Rose	Cardinal Red	Cherry Red	Deep Purple
Vermilion Red	White	Salmon-Pink	Pansy Violet
Lilacy.	Light Lilac	Maw Grey	White, With Violet Blotch
Pale Violet	Lilac-Bose	Cochineal Red, With Purple Blotch	
Cochineal, With White Blotch		Striped Red and White	
Carmine, With Black Blotch		Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and others.	

Double, Dwarf Carnation-Paeony Flowered

Deep Purple, With Red Tip	Cardinal-Red	Carob-Carmine With Violet Blotch
White, With Red Edge	Bright Rose	Cardinal-Red, With White Blotch
Mauve and Carmine, on White Ground		Parma Violet, With White Edge
Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and others		

Price, all Carnation-Paeony Flowered varieties, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; any 13 pkts 50 cts; named sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts.

Double, Dwarf, Fringed Petalled-Flowered

Blood-Red, With Violet Blotch	Cardinal-Red, With White Blotch	White
Carmine-Red, With Stripes	Pansy-Violet, With Mauve Center	Dark Cerise
Vermilion-Red, With Salmon Center	Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and other colors.	

Price, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; any 13 for 50 cts; named sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 12 cts.

Other Somniferum Named

Poppies

Mursellii. Handsome, very double flower in the popular combination of white and red, the petals beautifully fringed. Pkt 5 cts.

American Flag. One of the handsomest poppies. Very double, white margined orange-scarlet. Pkt 5 cts.

Mikado. Another beautiful species, paper-white, fringed with purple. Pkt 5 cts.

Glaucum. The celebrated Tulip Poppy, which is sometimes a perennial. The plant is 12 to 18 inches in height and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers, formed like a single tulip, of large petals, in scarlet, spotted slightly at the base. Very handsome. Pkt 5 cts.

Fimbriatum Alba. Large, pure white flower, fascinatingly fringed. Pkt 5 cts.

Mephisto. Large, lovely, single flower, scarlet with black spots. Pkt 5 cts.

Mephisto. Rose. The only poppy of this color; very effective. Pkt 5 cts.

Mephisto. Red and purple blotched. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Seed from the different Mephisto colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Danebrog. The lovely Danish Flag, Danish Cross, Victoria Cross, poppies. Among the handsomest single flowering specimens, bright scarlet, with white blotches, in form of a cross. Pkt 5 cts.

The Admiral. A great, large, single white flower. Pkt 5 cts.

Charles Darwin. Magnificent, large, dark purple flower. Single paeony-flowered. Pkt 5 cts.

Dainty Lady. Grand, rosy mauve, single flower. Paeony-flowered. Pkt 5 cts.

King Edward. Scarlet, shaded crimson. Wonderful, handsome combination. Paeony-flowered. Pkt 5 cts.

Virginia. An especially fine, large, single fringed carnation-flowered paeony, the white flowers charmingly edged with pink. Pkt 5 cts.

Corn Poppies, or Rhoeas

These are annual, 1 to 3 feet tall, the flowers two inches or more across, abundant in the fields of Europe and almost numberless in species, in colors the same as the Somniferum varieties, but flowers not so large. We shall describe the chief species separately. Cover the seed slightly.



PERENNIAL POPPY, "ORIENTAL."

Better still, just sprinkle it on the top of the soil and pat down gently with a brick or board. Thin from six inches to a foot apart. These are the "Poppies of Flanders Field."

French Double Ranunculus-Flowered Species

White	Rose	Scarlet	Dark Red White Edged
Crimson	State Blue	Scarlet and White	Salmon-Pink Shades
Crimson and White	Mixed. Seeds of these and other shades of these beautiful flowers.	Slate Gray Ground.	
THE GORGEOUS SHIRLEY POPPIES. The Shirleys are among the most fascinating and vividly colored of all the single poppies, and they last longer than any other of the Rhoeas sorts. While they are single, the petals are in two rows, producing an effect that is peculiarly charming. Sow seed in Spring or Fall. We offer them in the most desirable colors:			
Carmine. New, Apricot and White	Salmon Shades	White, With Scarlet Edge	
Crimson, With White Edge	Blue Shades	Snow White	Pkt 5 cts.
Rosy Pink, With White Base	Mixed. Extra select stock in fine mixture.		
All Rhoeas Poppies, Pkt 5 cents; any 6 pkts 25 cts; mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.			

Umbrosum. Magnificent flower, in full, glowing vermillion.

Umbrosum Double. The same flower and color, but semi-double.

All Singles Mixed. Seed of all the single varieties and colors. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

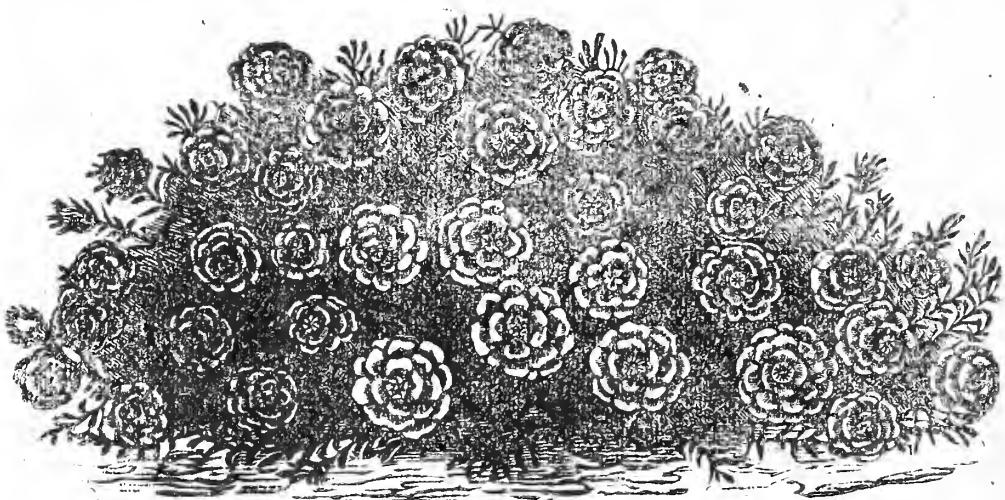
All Double Mixed. Everything in double annual poppies. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

Special Mixture. All sorts, forms, heights and colors among annual poppies.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

Lilliput Poppy. A new, dwarf, miniature Shirley variety, only a foot tall, covered with small flowers in many lovely shades. Pkt 5 cts.

Alpine Poppy. The smallest blooming poppies, making charming plants for rockeries and for pots. Covered with handsome little flowers, in the richest colors. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.



DOUBLE PORTULACA

Double Orange-Red

Double White

Double Yellow

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Double Mixed

All Double Iceland Poppies, Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts

Double and Single Nudicaule Poppies, Mixed, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. There are only two varieties of poppies that are worth while considering strictly as perennial sorts, the others are too short-lived and should, therefore, be looked upon as annuals. Sow the seed outdoors, either Spring or Fall, and you will have very beautiful results.

Oriental Variety. Produces, in early Spring, the largest blooms among all the poppies, sometimes 6 inches or more across. The plant is three to four feet in height, the branches stiff and hairy, the leaves low and rather attractive in both form and color. The most popular of the perennial poppies, and a magnificent flower that should be found in every garden. After blooming the stalks quickly die down and make room for later plantings. We offer these attractive colors:

Beauty of Livermore. Crimson, with black blotch, the original Oriental color. Pkt 5 cts.

Princess Victoria Louise. Bright salmon-scarlet. Pkt 5 cts.

Queen Alexandra. Bright, rosy salmon, with conspicuous crimson blotch; very distinct. Pkt 5 cts.

Little Prince. A semi-dwarf plant, the flowers brilliant scarlet. Very pleasing variety we have not previously catalogued. Pkts 5 cts.

Goliath. Enormous flowers, bright scarlet. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Mixed Hybrids. Seed saved from selected plants of finest varieties and colors. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Pilosum. Buff-yellow perennial poppy, about 2 inches across, and very pretty, the petals roundish in form. Pkt 5 cts.

Bracteatum. Differs a little from "Oriental," the leaves being larger and the flowers large, bright scarlet in color. Pkt 5 cts.

Bracteatum Nanum. A dwarf-growing variety that is very fine, true to habit and color, which is a vivid scarlet. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed Perennials. Seeds from all sorts and colors. Pkt. 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 30 cts.

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE PORTULACA-SUN PLANT

Annual. All it needs is plenty of sunshine, and big, lovely blossoms will delight you all Summer (Page 223) All Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

in many bright colors. There are about 40 species, and they are nearly all native to America, North and South. Sow the seed rather late, about the middle of May or after, because they require quite a little heat to germinate. The plants can be started indoors, but it is usually best to sow the seeds where the plants are to grow. The soil need not be rich, but it must be in the sun, because the flowers close up in the shade. A splendid plant for edgings and for dry rock work, but it is particularly fine in a massed bed. Set the plants 10 to 12 inches apart. Portulaca is frequently self-sown. One variety is known as Purslane or Pusley, a wild sort, of which there is also a cultivated strain grown in pots. We offer seed in the following varieties and colors, the best possible percentage of flowers in double form:

Thorburni, Primrose yellow. **Coppery Rose** **Aurantinae, Golden Yellow**
White **Caryophylloides, Rose-striped.** **Theillissonii, Brilliant Scarlet**
 Parana. Very Large Flowered Variety, in Purplish-Red
Bedmanii, White, Stained Purple **Salmonea**, Handsome Salmon-Pink.

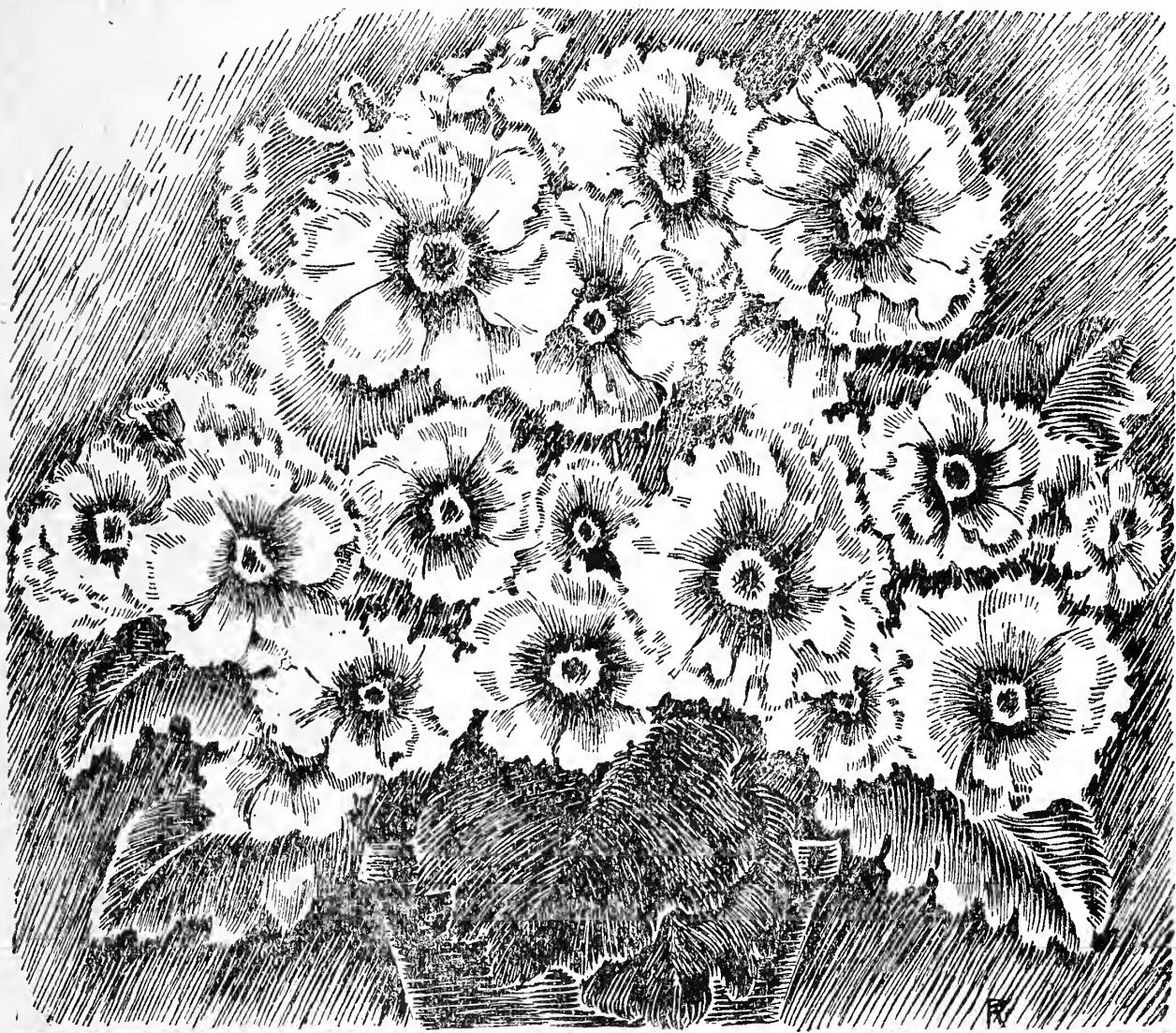
Mixed. Single flowering sorts in all colors.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 50 cts.

Double Mixed. Fine mixture in all colors. The double flowers are very beautiful, like little roses, but quite a large percentage of them comes single.
All Portulaca, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Poppy Mallow. See Callirhoe.



PRIMULA SINENSIS

POTENTILLA. Cinque-foil. Perennial. Quite a good plant for the hardy border, generally about 2 feet in height, the foliage attractive and the flowers rather pretty, from June to August. There are a great many sorts; we offer those that are most useful.

Formosa. Light reddish color.

Rupestris. Flowers are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to an inch in breadth, pure white, from May to July. Prefers a dry soil.

Mixed Single Hybrida. Seed of these colors and others.

Double Hybrida Mixed. The double flowers are very attractive and generally a good percentage of flowers from seed comes double.

All Potentillas, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Pot Marigold. See Calendula.

Pouch Flower. See Calceolaria.

Prickly Poppy. See Argemone.

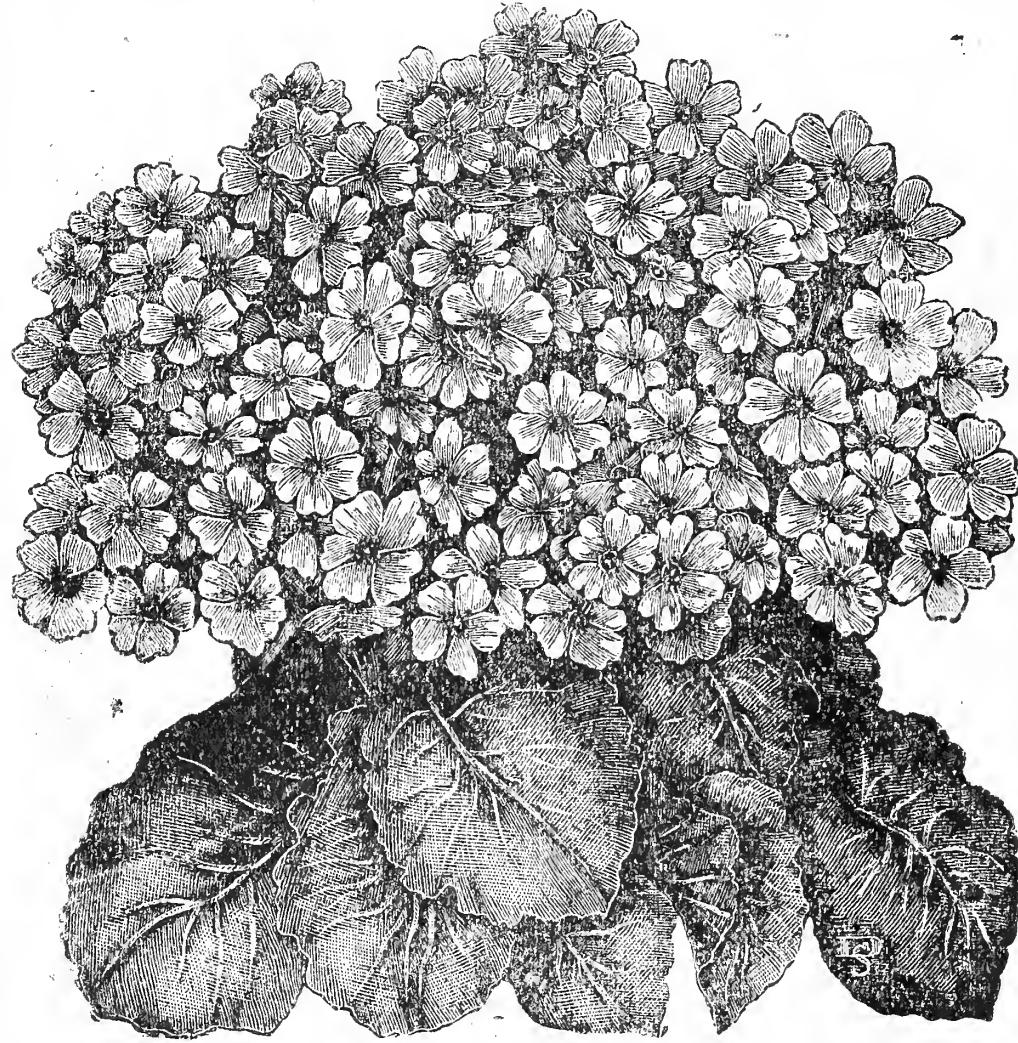
Primula, Or Primrose, Annual and Perennial

One of the most important and largest divisions of flowering plants, and one of the most beautiful and useful for the garden and pot growing. Already, there are known to be over 300 sorts,

chiefly from China, the Himalayan mountains and Japan. They are mostly cool-climate or cool-season plants, generally blooming in the Winter and Spring, easily grown from seed, which should be started indoors any time in the Spring and up until August for the annual sorts, which are all-pot-plants. Seed of the perennial varieties can be planted either Spring or Fall, we prefer Fall sowing. There are so many varieties that we shall add a few lines of description here and there.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, or Chinese Fringed Primrose

Winter-blooming pot-plant, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height, producing large umbels of large-sized, fine flowers, beautifully fringed and in many showy colors, variable in form, some double and some single. The foliage is generally round, oblong, soft and velvety, but also varies in different plants. For potting use rather a rich, fibrous, garden soil, adding leaf mold if obtainable. We offer colors as follows:



PRIMULA OBCONICA

ious shades, beautifully zoned with darker centers.

Pulcherrima. White, with rosy center, very handsome.

Orange King. Buds are rich orange; when the flower is fully expanded the petals are orange-salmon, shaded with terra cotta.

Mixed. These and many other shades and colors among the single-flowering Chinese primroses of the fringed sorts.

All, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.

Double Chinese Fringed Primrose

Remarkably fine strain of large, double flowers, attractively fringed. In the following colors separately:

Blue

Crimson

Rosy Pink

Salmon-Pink

White

Duchess. New. White, with carmine center and bronze foliage.

Prince of Wales. Dashing scarlet.

Striped. Very beautiful flowers.

Double Mixed. All these colors and others.

Double sorts, Pkt 20 cts; any 3 pkts 50 cts.

Chinese Fern-Leaved Primrose

Very pretty class of Chinese Primroses, the foliage crisped, or fern-leaved. The flowers are in regular form, charmingly fringed. We offer seed in the following colors:

Ruby-Red

White

Flesh-Pink

Scarlet

Mixed

Price of Fern-Leaved sorts, Pkt 15 cts; any two pkts 25 cts.

Sinensis Stellata—The Star Primrose

Most effective species of Chinese Primroses, in which the flowers are shaped like a star, some-

what after the manner of the Star Phlox, on long stems, in successive whorls or tiers, in a long, pen cluster. The flowers are not so large but are far more numerous. In the following colors:

Carmine Star
Pink Star
Purple Star

Carnation Fringed Star
Dark Blue Star
Light Blue Star
Coral Star
Giant White Star
Mixed.
Crimson Star
Blood-Red Star
All Stellata sorts, Pkt 10 cts, any 3 pkts 25 cts.

Primula Obconica

One of the more recently introduced Chinese Primroses, the individual flowers quite large, in stalks of good length, making them useful also as cut-flowers, for which purpose they are beginning to be used with success in some of the larger cities. The flower stalks are from 4 to 10 inches long, carrying the bloom well above the leaves. We offer the grandiflora or larger-flowering varieties, about 1½ inches in diameter. Some of them are beautifully fringed and also double. They are easily grown from seed, treated as already indicated. Sold separately in colors as follows:

White Blue Rosy Violet Pink Fringed White Fringed Dark Purple
Fire Queen, Salmon-Carmine Special Mixture. All large-flowering Primula Obconica
seed of these and other varieties.

Price, all, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.

Mammoth Flowering Primula Obconica

The same plants and flowers but the individual flowerets are gigantically large in size, in the following colors:

Mauve Crimson Rose-Pink

Oculata. Enormous flowers, with eyes in darker shades.

Eureka. Rosy carmine, with yellow eye. New and very fine.

Mixed. All the giant flowering "Obconica" colors.

Price, each, pkt 20 cts; any 3 pkts 50 cts.

Primula Kewensis. Splendid potting variety, the leaves in rosettes, 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches in breadth, the flower stalks many times a foot high, slender but erect, bearing 2 to 4 whorls of 6 to 10 fragrant, bright yellow flowers, each about ¼ inch across. Very beautiful plant, and an excellent Winter bloomer for extra long season.

Pkt 10 cts.

Perennial, or Hardy Primrose

The perennial primroses are not grown as much in the United States as they deserve to be, and it is, in our judgment, simply because they are not sufficiently well known. In Europe they are everywhere, known as English primroses, cowslips, etc. They are no trouble, thrive in any good garden soil, and are hardy at least as far north as Massachusetts, provided they are not planted where they are too much exposed to the wind. They also make good potting plants, lowering indoors, in February and March. Sow seed indoors in February, in a mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, equal parts. Make it very fine, sprinkle the seed over the top, thinly, pressing it down evenly with a piece of board, and sprinkling over it the same soil a quarter of an inch deep. Keep them where it is 55 to 60 degrees at night. In 2 or 3 weeks the seedlings should begin to appear. When large enough to handle prick them out in flats, 2 inches apart each way. In May set out in the garden, to be moved in September to where you want them to bloom next Spring, or potted indoors. Seed may also be sown in a cold frame in April or May.

ACAULIS GRANDIFLORUS. The leaves are in tufts, somewhat wrinkled, the flowers 1 to 1½ inches across; very pretty. We offer seed separately by colors as follows:

Blue White Crimson Shades Primrose-Yellow
Mixed. All these colors nicely mixed. Price, 5 cts each pkt, any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Veris Elatior. Cowslip. This is the common, hardy primrose, or cowslip, that I have seen flourishing even up in Canada, without any protection through the Winter. The calyx is about ½ of an inch long and the corolla about the same across. The flower is held well erect and is very pretty in the following colors:

White Golden Yellow Blue Crimson Shades
Gold Laced. Small, yellow-edged flowers.

Polyanthus. Very high class mixture of an especially profuse blooming strain.
Mixed. All the Acaulis Grandiflora sorts. All Acaulis sorts, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts, except where marked otherwise.

Home Grown Cowslip. Large-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.

MALACOIDES. The Fairy Primrose. A wonderfully pretty variety, which, though perennial, is usually treated as an annual, the seed sown in the Spring producing flowers within about four months. Also makes a fine pot-plant, blooming for several months where it is not too cold. With a little protection it will be a perennial outdoors in the rock-garden. It is a slender grower, from 8 to 20 inches in height, the leaves thin and paper-like, the flowers borne in umbels, one umbel above another. We offer this pretty variety in the following colors:

White Light Lilac Rose-Pink
Mixed. Of all these three colors. All, Pkt. 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts

FORBESII. Baby Primrose. Very handsome, slender species, with small leaves about ½ inch in length, the thin flower stems from 6 to 14 inches in height, reaching well above the foliage, the flowers not over ½ inch across, in loose umbels one above another. This little "baby" came to us from China and Burma, is easily grown from seed and is a most profuse bloomer starting in when only 2 to 3 inches in height. Blooms well in the Winter as a potted house plant, where it can have plenty of light and root room. Rosy lilac in color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Forbesii Ruby. New. Deep, ruby-red, with golden yellow eye. Pkt. 15 cts.

Farinosa. Alpine primrose, found in the mountains from Maine as far South as Colorado. Low-growing, from 4 to 8 inches, shooting up as many as a dozen slender stalks each bearing rather dense heads of bloom, usually lilac, blue, or becoming purple, with throat yellow. Hardy and quite pretty. Pkt 10 cts

Special Perennial Mixture. Made up of seed of all the different perennial varieties. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts



PYRETHRUM DOUBLE

Double Hybrids Mixed.

The finest double flowers, in all colors: new, especially selected and very fine seed. Pkt 10 cts.

Special Mixture. All sorts, double and single. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 60 cts.

Price of all, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts, excepting where otherwise mentioned.

Quamoclit. See Ipomea.

Ragged Robin. See Lychnis.

Red Hot Poker. See Tritoma.

Red Valerian. See Centranthus.

RICINUS--Castor Bean, or Palma Christi

Tall, stately, ornamental annual, grown for its magnificent foliage, the leaves enormously large but graceful, carried on long stems, in most varieties richly variegated. Hundreds of forms are known, most of them native in Oriental countries, where they have been cultivated for many centuries. Undoubtedly this is the plant referred to in the Book of Jonah. Most of the castor oil is produced in India, from a variety of ricinus known as oleum, although some is now being produced in our own state of Oklahoma. Ricinus is one of the best plants for giving a tropical effect in beds and borders, or planted singly. It thrives in rich, well drained, sandy or clay loam, but does not do so well in a hard, stiff clay or sand. Seed may be sown outdoors in May, or started early in the house in little pots, 2 or 3 seeds in a pot, the plants to be thinned to one when grown.

CASHMIRIANA. The lovely purple flower, with yellow center, that grows away up near the highest peaks of the Himalayan mountains 4 to 18 inches tall, the flowers appearing before the leaves are fully developed, in large umbels. It is said that the flowers are eaten in salads. Hardy and attractive.

Pkt. 10 cts

Primula Auricula. See page 159.

Prince's Feather. See Amaranthus

Pueraria. See Thunbergiana.

Purple Rock Cress. See Aubretia.

SHOWY PYRETHRUM

Hardy Perennial. The name is Greek and means "much fire".

It is one of our prettiest, hardiest perennials, from 1 to 2 feet in height, and quite like a daisy in appearance. It originally came from Caucasus and Persia, and it is said that there are more than 700 varieties. We offer the seed in several colors separately as follows:

Roseum Single. The rays a lovely, soft old-rose-pink.

Roseum Alba. Flowers white.

Roseum Atrosanguineum. Red and dark shades.

Roseum Hybridum. Magnificent mixture of single flowering roseum species.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz 60 cts.

Parthenifolium Aureum. Golden Feather. Flowers a lovely golden yellow; plant dwarf, with foliage yellow.

Double Dwarf Hybrids. A dwarf, compact form of Pyrethrum which is very useful in borders.



RICINUS ZANZIBORIENSIS

catalogue those most suitable for the garden in this country. Of course in some countries some of these varieties grow enormously tall, 30 to 40 feet, becoming trees.

Arboreus Bourboniensis. Strong growing variety, with large, shining leaves, in green and reddish shades; attains a height of 15 feet. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Cambodgensis. One of the very handsomest varieties, and only 5 feet in height. The stems and leaf stalks, the large ones, black, contrasting effectively with the large, richly-colored leaves which assume different shades as the plant increases in size. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Communis Major. This is the Castor Bean, or Palma Christi, that is grown for Castor Oil. The plant develops rapidly and is very handsome, owing to the various shades of green and brown in the stalks, and also, to a less degree in the leaves. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Gibsoni. Also known as Duchess of Edinburgh. Not over 5 feet in height, and a remarkably handsome variety, both stems and leaves being a deep, purplish bronze. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Panormitanus. Immense, dark brown leaves, giving the plant a decidedly tropical appearance. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Sanguineus. A very popular variety, on account of the blood-red color of the stalks and leaves, and the clusters of red fruit it bears. Makes a fine combination with ricinus of other colors, and a handsome display indeed. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Zanzibariensis Mixed.

One of the most varied and handsome classes, the plants of several different heights, usually tall, branching freely, the foliage and flowers in several shades of bright green, olive green, purplish bronze, and oxydized copper. If you plant one sort let it be this.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Mixed. Packet put up from a mixture of various sorts.

Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

Any 6 packets of Ricinus 25 cts.

RHODANTHE. Swan River Everlasting. One of the prettiest, and most useful of the everlasting flowers.

From 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, with slender stems bearing attractive bell-shaped flowers, drooping gracefully. Native of Australia and is one of two most important everlasting flowers for dried Winter bouquets. Sow seed outdoors in Spring, in rich soil, in a warm, sheltered location where they will have plenty of sun. They also make fine pot-plants. In many sorts and colors:

Maculatum. A large-flowered variety, the rays beautiful light rose, with dark center.

Maculatum Alba. The same flower, but pure white.

Maculatum Alba fl. pl. A very handsome double form of this charming white flower.

Manglesii. Rich pink and white mixed.

Mixed. Both varieties and colors.

Price of all, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts.

RUDBECKIA. Cone Flower. Annual and perennial. A very attractive Summer bloom plant, the leaves very much like those of Golden Glow, the flowers both tubular and ray-like, the former usually purple and the latter always yellow. There are about 31 species, all native of North America, but only a few of them of any particular consequence in cultivation.

Among the wild sorts there is a great variety of colors that has not yet been developed in the cultivated species. Golden Glow and "Black-Eyed Susan", sometimes called by Western children "nigger head" are Rudbeckias. Easily grown, in almost any soil and situation, from partially shady to broad sunlight, though Golden Glow does best with considerable moisture, and this variety, if severely cut back after blooming and well watered, often produces a second crop of flowers. The black-eyed-susans, if thoroughly soaked at the roots, can be taken up when in full bloom and potted in a 10-inch pot, placed in a dark, sheltered place at night, and can then be used for decoration indoors for a month, or on the porch if not in a draft. The roots may also be washed thoroughly and placed in a vase filled with water, where they will



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA, OR GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOWER

make a handsome bouquet for a long time. Easily grown from seed, sown outdoors or in, and requiring no particular cultural directions.

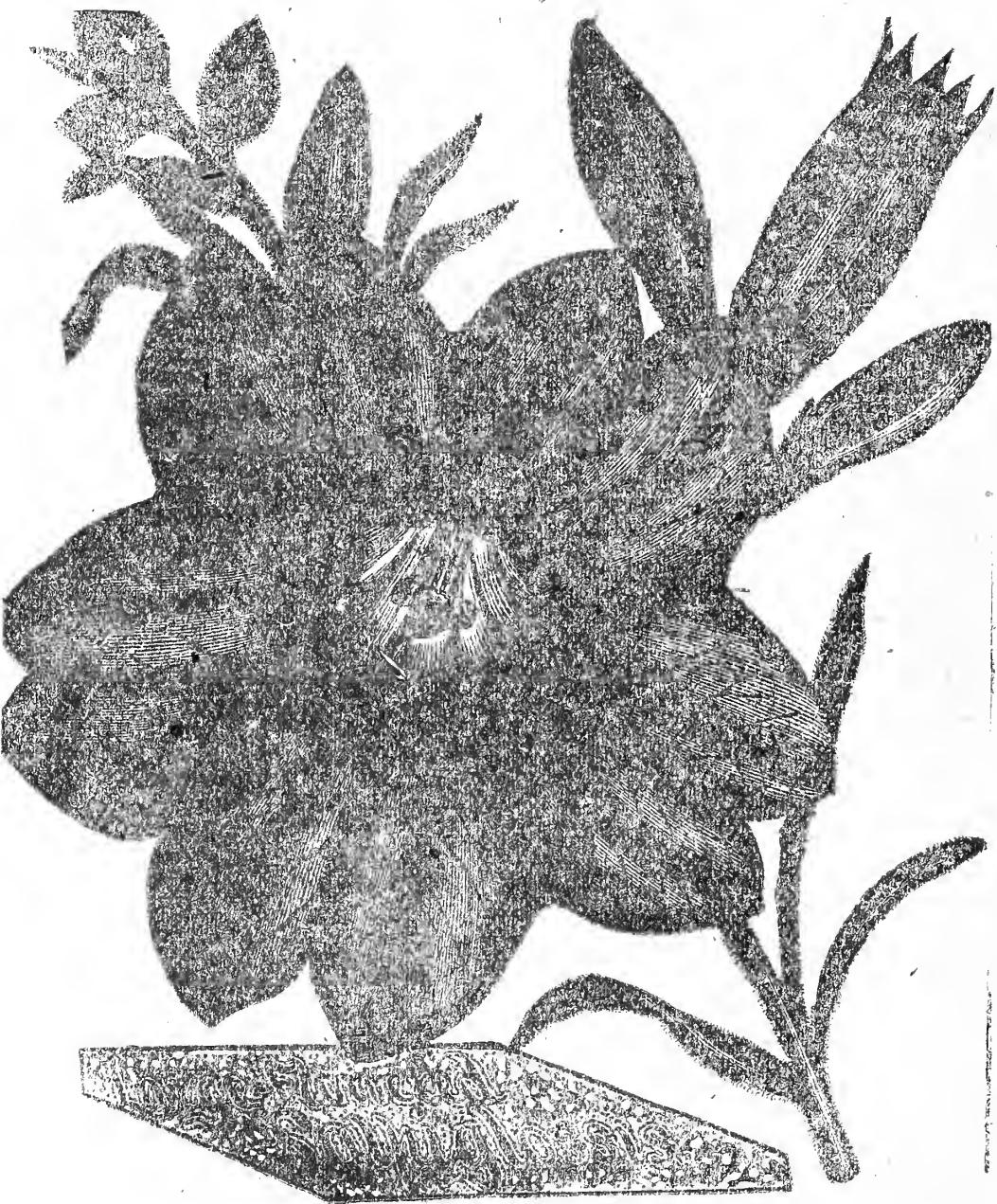
Amplexicaulis. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high: rays $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more in length and yellow in color, often with a brown-purple base, and brownish eyed. Pkt 5 c

Bicolor. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high: rays yellow, with a blackish purple base. Sometimes yellow. Pkt 5 c

Bicolor Superba. Same flower but larger, 2 inches across, the rays golden yellow above and purplish brown underneath. Pkt 5 c

Bicolor Superba Double. Semi-double form of this same beautiful flower, preferred by many, and always catalogued as a double flowering sort. Pkt 5 c

Golden Glow. This late Summer blooming perennial, 4 to 6 feet high, covered with hundreds of splendid double flowers, in the richest shade of golden yellow, is too well known to need any description. It is easily grown from seed, started outdoors, without any particular attention. The botanical name is *Rudbeckia laciniata*. Pkt 5 c



RICOTIA Lunaria. Annual. Nice little plant for edgings, bearing lilac-rose flowers in great profusion. Pkt 5 cts

RIVINA HUMILIS. Rouge Plant. Blood Berry. Erect growing herb indoors, and also as an annual for outdoors in Summer. Foliage is dark green, the plant branching, from 6 inches to 2 feet in height, the flowers white and pale rose, in drooping spikes, very numerous and continuous, followed by bright red berries which are also splendidly decorative. A very interesting plant, easily grown from seed sown indoors. Every one should try to have one or two in the house, and also set out a few in the garden when it is warm. Pkt 5 cts

Rock Cress. See *Arabis* and *Aubretia*.

Rocket. See Sweet Rocket.

Rock Rose. See *Helianthemum*.

Rock Sistis. See *Helianthemum*.

Rose Campion. See *Lychnis*.

Rose Mallow. See *Hibiscus*.

Rose of Heaven. See *Agrostemma*.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Painted Tongue, or Velvet Trumpet. A showy, interesting, half-hardy annual from Chile. Grows about 18 inches high; the flowers on long, straight stems, innumerable, in almost every color and shade one can think of. Greatly improved late years, until no flower exceeds salpiglossis in range of color, attractiveness and usefulness. While it requires no particular treatment, it prefers a deep, light, rich soil, neither becoming too dry nor yet too moist. Start seed indoors, in March or later, or outdoors in early Spring. Useful for flowers, lasting a long time. Do not allow the early sown plants to become stunted before being planted out. Salpiglossis blooms for several weeks during the late Summer, and also makes good annual plant indoors, for late Winter blooming. We offer the improved Large-Flowering strain in selected and popular colors as follows:

Dark Garnet-Red

Carmine Red, Striped Yellow
Purple-Red, Striped Yellow
Magenta, with Yellow Throat
Rosy Chamois, with Carmine

Outer
Super Nigra. Very dark
Violet Scarlet
Rosea. A fine rosy pink.

Light Blue
Yellow, With White Border.

Emperor Mixed. Erect wing plants bearing giant flowers in a rare assortment of colors.

All these sorts, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 cts, 25 cts.

Gloxiniaeflora. Marvelously beautiful flowers, with an appearance like the giant-flowering Gloxinias that are so showy and so very fine. White, with yellow border. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Gloxiniaeflora Mixed. The same magnificent class of bloom, the flowers in all different colors. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Grandiflora Mixed. A mixture of all the large-flowering Salpiglossis, in every color.

All Salpiglossis, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 cts, 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts.

Satin Flower. See *naria*.



SALVIA SPLENDENS

SALVIA SPLENDENS

SCARLET SAGE. There are other colors, but Scarlet Sage is so much more popular than the others that we catalogue it separately. This brilliant, flaming scarlet annual increases every season in popularity, until to-day the garden without a bed, or border, of salvia misses half the late Summer glory. There are said to be more than 500 varieties of salvia, distributed throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the world, and there has been a great deal written about them.

Start the seed indoors, so as to have good, sturdy, well-grown plants to set out after danger of cold weather is past. Or sow seed in a frame, to be ready in May. Set the plants in full sunshine. They will be in full, splendid bloom by the middle of July and continue so until frost, becoming larger, larger and finer for weeks. The Splendens species grow about 3 feet in height, well branched, with terminal spikes of bloom 6 inches or more in length, with about 30 flowerets to a spike, in bright, fiery scarlet. When the seedlings are large enough to handle prick them out in a shallow box, 2 inches apart each way, and when you set them outdoors allow a foot to a plant on sides. If you are going to take good care of them give them 18 inches each way and keep the beds out and your garden will be a sight never to be forgotten. Pkt 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 50 cts.

Splendens Praecox Miniature. Very dwarf and compact form of this same variety, only 12 inches in height, the flowers pure scarlet and coming out earlier. Set a foot apart. Pkt 5 cts: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 50 cts.

Splendens Triumph. Extra early flowering strain of Splendens, the flowers larger than any other. Pkt 5 cts: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 50 cts.

Splendens Bonfire. Compact growing variety of Splendens, with exceedingly long stalks of flowers over 2 feet in height and the same in diameter. Flowers perfect in fiery red. Pkt 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 50 cts.

Splendens Nana Compacta Zurich. Magnificent dwarf sort, especially because it blooms about 10 days earlier than any other, which is a valuable consideration where the seasons are short and frosts come too early. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

Bicolor. 2 to 3 feet tall, almost straight, the flower stalks 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height, flowering from May to July; bluish with white tips. Pkt 10 cts.

Coccinea. Annual, but also sometimes perennial. From 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers perfect in color, in July. Coccinea is often mistaken for Splendens but it is not the same. Pkt 5 cts.

Selarea. A biennial variety, 2 to 3 feet tall, the flowers large, white at the base and rose-pink at the tips, the corolla whitish blue. A very attractive species blooming in August. Pkt 5 cts.

Turkestanica. The same plant, the flowers on long spikes 2½ feet in length, large, white, lightly tinged with pink. Very handsome. Pkt 5 cts.

Farinacea. Perennial, 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers in long racemes, sky-blue in color. A showy variety that is frequently cultivated. In bloom over a long season. Pkt 5 cts.

Azure Blue. Perennial that grows from 1 to 6 feet in height, erect, with long spikes of bloom, in August and September. Flowers blue in color and in great profusion. Pkt 5 cts.

Patens. Blue Sage. Half-hardy perennial 1 to 2½ feet in height, the flowers large, in fine whorls, the corolla 2 inches long and sky-blue in color, in September. Very attractive and exceedingly expensive. Generally grown outdoors as an annual, in the border, and indoors as a pot-plant, where it is very effective. The blue is as blue as the scarlet sage is red. Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.



SCABIOSA, DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING SPECIES

Patens Alba. New. The same flower but white in color and very fine. Pkt 15 cts.

Pratensis. Hardy perennial 2 feet or more tall, erect, the leaves somewhat reddish, flowers an inch long and bright blue in color, from June to August. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed Annual Salviyas. From seed of all sorts and colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed Perennials. A fine mixture of seed of the hardy sorts. Pkt 5 cts.

Special. Any half-dozen 5 ct pkts of Salvia, your choice, sold for 25 cts. Pkt 5 cts.

SCABIOSA, or Sweet Scabious

Mourning Bride. Pincushion Flower. One of the splendid, highly colored garden flowers that is almost invaluable. Succeeds in any moderately good garden soil, producing a succession of flowers from June until frost that are showy and splendid for cutting. Many of the perennial species often flower the first year. Sow seed indoors, in shallow pans or pots, in February and March, and transplant the seedlings, 3 inches apart, and harden off as Spring advances, so as to set out in the border towards the end of May. Or sow outdoors in April where the plants are intended to remain. The double, dwarf scabiosa is a fine Winter-blooming pot-plant, and the scabious is always good as a cut-flower. Bees are fond of scabiosa, and the season is much lengthened by keeping the seed pods picked off.

Double Tall Growing, Large-Flowering Varieties

About 2½ feet in height. Annual sort, known as Sweet Scabious, the flowers extra large, 2 inches and over in diameter, and on stalks suitable for cutting. Separate colors as follows:

Azure Fairy. Clear, lavender-blue; a new color and an especially lovely flower.

New Fire King. Rich, rosy carmine.

Snowball. An especially round, full flower, in pure white.

Amaranth-White	Deep Rose-Pink	Mauve	White
Plum-Violet	Cherry-Red	Flesh-Pink	
Plum-Violet and White	Cherry-Red and White		
Mixed. From seeds of these and other shades of large-flowering, tall, double varieties.			
Double Dwarf Large-Flowering Varieties. The same class of large flowers, but the plants more dwarf and compact in growth, and therefore nice for mass bedding.			
Anise Blue	Deep Rose-Pink	Fiery Crimson	Golden Yellow
White	Beddih Black	Flesh-Pink	Cherry-Red
			Pale Rosy Lilac
			Striped

Mixed. These and other shades of dwarf-flowering varieties.

Tall and Dwarf Mixed. All sorts and colors.

All above sorts, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz named sorts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz mixed 15 cts.
Scabious Caucasica. Perennial. This is the very pretty perennial form of scabious, about 2 feet tall, in colors as follows:

Lavender-Blue. Known as Blue Bonnet. One of the handsomest, hardy perennials, especially valuable for cutting, the flowers of a soft lavender-blue, lasting a long time in water. Plant 3 feet tall.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Caucasica White. The same beautiful flower, very large but pure white in color. Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.

Japonica. A very free-flowering perennial sort, of shrubby habit and very popular; the flowers of a lavender-blue shade. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts.

Special Mixture. From seed of all the different perennial varieties.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 35 cts.

Scarlet Flax. See Linum.

SAPONARIA. Bouncing Bet. Soapwort. Both annual and perennial, and a very pretty, erect herb, used for borders and rockeries, similar to Gypsophila and Silene. There are about 40 species, from Europe and Asia, that succeed in any soil and require little care. Sow seed in the Spring, outdoors. These are the desirable sorts:

Calabrica. The annual species. Sow seed in April for Summer blooming, or in Autumn to bloom the following Spring. Seed is to be had in these colors:

Multiflora White	Multiflora Rose
Scarlet Queen	Dwarf White
Dwarf Pink	

Mixed. All annuals; many flowering sorts and colors.

Vacaria. An annual variety known as cow-herb, the flowers in loose clusters on a stem long enough to make this a good variety for cutting. We offer two colors:

Bright Rose

Ocymoides. Perennial. 6 to 9 inches tall. Half-trailing in habit, in the following colors.

Rose

SCHIZANTHUS

White

Versicolor. The flowers at first are pure white, later becoming pink.

Officinalis. Perennial, with double whitish flowers.

Mixed. From seed of all the perennial varieties.

All Saponaria, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Scarlet Lightning. See Lychnis.

Scarlet Sage. See Salvia.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower

Strangely beautiful garden and pot-plant, that is becoming more and more popular every year, on account of the interesting habit of the plant and the marvelous colors of the flowers. There are only a half-dozen species, and they all come from Chile, and are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed outdoors in Spring and Summer for a succession of bloom, and again in the Autumn for plants to be taken up and potted for late Winter blooming in the house, where they should have plenty of light and be in liberal sized pots. As you can see from our illustration the flowers are in form like a butterfly. We offer the following varieties and colors:

Retusus. 2 feet high. Flowers white, the upper lip delicately suffused with yellow.

Retusus. Carmine and Yellow.

Retusus Rosamond. A lovely, light rose, spotted with yellow.

Wisetonensis Excelsior. A splendid hybrid variety, very popular on account of its being so free-flowering, the plants literally covered with blooms, the ground color white, dotted



delicately with pink and in other varied combinations of colors. Much used as a pot-plant.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.

Wisetonensis. Mixed. Flowers of many colors.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts.

Grandiflorus Oculatus. Large flowers, purple in color, with black spots and yellow at the base. Very attractive.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Grandiflorus Hybridus. Mixture of large-flowering varieties.

Pkt 5c; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Papilionaceus Compactus. Very much varied in color, the flowers frequently marbled in different shades; rather dwarf in growth. Butterfly Flower.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors in Schizanthus. This is one of the most attractive of the many flower mixtures we have to offer this year.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Scotch Pinks. See Dianthus.

Sea Lavender. See Statice.

Sea Pink. See Armeria.

SEDMUM. Stonecrop. Wall Pepper. Love Entangle. A very pretty little sort of creeping plant, chiefly used for rockeries, carpet bedding, covering graves, etc. The flowers in clusters. There are nearly 300 species, and they are of the easiest culture, as a rule preferring sandy soil and where it is not wet during the Winter, and are very much used for covering sandy wastes where few other things will grow, and under trees. The little yellow flowered plant with pulpy foliage so often seen in cemeteries is Sedum Acre. As a rule they like the sun, and are also favorites for baskets and vases. In many a city alley, and very narrow, dark street, Sedum Acre is about the only thing in the way of flowers that will grow successfully. We offer as many varieties as are necessary and desirable.

Acre. This is the variety of Sedum that has all the common names we have already given it, and another we overlooked, "Golden Moss." It is a perennial, the stems about 2 inches in length, and the flower stalks less than an inch in height, the leaves about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, fleshy, and little yellow flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across. Does best in poor soil. Try it where nothing else grows successfully.



SILENE PENDULA, DOUBLE PEACH-BLOSSOM

sorrel and against white clover. Again, the former is at its perfection on Saint Patrick's Day, while clover is not. Wood-sorrel is sent in great quantities from Ireland to London for the celebration of March 17th. There are still others who declare that Saint Patrick used water cress to illustrate the Trinity, and not "Shamrock" at all. Our seed is of the true Shamrock.

Pkt 5 cts.

SENECIO. ELEGANS. Double. Purple Ragwort. Annual. 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers in loose heads, with purple rays surrounding a yellow disc. Quite a pretty plant, and one of the few of the 1200 species that has attained any particular popularity. It is an old garden plant, and the flowers are double. We offer the seed mixed, including also white rayed flowers.

Pkt. 5 cts.

Dwarf Double Elegans Mixed. Same plant and colors, dwarf-growing. Pkt 5 cts.

CLIVORUM. A robust, herbaceous perennial, 4 feet high, with large leaves sometimes 20 inches in diameter, and lots of flowers, the rays orange-yellow, the disc dark brown. Flowers in August and September, and was brought to this country from China and Japan.

Pkt 5 cts.

Shasta Daisy. See Leucanthemum.

Shoo-Fly Plant. See Nicandra.

SILENE. Catchfly. Campion. There are over 400 varieties of this pretty, dwarf-growing Spring and Summer blooming annual and perennial. Easily grown from seed, that of annual varieties to be started early, in the house, for transplanting outdoors, or sown outdoors in the Fall. As a rule a sandy loam in sunlight is best. We give the several more popular varieties.

Pendula Silene. Annual. 6 to 10 inches in height, the top of the stem branched, with drooping branches of pretty flowers, the petals large and gracefully curved; blooming from May

o August. This is one of the most useful forms of the annual species. We offer colors as follows, single and double:

White

Peach-Blossom-Pink. Flowers unusually double.

Delicata Rosea. Double flowers.

Ruberrima. A special variety, the branches brownish-red, the flowers bright rose or carmine.

Snow King. A new, very dwarf, pure white variety.

Mixed. These and other shades in both singles and doubles of the Pendula form.

Fortunei. Bright Rose. A hardy perennial, 2½ feet in height, the flowers a pretty, bright, rosy pink, the petals cut or charmingly feathered.

Orientalis. Perennial. An erect growing plant, 2 to 2½ feet in height, the flowers in heads, and dark rose in color.

Orientalis Compacta. A dwarf variety of the same flower.

Schafta. Perennial. 3 to 6 inches high. A drooping, trailing variety flowering from June to October, in rosy purple.

Mixed. All perennial varieties.

Silk Oak. See Grevillea Robusta.

SILPHIUM. Silphium is a tall-growing, hardy perennial, a native of the United States, grown for its large, sunflower-like heads of flowers. The leaves are also very large and sometimes form water-holding cups. Of easy cultivation, in any good soil, requiring full sunlight. Sow the seed outdoors. We offer two varieties:

Laciniatum. Compass Plant. 6 feet tall. Very leafy at the base, the leaves rough and a foot or more in length, with several flower heads 2 to 5 inches across each composed of 20 to 30 golden rays. Blooms from July until September. It is said that the stems and leaves tend to point north and south: hence, its common name, Compass Plant.

Pkt 5 cts.

Perfoliatum. Cup Plant. Indian Cup. A silphium that is also 6 to 8 feet in height. The flower heads 2 to 3 inches across, with 20 to 30 rays in gold, from July until August. Hardy all over the East and west as far as the Dakotas, and south to Georgia.

Pkt 5 cts.

SMILAX Asparagoides. This is the florists' "Boston" Smilax, that is grown so much in greenhouses and used for decorative purposes with cut-flowers. Commercial growing requires special and lengthy cultural directions which we shall be glad to furnish on request. For growing in the house seeds should be started in February, and when the little plants are 2 to 3 inches high they should be potted in 2 inch pots, to be transferred in May to 3 inch pots. Then, by means of string, the vine can be trained up 6 to 8 feet in height.

Pkt 5 cts; ¼ oz 20 cts.

Smilax Myrtifolia. The same, but the leaves small like those of the myrtle.

Pkt 10 cts; 250 seeds for 60 cts.

Snap Dragon. See Antirrhinum.

Sneezewort. See Helianthus.

Snow-On-The-Mountain. See Euphorbia.

SOLANUM. Nightshade. Annual and window growing, ornamental plants, bearing showy fruits, with handsome foliage. There are more than 1200 species, running from herbs and shrubs to even trees, native plentifully everywhere except on our own continent. While this numerous family includes the Potato, Tomato, Egg Plant, Ground Cherry, Red Pepper, etc., there are really not more than 25 specimens that are of any particular value horticulturally. Among them are a few very pretty, decorative plants, for pot growing in the house, easily grown from seed sown early in the Spring, where there is artificial heat, the seedlings potted off to develop where it is cool. Set them out in June and pot up again in September for the house. The following are the most desirable for this purpose:

Capsicum Nanum. A small shrub 1 foot high, more or less drooping, foliage somewhat variegated, the flowers white, and the orange-red or scarlet fruits, about ½ inch in diameter, making it a very fine, decorative plant for pot-growing indoors. Commonly known as Jerusalem Cherry. Seeds sown in the Spring will produce blooming plants by Autumn.

Pkt 5 cts.

Fra Diavolo. A new variety of Jerusalem Cherry, of close, compact growth, the leaves rather smaller and lighter green in color. The small red fruits remain on the plant a long time, making it a fine decoration for Winter. This past Christmas florists were asking \$5.00 to \$10.00 for well grown plants of Jerusalem Cherry. Pkt 10 cts

Jasminoides. A delightful climbing variety for indoors, twining several feet in height, the leaves rather small and in clusters; the flowers about an inch across, star-shaped and pure white in color. One of the newer sorts in color. Pkt 10 cts



STATICE LATIFOLIA

STATICE. Sea Lavender. Sea Pink. Thrift. Everlasting. Interesting, hardy border annual and perennial family, useful for its many colored, bright, stiff, more or less evergreen foliage and attractive flowers, which, though individually small in some varieties of statice, are in such great numbers, in clusters, and of such brilliant colors, that the plants become remarkably showy. Some statice can be treated as everlasting. Easily grown from seed, without any particular cultural difficulties. We offer the best sorts as follows:

Latifolia. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet high, with soft and velvety foliage, the plant very much branched, with spikelets of flowers in June and July, deep lavender-blue in color. Give it a sunny position and do not disturb it. Pkt 5 cts

Statice. Sinuata Hybrida. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet tall. Branched with many 3 to 5 flowered spikelets of bloom in August. Usually grown as an annual. We offer the choicest hybrids in many colors including white, pink, yellowish, blueish, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.

Rosea Superba Sinuata. A beautiful, new, pink Statice described among our Novelties on a front page.

A new Blue Statice will also be found among our Novelties for this year.

STEVIA. Paniculata. Pot-Plant. A perennial in hot countries like Mexico, Central America and Haiti, where it came from, but grown by us indoors, and a very beautiful and useful flower, resembling somewhat a small eupatorium in both foliage and flowers. It is a plant that endures both sun and shade, and thrives with indifferent treatment, and is greatly prized among florists in the Winter when delicate sprays of white flowers are scarce. Grows readily from seed, and frequent pinching will keep the plant at whatever size you desire and result in a greater number of flowers. Grow the plants in beds or pots, for the latter, pot up in the Fall, before there is any danger from frost, in 6 to 8 inch pots. They will bloom until Christmas. Pkt 5 cts.

Stevia Purpurea. Similar, but the flowers are purplish red. Pkt 5 cts

Serrata. Very fine potting variety, having lovely, white flowers for cutting. Pkt 5 cts



Stocks, or Gilliflowers

For brilliancy of color, profusion of bloom, fragrance and ease of culture, few flowers surpass stocks, for both bedding and potting. The botanical name is *cheiranthus*, Greek, probably meaning "hand-and-flower." Wall-flowers are a member of this family but are catalogued separately. The chief difference in stocks comes in color and form more than species. They are easily grown in seed, started in the house early in the Spring, and transplanted outdoors in May. Set them 12 to 15 inches apart, in good, rich soil, and take care of them all the time for best results. Be careful not to discard the smaller, weaker seedlings, because they usually produce the handsomest double flowers, and you will understand, please, there are always single flowers among them from seed of the most double blooms.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH-FLOWERING, TALL, 10-WEEKS STOCKS.

2 feet and more in height, the best form for Summer blooming, beginning to bloom more quickly than other varieties. They are very much branched, bearing great spikes of wonderful clusters of flowers that are very fragrant. If seed of the "Ten Weeks" variety is sown in the house, in February or March, you will have a profusion of flowers from Midsummer until frost; even in July to September they will bloom in the house, in Winter, if not kept too warm and dry. Stocks are splendid for cutting. Finest seed, sold separately as follows:

Columbia White Mammoth. See one of our front pages among Novelties.

Abundance. Large. Carmine-rose.

Almond Blossom. White, shaded carmine.

Beauty of Nice. Delicate shell-pink; very early and fashionable.

Canary-Yellow.

Crimson King. Brilliant, fiery scarlet.

Dark Blue. A fine, rich, deep blue.

Golden Sheaf. New. A magnificent chamois shaded rose.

La Brillante. Bright red; a plant of dwarfish habit and very early.

Light Blue.

Madam Rivoire. White.

Nuit d'Ete. (Summer Night.)

rich, royal purple.

Old-Rose.

Parma Violet. A beautiful lavender.

Rose Queen. A deep, beautiful rose-pink.

Mixed. A wonderfully fine mixture of all these colors and other shades we do not catalogue separately.

All Mammoth Flowering Stocks, 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts; 5 pkts 50 cts.

PROVED LARGE-FLOWERING TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

This is the form of Summer blooming stocks generally planted by those who do not wish the very finest, tallest-flowering, special strain which we offer as "Mammoth Flowering" and the seed of which costs a little more.

They are all tall-growing.

Apple Blossom. A delicately flushed pink.

Canary-Yellow **Carmine-Rose** **Chamoisee** **Dark Crimson** **Fiery Scarlet**

Light Blue **Purple** **Rose-Pink** **Violet** **White**

1 oz 65 cts.

Mixed. From pot-grown plants in these and other shades.

Mixed. Seeds from the choicest garden grown plants.

Mixed. Seed saved from the finest pot-grown plants in bright colors only.

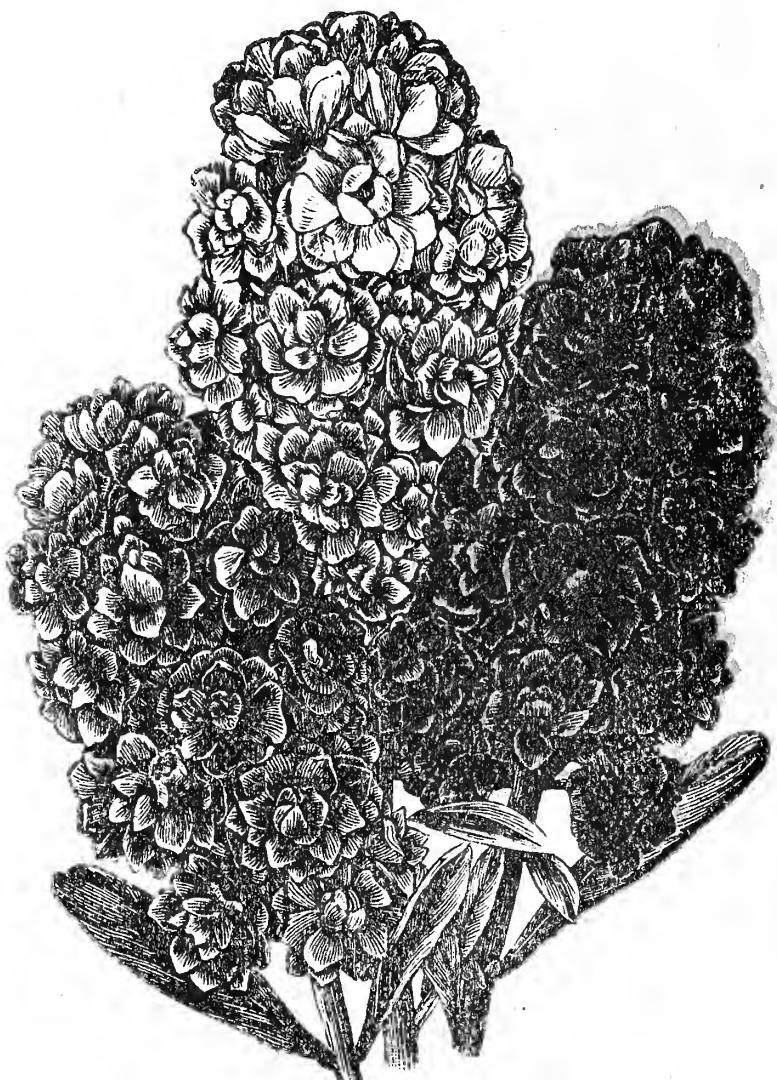
All Large-Flowering Stocks, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts, 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts.

And-Come-Again Stocks, Large-Flowering Empress, or Dresden, Perpetual-Blooming, Branching Stocks

If sown in March or April they begin blooming in July and continue until frost, and are especially valuable during September and October when other flowers are so scarce. They have numerous side branches all bearing lovely, fragrant flowers.

Flesh **Chamoisee** **Rose-Pink** **Crimson** **Dark Blood-Red**

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



STOCK, IMPROVED MAMMOTH-FLOWERING

They are all tall-growing.

1 oz 40 cts.
Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 30 cts.

Dark Blue Rosy Mauve Bright Lilac Light Blue Canary-Yellow Violet Red-Brown
Purple-Violet Princess Alice has large spikes of white flowers. Shining Purple-Carmine
Mixed. Of these and other shades. ½ oz 55 cts.

Pkt 10 cts; any three 25 cts.

GIANT PYRAMIDAL, OR BISMARCK TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

Flowers extra large, in a long, rather pointed spike, and in great numbers, continuously blooming, a very high percentage of the flowers coming double.

White Carmine Flesh Purple-Violet Canary-Yellow
Light Blue Chamoisee Dark Blue Rosy Mauve Dark Blood-Red

Wallflower-Leaved. Foliage attractive, like a wallflower, in varied colors.
Mixed. These and other shades.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; ½ oz 55 cts.

GIANT PERFECTION TEN-WEEKS STOCK

Very long spikes of bloom on a splendid, tall plant, that is of pronounced branching habit.

White Rose Deep Lilac Chamoisee Lilac-Rose
Canary-Yellow Dark Blue Purple Flesh Bright Crimson

Light Blue Red-Brown Fiery Scarlet Delicate Rosy Mauve

Mixed. Of these and other shades that we do not catalogue separately.

All, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 55 cts.

DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

The popular, regular, old garden stocks, that are grown all over the world and are a never failing source of delightful colors all Summer in the garden.



STOCK, WHITE CHRISTMAS, FOR WINTER BLOOMING

the famous old English Winter blooming stocks, particularly fine for potting. We offer them in mixed colors, single and double flowering combined.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors of double, large-flowering stock, in all varieties,

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; ½ oz 35 cts.

Brompton Stocks. These are

strain of lovely, extra double stock, with mammoth-sized flowers. Choice for pot growing as well as bedding. We offer them in these colors separately:

Purple Queen Scarlet Queen Rose Queen Mixed

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Brompton Stocks. These are

for potting. We offer them in

Pkt 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

LARGE, TEN-WEEKS STOCKS, MOSTLY SINGLE FLOWERING

These are very nice flowers, and many people prefer the single-flowering varieties. Of course, you know that seed from even the most intensely double flowering stock that ever bloomed gives a considerable percentage of single flowers. We offer these in the following colors:

Purple Scarlet White Mixed

Pkt. 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 25 cts.

VIRGINIA STOCKS. An entirely different strain of stocks, known as the Malcomia Maritima, or Mahon Stocks. These are annuals, branching, dwarf in growth, 1 foot high, grown for the particular fragrance of the flower, which is perfectly delightful. These flowers are in various colors, in loose heads about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch across, and there is no double Virginia form. It is a splendid plant for the border, branching very much more than any other stock, grows easily from seed without any special cultural difficulties, and is covered with bloom from Spring until Fall by means of successive sowings. Start seeds in the house for earlier flowers, and next Fall sow seed outdoors that you may have the earliest flowers without raising plants indoors. We offer this delightful variety in the following colors:

White

Red

Yellow

Crimson King. A beautiful, rich, rosy crimson. Mixed. These and other shades.

Fairy Queen. A grand carmine.

Extra Dwarf Mixed. A new type that is very fine and in all colors.

Price of all Virginia Stocks, Pkt 5 cts; six pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 15 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



Selection
OF
ALL

THE BEST
NEW SWEET PEAS

Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight:
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tender rings.

—Keais.

Instead of writing what I, personally, think of sweet peas, I am going to just tell you a little story of what the greatest American authority says of them. It may not be just word for word, but I will give you the gist of what he says. "Because of its range of color, beauty of form, fragrance, and value as a cut-flower, the sweet pea is not only the Queen of the large genus to which it belongs, but now ranks first among annual flowers, and in recent years, in America, it has reached fifth place among the leading commercial cut-flowers."

Now for my own story; the sweet pea originated in the island of Sicily, in Italy, and was first written up botanically in 1695, by an Italian monk, who, in 1699 sent some seed to friends of his in England and Holland, and from their writings we know that originally it had a purple standard, and sky-blue wings and was fragrant, and probably climbing in growth, because it is said to have grown to a height of from 6 to 7 feet. By 1718 a white flower was offered, and in 1737 a pink and white one. After a while botanists discovered sweet peas growing wild in Ceylon, India, deciding that Sicily was, after all, not the original birthplace of this lovely flower. The form found in Ceylon was christened "Painted Lady," and this name gave way to an improved variety, twenty odd years ago, called "Blanche Ferry." It was not until 1799 that the introduction of new and various colored combinations began, and from that day to this every year sees something new and desirable, the greatest impetus being given by Henry Eckford. And a great part of its improvement has been in the form of the flower, making a larger, better balanced bloom, entitled to the enviable position it occupies today. The greater sized flowers led to the adaption of the title "Grandiflora," which today, since the advent of the "Spencer" class, is used to designate all sweet peas that are not "Spencers." By the year 1900 two hundred and sixty-four varieties were catalogued, and of these Mr. Eckford, at his gardens at Wem, Shropshire, England, had produced 115. The "boom" in sweet peas, in this country, started in

1886, when the Eckford varieties were brought over, and it has increased tremendously ever since. When it was found that California could grow the best sweet pea seed in the world new forms were discovered, and most of the striped and marbled varieties are of American origin, as is also the "Cupid," or dwarf strain. The Spencer type was introduced in 1904, and known generally outside of this country as "Waved" sweet peas.

To-day there are more than a thousand varieties, many of them, however, of no particular advantage.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Select an open, sunny location, affording plenty of light and air. Any ordinary garden soil is suitable provided it is sufficiently drained so that water will not lie on the surface, causing the plants to become yellow and the roots to decay. Usually a heavy soil is better than a light one, as it retains the moisture longer. Prepare the soil as you would for vegetables, but extra care will give larger flowers, on longer stems, and better colors, with a longer blooming period. The preparation must be deep and thorough. And for extra, special results, start to get the ground ready in the Fall, by digging a trench 2 feet deep. If in the Spring, dig a trench 16 inches wide and 2 feet deep for each row of peas. If the sub-soil is poor or of unsuitable character remove it and replace with good top soil. If it is heavy add coarse stable manure. A good dusting of air-slacked lime applied while working the soil is beneficial. Half-decayed stable manure should be mixed with the top soil. Bone-meal, from 4 to 8 ounces to a yard of trench, is fine. The trench should be filled more than level full in the Fall, and left rough. Start the peas in the house, in Pots, or outdoors. If you live south of New York City, next Fall plant the peas in the Fall. Now, plant them in the Spring. Sow them early, as soon as the soil is dry enough, 2 inches deep and 2 inches apart. After the plants are up and are spreading out thin them to 3 or 4 inches apart. As soon as they begin to make tendrils give them brush for support. Cultivate the soil frequently and in hot weather use a mulch of straw or lawn clippings. If you water, water thoroughly. Watering with weak manure water is a good idea, but do not use other liquid fertilizers. Remove withered flowers from plants promptly and regularly to prolong the blooming period.

We offer a very select list, giving you all the standard varieties and choicest colors. Our seed is the very best production of California, England and Holland, and our prices are as low as can be made for first quality of seed.

DELIGHTFUL ORCHID-FLOWERING, OR WAVED, RUFFLED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The most magnificent class of sweet peas, the flowers so large and handsome, the colors so delightful, and the petals so charmingly crisped and frilled.

Any Packet, your choice, 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts.

For price per ounce and quarter pound see description with each variety.

Afterglow. New Spencer, the base of standard bright violet-blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue. Distinct and attractive coloring and a most beautiful flower. Pkt 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts

Asia Ohm. Best lavender. A soft, light lavender tinted with mauve-pink. Large, very early, and beautifully waved. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Blue Jacket. Rich, dark, navy-blue throughout; extra free flowering, usually four flowers to a stem. New and very fine. Pkt 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts

Clara Curtis. The finest primrose Spencer, gracefully waved, of good substance and generally four flowers to a stem. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Constance Oliver. Rich cream color suffused pink, lighter towards base and wings. A large, waved beautiful flower. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Countess Spencer. A grand flower, clear pink deepening towards the edges in cool weather, one of the best for cutting and massing. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Edna Unwin. Improved strain of this magnificent flower, a dazzling orange-scarlet, very large and attractively waved. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts

Elsfrida Pearson. Great, enormous flowers, generally four to a stem and many with double standards. The buds and opening flowers light, dainty blush-pink, slightly salmon tinted at first, with a bronze sheen. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Fiery Cross. New shade of brilliant, military red, which stands the sun well. An unusually large and attractive flower, beautifully fringed. By some growers described as orange-cerise. Pkt 12 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts

Florence Morse Spencer. Superb, light, clear pink, margins slightly more intense. Very large, almost always four flowers to a stem, with many double standards. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

George Herbert. Rose-Crimson, rich and deep, the wings veined a still deeper red; the standard large and perfectly waved. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Helen Lewis. Wings orange-pink, folded and waved, standards reflexed with fluted effect, intense orange-crimson. Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Hercules. Largest, pale, rosy pink Spencer of magnificent size and handsome form.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts

King Edward Spencer. Very large, brilliant, all red flower, considered best red Spencer, perfectly waved, standard of ten measuring 2 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Margaret Madison. Entire flower clear, light, azure-blue, free from any trace of mauve or pink; most pleasing of its color, large, both standard and wings artistically ruffled. Tremendously popular.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts

Mrs. Hugh Dickinson. A grand, large flower, produced in greatest numbers; always 4 on a stem. Soft apricot-salmon-pink on creamy buff ground.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts

Nubian. Large flowers, rich, purplish mahogany, or deep chocolate-maroon, throughout: standard charmingly waved.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts

Othello. Very dark, deep, black-maroon, immensely large, hooded. A fine color to grow alongside lighter shades.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Red Chief. Reckoned the best red-maroon among the waved, frilled, or Spencer Peas. Huge in size, perfect in form, of a delightful color.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Thomas Stevenson. Bright, brilliant orange-scarlet, wings rosy carmine shaded orange. Largest, widest, most perfectly waved and best orange Spencer.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

White Spencer. One of the most perfect, free-blooming, pure white, waved sweet peas in existence, and each stem bears 3 to 4 flowers.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Superb Spencer Mixture. Our own mixture of these named varieties and many others not catalogued. No better mixture can be arranged.

Pkt 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.40.

Spencer Hybrids Mixed. A fine mixture of Spencer, or waved sweet peas, in a great variety of shades and colors, made up of about 25 per cent named sorts, the balance very fine, many new variations, not yet named.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; oz 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 45 cts; lb \$1.60.

THE BEAUTIFUL GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

The Grandifloras and Spencers are equally large in flower, just as prolific in bloom and of the same splendid colors, but in the grandifloras the petals are rarely waved or frilled. Our selection includes the choicest assortment of named sorts and colors.

Our prices are the same for all the Grandiflora Sweet Peas, unless otherwise marked.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25c; any 13 pkts 50c; oz 12c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.40, postpaid

Agnes Eckford. Softest, lightest, sweetest shade of pink. There is no finer sweet pea of its color.

America. Dark crimson-scarlet stripes on white ground. Counted best striped flower among the Grandifloras.

Aurora. White, striped orange-rose, inclined toward salmon shade. A most attractive flower in hooded form.

Black Knight. Deep, dark, glossy, silver-maroon without any variation in shade to mar its beauty.

Blanche Burpee. No solid, pure white flower has yet been found to exceed this popular variety in size or form.

Captain of the Blues. Beautifully waved; standard purplish-blue; wings a slightly lighter shade of blue.

Cocinea. Large, handsome flower, in soft scarlet cerise.

Countess of Radnor. Distinguished, handsome flower, in dainty mauve-blue.

Dainty. White with pink edges, in "Picotee" form. One of the newest varieties, large and beautiful.

Earliest of All. Very first sweet pea to bloom, colors pink and white.

Flora Norton. Newer sort, very bright, light blue throughout, without a trace of lavender.

Gladys Unwin. Dainty, pale rose-pink, slightly deeper shade towards the edges, standard frilled, open wings. A famous flower.

Helen Pierce. Different from all other peas, bright blue, mottled or marbled on white ground.

Henry Eckford. Very distinctive, handsome flower, orange-salmon-pink in color.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. A grand, large, spreading flower, partially hooded; clear primrose, or light buff-yellow.

Janet Scott. Glorious pink of a deep though lively shade, slightly hooded.

King Edward VII. Intense, engrossing scarlet-crimson, with wings well expanded, making it a very large flower.

Lady Grisei Hamilton. Best, newer, pure, pale lavender, remarkably handsome, pleasing flower.

Queen Victoria. Fine, large flower, borne in great profusion, color deep, creamy primrose, delightfully rose flushed.

White Wonder. Double, snowy white; large and very charming.

We might make up a dozen lists of Grandiflora, or large-flowering, Summer blooming varieties, everyone different—but none better than those we have catalogued.

CUPID, DWARF OR BEDDING SWEET PEAS

Entirely distinct from all other sweet peas in form of growth, which is very dwarf and compact, only 6 to 8 inches in height, the deep green foliage branching and spreading out so that each plant needs a space of about 8 inches all round, and from June until nearly the end of Summer they are a mass of lovely bloom in all colors. This is the first time we have catalogued this delightful type of sweet pea, and we hope our friends will try at least a short row. Pkt 10c; 3 pkts 25c.

NOTE: For other new sorts please read our "Novelty" pages in the front of this Guide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In estimating carefully what space I shall need for the balance of the flower seeds, and the plants that are not yet in type, [from about half of the Dahlias], and for the index, I find I shall have 64 pages too much matter. Therefore, beginning right here, I have to cut down my descriptions, leave out my adjectives, every illustration that is not already made up in pages with type for printing. I have also to take part of the "end" of the Catalogue back in to the first 32 pages of the Book and leave out many fine Novelties and beautiful illustrations that I had planned to put in the front. I am so sorry but there is nothing else to do now.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Stokes' Aster, or Cornflower Aster. Hardy Perennial, and one of the finest and most distinct of America's hardy perennials, a native of South Carolina and Georgia and yet it is very little planted, though deserving of wide use and popularity. It grows about 1 foot high, is much branched, and the flowers, a little like a China Aster at first glance, in heads, many flowers in each head, 3 to 4 inches across and each composed of about 15 ray-like corollas. It blooms from August until hard frost, and is perfectly hardy all over the United States, although many people have an idea it is a tender, house plant, and we think this is the reason it has not been more generally grown outdoors. Sow seed outdoors, in a well-drained, sandy loam, or garden soil, but not in a cold, heavy clay. Stokesia is frequently used for cut-flowers, and is excellent for that purpose, in cultivation a good branch frequently containing as many as 9 heads. There is no double form of this flower. We offer it in the following colors, and trust it will be more frequently called for:

Blue

White

Mixed—containing also lavender and pink shades.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Stone Crop. See Sedum.

Straw Flower. See Helichrysum

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

Sun Plant. See Portulaca.

Swamp Mallow. See Hibiscus.

Swan River Everlasting. See Rhodanthe.

Sweet Basil. See Basil.

Strawberry Shrub. See Calycanthus.

Sultan's Balsam. See Impatiens.

Sunflower. See Helianthus.

Sun Rose. See Helianthemum.

Swan River Daisy. See Brachycome.

Sweet Alyssum. See Alyssum.

Sweet Fern. See Artemisia.

SWEET ROCKET. Dame's Rocket, Dame's Violet, Damask Violet, Matronalis. The botanical name is *Hesperis*, meaning Evening, because the flower is more fragrant at the end of the day. An old-fashioned flower, very pretty, faithful and useful, brought here from Europe and northern Asia. It forms clumps 2 to 3 feet in height, branched and covered with showy, pyramidal, terminal spikes of attractive, four-petaled flowers, resembling Stocks. Blooms from June to August and is useful in the wild garden. These varieties are fine for cutting. Colors and varieties separately as follows:

Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

White

Tall Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Pumila Alba Pura. A compact growing, semi-dwarf white flower that is very pretty.

Mana Candidissima. A truly dwarf, early, free-flowering variety; pure white.

Mixed. All heights and colors.

All, pkt 5 cts; six pkts 25 cts.

Sweet Scabious. See Scabious.

Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea.

Sweet Shrub. See Calycanthus.

Sweet Vernal. See Anthoxanthum.

STENACTIS SPECIOSA. Perennial. From 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height, the stem very leafy at the top; flowers blue; very nice for cutting. Botanically Stenactis is generally classed as one of the Erigerons.

Pkt 5 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 255)

SWEET WILLIAM--*Dianthus Barbatus*

Perennial. One of the oldest garden flowers, always to be found in old-fashioned gardens. The newer, improved forms give larger heads of bloom, are exceedingly showy and have a longer blooming season. No garden is complete without Sweet William and it is impossible to make an acceptable garden flower bouquet without sprays of this delightful flower. For best results sow seed every year. It requires no handling different from any ordinary garden flower. We offer varieties as follows:

Lapark Burning Bush. A novelty described among our Novelties on one of the front pages.

Giant Auricula Eyed. A very special strain of large-flowering sorts, in all colors, each flower having eye in different color.



SWEET WILLIAM

TECOMA SMITHII. Window plant in the North, because it will not stand very much frost, but in Southern California and Florida can be grown outdoors; is very ornamental and grown for its showy flowers. The variety Smithii grows upright, with bright yellow flowers tinged with orange, measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length, in large panicles, sometimes 8 inches long and equally broad. Native of Australia, and flowers here from September to January, making a splendid, easily taken care of pot-plant, grown from seed. - Pkt 5 cts.

THALICTRUM. Interesting perennial plant for the herbaceous border in the wild garden, the small flowers, in feathery heads, making a fine contrast with the handsome stems and fern-like foliage, often of a purple cast. Any good, loamy, well drained soil suits it, and it is easily grown from seed, started indoors preferably so as to give early plants. The two most desirable varieties are:

Adiantifolium Minus. Very handsome plant, 1 to 2 feet tall, flowers yellow or greenish, the leaves resembling the Maiden Hair fern. Pkt 5 cts.

Aquilegiformum. Feathered Columbine. 1 to 3 feet tall, with attractive foliage and handsome heads of flowers, with white sepals, the stamens purple or white, from May to July. Pkt 5 cts.

Thorne Apple. See Datura.

Thrift. See Armeria.

THUNBERGIA. A tall perennial climber producing flowers in great profusion, indoors in the North, and in the open down South where it is fine to trail over verandas, from window boxes, vases, etc., and anywhere in the greenhouse. Of rather compact growth, and seen to best advantage in a large greenhouse, where it is not cramped for room, as severe pruning interferes with free production of flowers. Easily propagated from seed and naturally blooms in the late Summer or Autumn. The Alata varieties and Fragrans are also treated quite successfully as annual garden plants. We offer the desirable varieties separately.

Alata. Black-Eyed Susan. Perennial. Also treated as an annual indoor plant, or on a trellis outdoors, where flowers in August. Indoors, by planting at various times, you will have bloom all the year round. We offer seed in different colors as follows:

Alba. Flowers white, with blackish center.

Aurantiaca. Bright orange, with dark center.

Golden Yellow. With a black eye.

Fryeri. Pale orange, with white center.

Bakeri. Pure, solid white throughout.

Alata Mixed. Special mixture of all the "Alata" colors. Those mentioned here and others. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.

Fragrans Vestita. Also treated as an annual in the garden, flowering late in Summer, and cultivated considerably in Florida; flowers are handsome, pure white.

Mixed. These and various other Thunbergias, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Pueraria. The celebrated Japanese Kudzu Vine, or Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk. The most rapid growing, hardy vine known, climbing as much as a foot in a single day, and more than 50 feet in a Summer, flourishing where nothing else will grow, and once established there seems to be no limit to its growth or age; certain plants known to be more than 25 years old anyway. The foliage is large and dense, making a good covering and shade for porches, etc. Flowers in clusters, purple in color, very fragrant and continuing all Summer and Autumn. In the North it lies down for the Winter, but comes up again in the Spring.

All Thunbergia, including Kudzu Vine Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

Toad Flax. See Linaria.

Tobacco Plant. See Nicotiana.

TORENIA. Annual. Mostly a low growing, branching, somewhat trailing herb grown in pots, vases, and hanging baskets, but chiefly in garden borders. Of easy cultivation



TORENIA FOURNIERI

from seed, and, although the plants are small, they are wonderfully floriferous, keeping in good flowers from Spring until frost. Likes any good, light, rich soil. Start seed in the house if you wish and transplant the little plants to pots, or sow seed outdoors where plants are to grow. We offer several varieties:

Fournieri. A foot high, and the best species for bedding. Down in Florida it is used as a substitute for the Pansy, which does not do well so far South, and young plants come up by the hundreds around the old Torenia plant, being self-sown during the rainy season. To exhibit its full beauty, set in beds or borders or in masses in front of small evergreen shrubs. It prefers some shade and moisture and will even grow luxuriantly in wet places and along ditches that Forget-Me-Nots like in the North. But for brightest colored flowers let them have sunlight. Set 8 inches apart. The typical colors are blue and royal purple, with a bright yellow throat, in texture rivaling the most exquisite velvet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

White Wings. A form of Fournieri, the flowers pure white throughout. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Grandiflora. A sort of Fournieri in which the flowers are somewhat larger, and even more numerous. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 10 cts.

Nympha. A dwarf, very compact, large-flowering species, the flowers light blue, with dark violet spots. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Mixed. Seeds of all Torenia.

Pkt 5 cts.

Tick Trefoil. See Desmodium.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort. Perennial. The variety we offer is Virginiana, the best known hardy specie, notwithstanding even the cold of our Northern States, erect in growth, 1 to 3 feet, leaves very long, 6 to 15 inches; flowers in umbles, the pedicels recurving when not in bloom, flowers 1 to 2 inches across, produced freely nearly all Summer. The seed-pods are very interesting. Easily grown from seed: does well in either sun or shade. In the Fall break off a branch and stick it in a vase of water and it will grow all Winter. The flowers vary in color, white, dark red, blue, purple, mauve, rosy pink, violet, etc. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Trailing Campanula. See Campanula Fragilis.

Trailing Hollyhock See Callirhoe.

TRITOMA. Torch Lily. Red-Hot Poker-Plant. Flame Flower. Botanical name, Kniphofia Uvaria. A gorgeous Perennial. Grandly showy and attractive in border of late Summer bloomers, its spikes of long, drooping red and yellow flowers, in great heads, appearing wonderfully well. Start seed in the house and set the little plants out in the garden when weather is fine and they are large enough to handle. Blooms in Autumn, the plant attaining a height of about 3 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Hybrida Mirabilis. Seed gathered from varieties of Tritoma Uvaria that are especially floriferous, the flowers in different colors, the blooming season also longer, beginning very early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Mixed. Seed of various varieties and colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.

Tufted Pansies. See Viola.

TROLLIUS. Globe-Flower. Perennial. A very pretty, hardy plant, 15 inches or more in height, often branching; the leaves something like strawberries, the round flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, each at the end of a long, stiff stem. Blooms from May to July. Usually the flowers are yellow but we offer seed of the Hybrids, which vary in character and color, whitish, yellow, orange, etc. Trolliuses are particularly suited for wet, sunken gardens, wild borders and along edges of water, although they do well in any garden soil that is fairly moist. No trouble growing them from seed, started in the house or outdoors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA. Perennial. Dwarf in growth, tufted, spreading, suitable for rock work and blooming in Summer and Fall, the wiry stems from 6 to 8 inches tall, flowers rather small, rosy white, lilac or pale purple. In habit it is something like Gypsophila, but has characteristics like Dianthus, and is easily grown in the garden from seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

TULIP. Everyone is familiar with Tulip bulbs, but not every one knows how interesting it is to grow them from seed. Just sow outdoors, keep the little plants moist and in time bulbs of a flowering size will be your reward, probably in many new varieties, some of which may turn out to be well worth while. Our seed is mixed, of different varieties, single and double, in all colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 5 cts.

Turtle Head. See Chelone.

Umbrella Plant. See Cyperus.

VALERIANA. Garden Heliotrope. The only variety that is well known in America is *Officinalis*, which is the perennial species found in so many old gardens, prized for the spicy fragrance of its flowers in the Spring. Easily started from seed, sown outdoors where plants are to grow, and rapidly spreading to a large clump, from 2 to 5 feet in height, branching, with numerous flowers in loose heads. We offer these several colors:

White Red Ruby-Crimson Sky-Blue
Mixed. These and other colors.
All, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

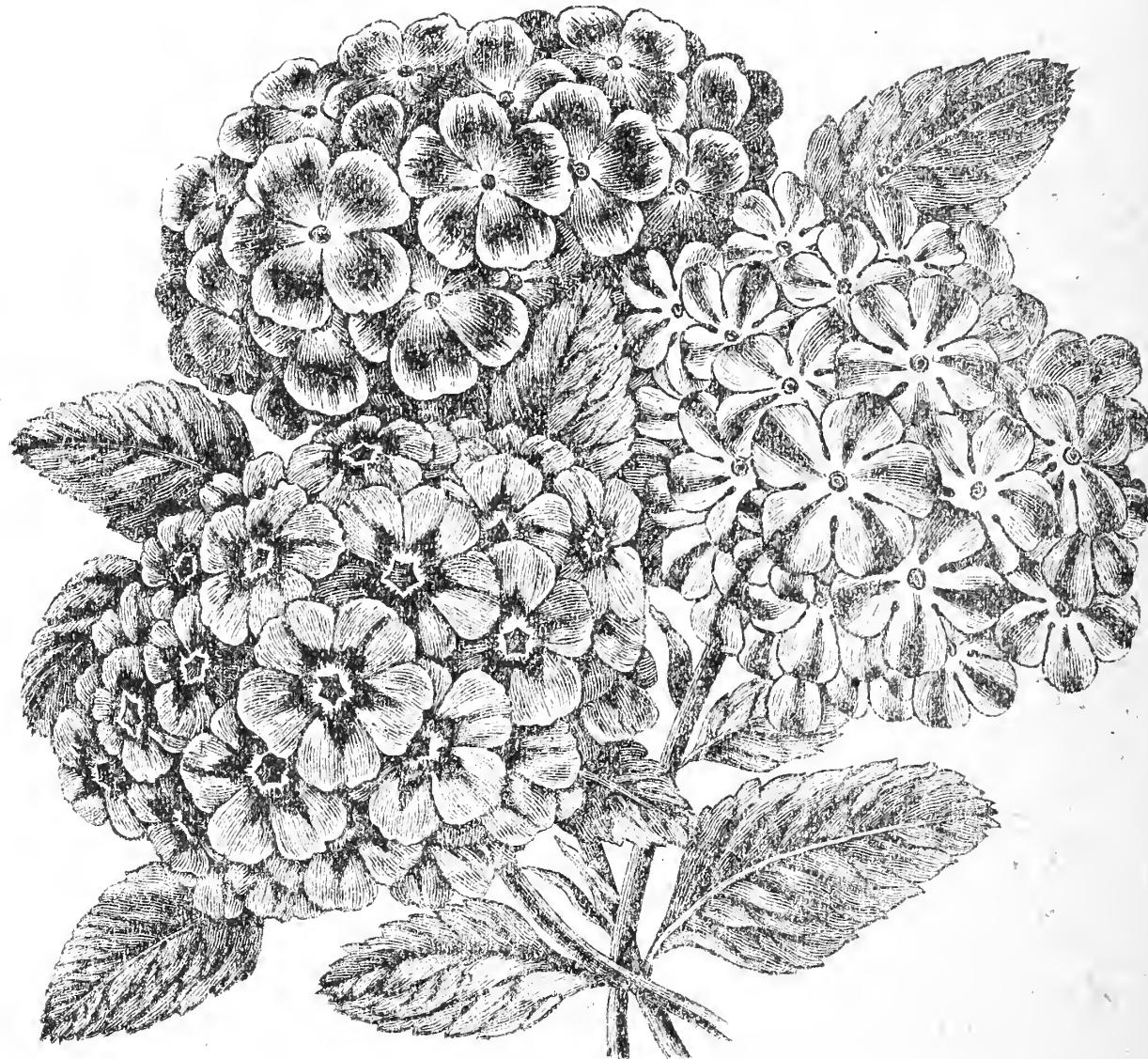
Velvet Trumpet. See Salpiglossis.

VENIDIUM Calendulaceum. Half-hardy annual from 1 to 2 feet in height, tree-flowering if well grown, the blooms golden

florists have to verbasum is the fact that they are nearly all biennial, reproducing without fail but rarely true to color. This has an advantage, however, in giving the amateur gardener different, unexpected colors, and verbasum deserves a place in every border of sizable plants. We offer two of the most desirable sorts:

Olympicum. 3 to 5 feet or more in height. Foliage whitish silvery green; flowers an inch across, bright yellow and plenty of them. Pkt 5 cts.

Phoeniceum. Commonly known as Purple Mullein. Height 5 ft. We offer seeds of the hybrids, so that you may have flowers in purple, violet, rose, pink and lilac shades. This variety does better in damp weather and with some shade, so plant where only the morning and evening sun will strike the flowers, which do not open well in broad sunlight. Very handsome. Pkt 5 cts.



VERBENA, LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS

yellow, 1 to 2½ ins. across, with dark center like a Sunflower. Does well in pots if the seed is sown from August to October and the little plants pricked off into pots for Spring blooming. If to be set in the garden we suggest that seed be sown in the house, the plants to be set out in the Spring. Pkt 5 cts.

Venus's Looking Glass. See Campanula.

VERBASCUM. Mullein. Elegant, stately plants, started from seed and generally self-sowing, succeeding in any good garden soil, and splendidly effective in borders with other green foliage plants, verbasum having gray-green as its predominating color. The objection

Large Flowering Verbenas

While Verbenas by name are one of the old, popular plants, as a matter of fact they are not grown nearly so much as they should be or as their adaptability and beauty entitle them. They are both annual and perennial in season, and erect and creeping in growth. In the garden they make clusters of showy, and often fragrant flowers in succession from June until frost, in all colors of the rainbow. Generally the flower heads are about 2 ins. across, containing a dozen or more flowrets, each ½ to almost one inch in diameter. The plants grow easily in any ordinary

nary garden soil and do best propagated from seed, started indoors, the plants transplanted 1 foot apart. But they also do well from seed sown outdoors, when the weather is settled, and flowers will begin in July or early August. Verbenas are also splendid for window boxes, hanging baskets, and as pot plants, using 2½ inch pots. When you set verbenas outdoors place them nearly horizontal so that the new growth will spread along the surface of the soil and cover the ground. Seed can be sown indoors as early as February; in a hot-bed is best. If you grow to sell the plants, pot them and then about the middle of April plunge the pots in a mild hot-bed. Lift the pots two or three times to rub off the roots that have grown through the bottoms of the pots, so as to encourage flowering, because customers want to see flowers. Garden verbenas are classed botanically chiefly by color and not by name. We offer you choice hybrid varieties only in the Large-Flowering strain.

Defiance. Bright, vivid scarlet; compact in growth.

Blue. In various shades.

Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with eyes of different shades.

Coccinea. Fiery scarlet.

Dark Blue. A deep, rich shade.

Lutea. A fine all-yellow flower.

Pure White.

Firefly. Scarlet with white eye.

Striped. Various colors effectively striped with other shades.

Erecta Compacta. A fine mixture of upright growing, compact varieties in all colors.

Grandiflora Elite. The latest improved mixture of the giant-flowering sorts.

Choice Mixed. Seed of named varieties in a very fine mixture.

All these Verbenas, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; ¼ oz 25 cts.

Mammoth-Flowering Verbenas

In this special strain of imported seed the flowers are tremendously large for verbenas. But of course everybody is not interested in the efforts to constantly increase the size of the flowers and the heads of bloom, and a great many of our friends decidedly prefer simply the "large-flowering" varieties, the sorts they have known in the gardens of their parents and grandparents. Hence we offer seed of both.

Snow Queen. Giant, pure white flowers, new last season and very beautiful.

Scarlet Queen. The same plant, also new, flowers vivid scarlet, with large white eye.

Carmine Queen. The oldest of the Queen verbenas enormous flowers of a beautiful, light carmine.

Rose Queen. New. The same great, large flower in a lovely delicate shade of rose-pink.

Helen Willmott. New and a very fine flower of great size; a bright, salmon rose, with white eye.

Monstrosa. Giant flowers, in a great variety of colors with eyes of different shades.

Superb Mixture. Made up from seed of these Mammoth-Flowering specimens and others. ¼ oz 40 cts.

All the Mammoth-Flowering Verbenas, pkt 10 cts;

3 pkts 25 cts; 7 pkts 50 cts.

Verbena Citriodora. Lemon Scented Verbena. An old favorite with evergreen, fragrant leaves. Low growing, in the garden in Summer and in pots in Winter.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Verbena Erinoides. Moss Verbena. A distinct variety, low growing and trailing in character, but flowers held erect in terminal spikes, varying considerably in coloring, from red to purple and blue. A delightful variety for plantings where low growth is more desirable; the foliage finely cut.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Erinoides Alba. The same plant, but flowers pure white, in large heads.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Venosa. 1 foot high, used a great deal for bedding and with good effect, because the plant is a strong, thrifty grower, covered with flowers in bright purple and heliotrope, varying from lilac to almost sky-blue. The roots may be kept indoors over Winter to be set out in the Spring if desired.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

VERONICA. Speedwell. Annual and perennial. Showy, free-blooming plant succeeding in almost any garden soil in a sunny situation. The dwarf varieties are fine for rock plants, and taller sorts for the herbaceous border. There are many varieties, most of them of a shrubby form for greenhouse, or California

and warmer parts of the South. Those we offer are for the garden anywhere.

Veronica Spicata. 2 to 4 ft high; leaves 1½ to 2 ins. in length, with long spikes of bloom packed with flowers. This is one of the best border varieties, and we offer it in colors as follows:

White. From 6 to 18 inches high.

Blue.

Dwarf Blue. Only 6 to 9 inches high.

Mixed. Of all the Spicata colors.

Prenja. A variety of Veronica Austriaca. Perennial, From 1 to 2 feet in height, of creeping character with large blue flowers. A very nice plant and popular.

Veronica Gentianoides. A tufted species, from 6 to 24 in. in height, leaves more or less rosettes, smaller towards the top and bract-like; flowers light blue with darker streaks, on long stems. Hardy anywhere, succeeding even in shade, forming a mat and making a good ground cover for bare spots in Midsummer. Also a valuable border plant, blooming very early.

All Veronica, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

VINCA ROSEA., Periwinkle. Chiefly for garden growing. An erect, everblooming annual plant, somewhat shrubby at the base, with long leaves and pretty, open, five-petaled flowers in several colors. Sometimes called Cape or Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid. Start seed indoors; but if sown outdoors in May it will bloom in August and until frost. Vinca will bloom in pots all Winter, indoors, and makes a fine cut-flower, every bud opening in water. Separately in colors as follows:

Alba. White flower, with rose-pink center.

Rosea. Flowers rosy purple.

Oculata. White, with pink or reddish center.

Mixed. All colors.

All Vincas Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

VIOLA, OR TUFTED PANSIES. Beautiful, delicate, sweet violets, the flowers not so large as pansies, but the plants bear ever so many more flowers, and they are very delightfully perfumed, the colors so clear and distinct, the season of bloom so long, that these charming little flowers find a warm spot in the heart of every true flower lover. As a rule they are hardy, generally either stemless or almost so, the lower petals spurred, the other four petals in two pairs, unlike. They are very easily grown if an effort is made to imitate natural conditions—they require abundant moisture, partial shade and a light covering of fallen leaves or evergreen boughs in the Winter. The species we offer germinate readily from seed by April if sown in Autumn. Seed can also be sown in the Spring. We offer varieties as follows:

Viola Cornuta. Horned Violet, or Bedding Pansy. Grows in little, green tufts, the flowers carried on slender stalks, in great numbers, large and wonderfully bright and varied in color. Hardy. In the following colors:

Admirabilis. Very compact, free-flowering strain, in all colors, some blotched.

Blue Perfection. Large, light blue flowers, with a long season of bloom.

Purple Queen. A rich, royal purple; a very popular color.

Pkt 5 cts.

Mauve Queen. A delightful, deep bluish purple.

Champion White. An improved form of White Perfection.

Papilio. The Butterfly Violet. Deep violet, with small dark eye.

Rose Queen. Large flowering sort, rosy lilac in color.

Ordorata Perpetual, or "Sweet" Violets. Tufted in growth, the pretty flowers on stems 2 to 3 inches in length, varying according to the place where they are grown. This is the "grandmanly" of our great pansies of to-day. The flowers are delicately perfumed as every one knows who has picked them in the Spring.

¾ oz 60 cts.

Violet-Purple White.

Princess of Wales. Special shade of light, pale blue not found in other varieties.

Pkt 15 cts.

The Czar. Extra large, pure white. The older Czar was a dark blue, so this is a decided improvement.

Pkt 15 cts.

Odorata Mixed. All colors.

Lutea Grandiflora Splendens. A large flowering, pure yellow violet, surpassingly handsome.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts of *Viola*.

All *Viola*, Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, unless otherwise given; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 45 cts.

Virginia Stocks. See Stocks.

Virgin's Bower. See Clematis.

VISCARIA. German Catchfly. This is a species of *Lychnis* and for cultural directions we will refer you to *Lychnis*. It is a hardy perennial, 6 to 20 inches high, with long, tapering leaves; flowers not very large, but quite pretty, the calyx $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, usually somewhat swollen above the middle. *Viscaria* is quite often seen in old gardens, and is a very useful plant and a profuse bloomer in sunny places. We offer seed in colors separately as follows, all *Oculata*, or "eyed" varieties:

Candida. Pure white.

Pentula. Rose, with dark eye.

Coerulea. Blue.

Rose. With dark eye.

Fire King. Scarlet.

Brown-Red

Mixed

DWARF OCULATA VARIETIES

Blue Fiery Red **Flesh-Color** **Rose**
Nana Alba. Pure white **Mixed.**

Cardinalis. A grand crimson flower.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts of *Viscaria*.

Price of all, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Whittembergia. See *Platycodon*.

WALL FLOWER. Half-hardy Perennial. Tremendously popular, not only for blooming in the garden, during May and June, but also for potting for Winter blooming in the house, where their cheery, varying colors and delicate fragrance afford great pleasure. Wall-flower is known botanically as *Cheiranthus*, belongs to the same family as stocks, and is an old garden favorite. Although it is a woody perennial, it is better to renew the plants by means of seed, because, after having bloomed one or two years they deteriorate rapidly. From seed sown in the house, in February, bloom can be had for Christmas, and its wonderfully varied shades of yellows and browns, and its marvelously sweet perfumes are endearing the wall-flower to every one that tries it. The plants produced from seed sown in February and March should be kept growing until May, when the weather is settled and warm, and then they can be bedded out for the Summer and potted up and brought into the house again in Autumn. Sow the seed again in August or September for potting plants and keep them for later bloom. Makes a splendid cut-flower, and is hardy down South.

Single Flowering Varieties

The form and colors most generally planted.

Blood-Red.

Belvoir Castle. Yellow, the buds black; plant dwarf.

Bronze King. Very early, for pot-growing and Winter blooming, flowers a delightful reddish-bronze.

Pkt 10 cts.

Eastern Queen. Bright chamois, changing to salmon-red. Very distinct and fine.

Feltham Early. Brown-red, large and early.

Ellen Willmott. Bright, showy, ruby-red; plant dwarf.

Fire King. Vivid red-orange; unusual and very striking; plant rather dwarf.

Golden Glory. Rich, old-gold.

Harbinger. A very early variety, the flowers a fine shade of light brown, particularly for Winter flowering.

Mammoth. Unusually large flowers, rich brown in color.

Nankeen. A perfect yellow.

Orange Bedder. Semi-dwarf in height; a splendid new variety particularly for bedding.

Paris Brown. The earliest flowering most improved annual Paris species; the flowers light brown and very handsome.

Primrose Monarch. Extra large flower in a

beautiful primrose, or sulphur-yellow; plant semi-dwarf.

Purple. Of a bluish lilac shade.

Vesuvius. Buds orange-scarlet, the open flowers bronzy yellow and very showy.

Early Paris Market. A selection of annual, quick blooming wallflowers, single and in various shades. Will bloom in July if seed is sown in March.

Primrose Gem. An annual variety for early Summer blooming outdoors.

White Gem. The same flower except in color.

Single Mixed. Made up from seed of these named varieties and other shades and colors.

Double Tall Mixed. A fine mixture of the double flowering wallflowers, which are far more rare, very handsome and becoming popular.

Pkt 10c; 3 pkts 25c.

Double Dwarf Mixed. The same wonderful flowers but the plants are quite dwarf in growth. Rare and scarce.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.

Special Mixture. All sorts and colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20c.

Price of all Wallflowers, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts, unless printed otherwise.

WHITLAVIA. California Blue-Bell. Lovely annual, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft in height, loosely branching, with gloxinia-like flowers that are very attractive. *Whitlavia* belongs to the *Phacelia* family and makes a fine border plant. Sow seed in Spring, outdoors, where the plants are to remain. Colors separately as follows, all large-flowering:

White **Blue** **Gloxinoides.** Blue, with white throat.

All, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts.

Wind Flower. See Anemone.

Winter Cherry. See Physalis.

Wood Fringe. See Adlumia Cirrhosa.

Wool Flower. See Celosia.

XERANTHEMUM. One of the two prettiest and best everlastings and Immortelles. Grows 1 to 3 feet in height, erect, with long, wiry stalks, each supporting a solitary, double flower, making a fine display in the garden, massed or in border, and is one of the best flowers in dried Winter bouquets. We offer colors as follows:

Imperial Purple Double.

Imperial White Double.

Imperial Double Rose.

Yellow **Mixed Doubles.**

Mixed. All colors single and double.

All Xeranthemums, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

Yard Long Bean. See Dolichos.

Yarrow. See Achillea.

YUCCA. *Aliofolia.* A variety of ornamental yucca plants which can be grown easily from seed, started indoors, or outdoors in a sandy, well drained spot. It is hardy in the South, and as far north as Washington and St. Louis. The leaves are sword-like; the flowers blackish-purple, on tall stalks. Very handsome and striking for tropical effects on the lawn or in groups.

Pkt 5 cts.

Alifolia Variegated. The leaves variously colored yellow, white and reddish. In both forms the foliage is very pungent.

Pkt 5 cts.

Zanzibar Balsam. See Impatiens.

ZEA. A large, ornamental grass, grown for its decorative effect. It is quite popular and we sell a great deal of it. The varieties most in demand are as follows:

Gracillima Variegata. A very dwarf, slender sort, the leaves in variegated colors.

Japonica Gigantea Quadricolor. A tall growing variety, very handsome, the foliage beautifully striped white and rose.

Japonica Gigantea Quadricolor Nana. Dwarf for 1 of the same variety.

Japonica Variegata. Known commonly as Variegated Maize; the foliage is striped with white.

Japonica Quadricolor Perfecta. Streaked yellow, rose and red; different from all others and very showy.

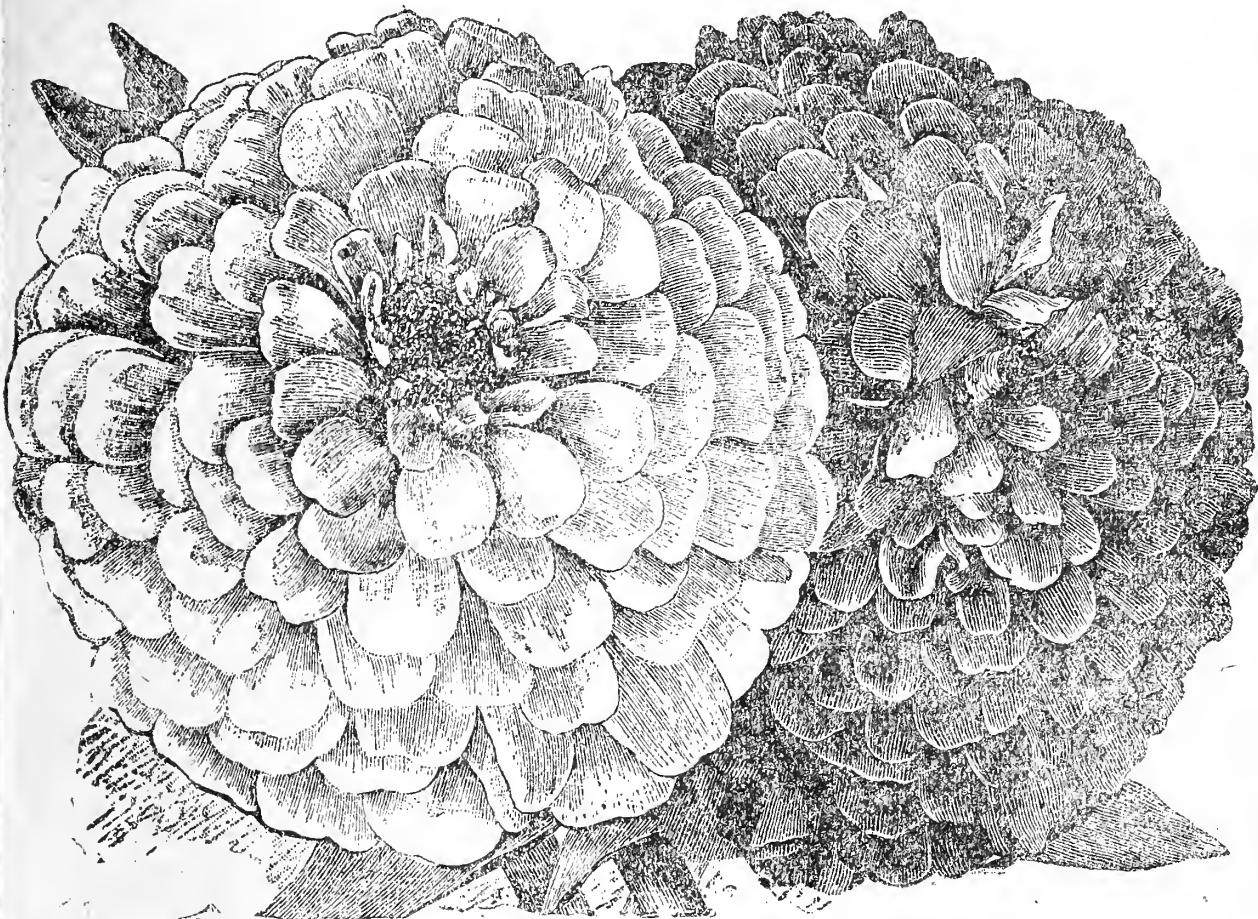
Mixed. Seed from all these sorts and colors.

All Zea, Pkt 5 cts; extra large Pkt 10 cts.

Glorious, Enormous ZINNIAS

I need ever so much space for Zinnias, because I really believe they are my favorite flower. At any rate, last Autumn when I walked around, day after day among our trial beds, where we have been developing and improving famous "LAPARK GRENADIERS ZINNIAS", I could not help but believe that no other flower could equal them for magnificent colors, and great, enormous, perfectly formed forms. They were so splendid that we had an instant sit right down before them and paint the colored picture we show in this year's Catalogue. We could not make the flower as large as they are naturally, because we wanted to get so many of them on the one page, and the colors not nearly so bright and vivid, because in putting one color over another so many times, necessary to make such a picture, naturally is the tints. We shall know better how to

whenever the soil is in fit condition, and you should have flowers from the first of July until frost. Thin the young plants so as to give each one from 1 to 2 feet space all around, depending on what height variety you plant. By Midsummer the foliage should obscure the ground. For the very best, special results sow the seed indoors, about the first of April, and transplant the seedlings once or twice before they are set outdoors. Better give the dwarf varieties from 14 to 16 inches all round in the garden, and the very tall kinds, like our "Grenadiers", 2 feet each way. Zinnias are rather coarse looking plants on close inspection, but massed in beds or borders they produce at a distance the most magnificent display conceivable, their colors are so strong and the plants so splendidly sturdy. Do not forget that while zinnias will flower on any soil, it must be rich for the most magnificent



in the next picture. Zinnias have come into their own, and are becoming more and more popular as they improve in character and color. We have interested the most noted flower seed producers of France and Germany in the improvement of the zinnia, and, with the best of their production as the basis for our own growing, we believe we have brought zinnias to their far greatest perfection in the "Grenadier" strain.

The old common name is Youth-and-Old-age. While there are perennial forms they are treated in the garden as annuals. There are about 20 species of zinnias, all originating in Colorado and south through Texas, Mexico and into South America as far as Chile. We did not describe the flower to you because you know it so well. They are of the easiest possible culture, thriving in any good soil, whether clayey or sandy. Sow the seed about May 1st, or

and perfect flowers.

THE NEW DAHLIA FORMED ZINNIAS

This is the latest development among zinnias, remarkably handsome flowers, of mammoth size. The petals quilled, curved and incurved like a giant Dahlia. We are told that flowers of this strain have been grown during the past Summer that measured 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches across, but we have not ourselves seen them. As yet, the development of this new class of zinnias has not gone far enough to offer the colors separately, and the seed is very scarce; we ourselves have only a very little to spare, but as long as it lasts we will let our friends who particularly wish it have a little and really at cost. Pkt 15 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS GRENADIERS ZINNIAS

You will find these described elsewhere in this Catalogue. Please see the index for page number. Also see the colored picture, which forms part of this Catalogue.



ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA FL. PL., or DOUBLE GIANT-FLOWERED TALL ZINNIAS

These flowers are enormous in size, the velvety petals set close together; the plants 3 feet in height, vigorous growing, free-branching, second only to our "Grenadiers" in size, colors and quality, and fully equal to the finest offerings of other seedsmen. In the following colors:

Golden-Yellow	Purple	Scarlet
Sulphur Yellow	Violet	White
Striped	Mixed	Cardinal

All, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz named sorts 35 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz mixed 25 cts.

Achievement. A new zinnia in this class. See Novelties on a front page.

Elegans FL.PL. Double Large Flowering Tall Zinnias

Of the same description as the "Giant Flowering," but the flowers are not quite so large or just so intensely double, but quite satisfactory for any ordinary garden growing. In the following colors:

Black-Purple	Carmine-Red	Orange
Lemon-Yellow	Light Violet	Scarlet
Fleshy White	Striped	Mixed
Golden Yellow		

All, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; any thirteen pkts 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz named sorts 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz mixed 15 cts; oz 35 cts.

Elegans FL.PL.. Double Flowering Dwarf, (Pumila)

Fine, healthy, branching plants only 1½ feet in height and therefore, desirable for beds and borders where dwarf growth is more suitable. The flowers are very large and intensely double, beautiful and useful.

Salmon-Rose	Scarlet	Violet
Carmine-Red	White	Yellow
Purple-Red		Mixed.

All pkts 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz mixed 20 cts.

Elegans Fl. Pl. Double Lilliput Zinnias

The dwarfiest growing of all zinnias, splendid, vigorous growing, branching plants, only 12 inches high, making an elegant, low growing bed, a gorgeous mass of color all Summer long and worthy of a prominent place in any one's garden. We offer seed in the following colors:

Golden Gem	Lilac Gem	Orange Gem
Scarlet Gem	White Gem	Mixed
All, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 20 cts.		

Special Mixture. Of large-flowering single Zinnias. We have quite a number of friends who are great admirers of the single-flowering zinnias, and I may say that one of the most beautiful flowers in our zinnia beds this year was a great, lovely, velvety-petaled crimson zinnia with golden stamens. It looked like a lovely dahlia.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 25 cts.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

I have not counted up yet, because there has been no opportunity to do so, but I presume we have catalogued, or have seed of pretty close to 2,000 varieties of flower seeds. We take a little seed from most of them, of course a greater quantity of the more popular and useful sorts, and then fill up the packets from this mixture in two sizes. When filling the packets we keep the seed well stirred up so as to give a good mixture. For many years Lapark has been known for its Wild Flower Garden and other "gardens", and we are confident no better mixtures of the kind are put up by any seedsmen. It is not old, waste seed, but good, fresh seed, such as we use for our regular Catalogue varieties.

Liberal pkt 5 cts; extra large pkt 10 cts; six 5 ct pkts, or three 10 ct pkts for 25 cts.

Lapark Old-Fashioned Garden Of Annuals

A similar mixture but from seed only of the old-fashioned, popular varieties, which are beloved and grown by generation after generation of true flower lovers, because nothing replaces them in beauty and form, diversity of color or general usefulness.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts

Lapark Old-Fashioned Perennial Garden

Includes seed of only the perennial growing flowers, and at that of only the older fashioned sorts. Of course it goes without saying that these mixtures contain some seed of the newer and latest strains of these older fashioned flowers.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts

Lapark Special Old-Fashioned Flower Garden

A mixture of both Annuals and Perennials.

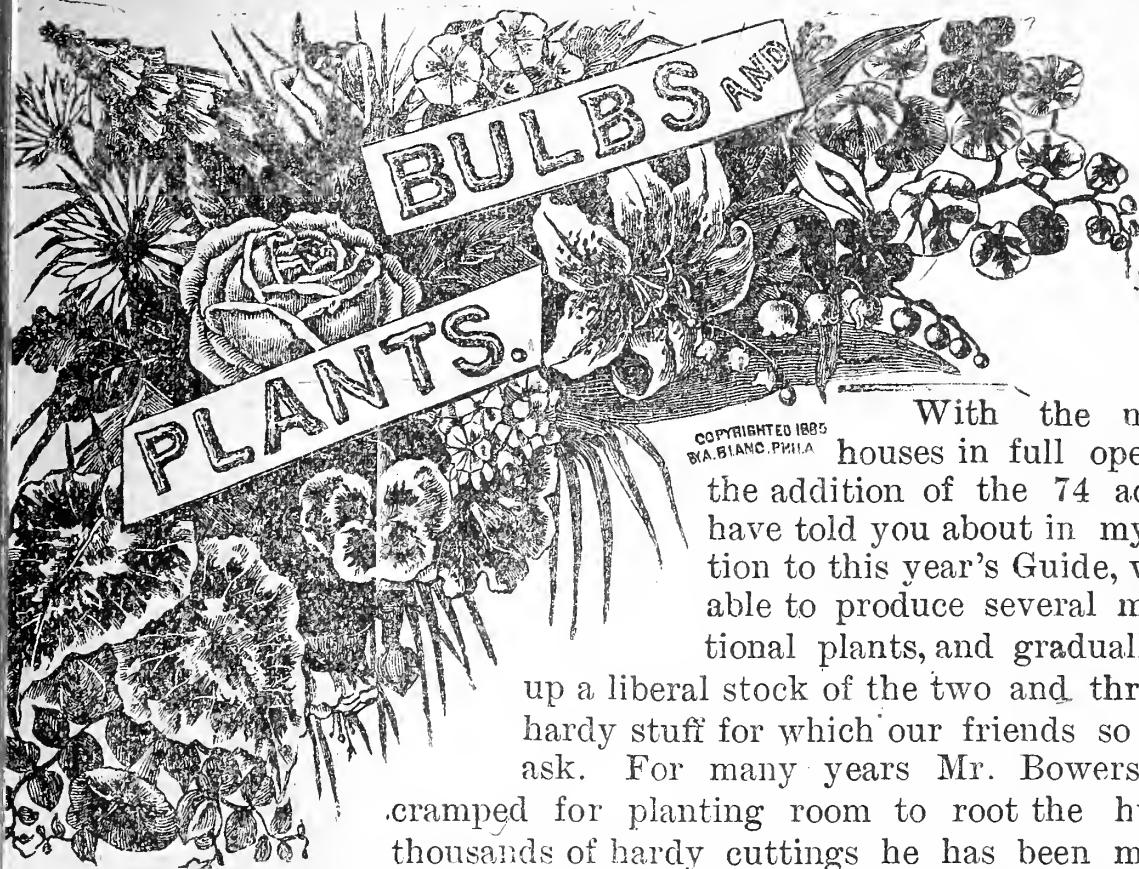
Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts

Lapark Window Garden

There are quite a number of pot-plants, for growing and blooming in the house, that can be started from seed. We have made up a very fine mixture of seed of such plants, and offer it for the first time and at a low price. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Very Special Offer

We will mail one packet of each of these five "gardens" to anyone on receipt of 20 cts.



With the new greenhouses in full operation and the addition of the 74 acre farm I have told you about in my introduction to this year's Guide, we will be able to produce several million additional plants, and gradually to build up a liberal stock of the two and three year old hardy stuff for which our friends so frequently ask. For many years Mr. Bowers has been cramped for planting room to root the hundreds of thousands of hardy cuttings he has been making each

Vinter, and which we have asked him to double and treble. But now, with the new farm, this particular department of the business, to which director C. Aaron Hershey, whose photograph is printed on a front page of the Guide, will give his personal attention, will have its opportunity for expansion. As a matter of interest, one-third of the farm is already planted.

PLANTS ARE LOOKING FINE THIS YEAR

Every inch of space in the old greenhouses is filled with healthy stock, that never looked finer. We want to emphasize that the low prices at which we sell plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., at Lapark, are possible only because we fill an enormous number of orders on a systematic basis all the way through voiding every complicated detail that would add so much to our overhead expense that we would have to increase our selling prices, but without giving our customers any greater value for their money. In reality what we have done is to "standardize" our business, which is the modern way of producing and selling at least cost—in our case not to make ourselves wealthy—but to give our customers more for their money. We never ship anything that is at all questionable as to quality, but fill every order with good, carefully selected, well rooted plants, sound bulbs, roots, etc., and we guarantee safe delivery.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY OUR PLAN OF FILLING ORDERS

Live, growing plants are packed in dampened moss, and, therefore, seeds cannot be sent in the same package. Seeds and dry bulbs, like Gladiolus and Dahlias can be mailed together and often are sent in the same package if in season. Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, etc., are sometimes mailed with plants when in season. Seeds, Gladiolus, Dahlias and other dry bulbs and roots are packed in our Seed Building, while plants are picked out and wrapped in the Packing Shed connected with the greenhouses, where we keep some Gladiolus, Dahlias and other dry bulbs so as to pack them in with the plants and mail at the same time, provided it is more convenient, and seems wise to do so. We have explained our method of handling orders more fully on the first pages of this Catalogue.

With Every Order From This Department of Our Catalogue Amounting To \$1.00 We Include One Extra Plant Free

This free plant is of our own selection and different from anything included in your order. If your order amounts to \$2.00 you will understand you receive two extra free plants, or one plant for each additional dollar your order amounts to.

Orders For Dozens. When you are ordering a dozen or more plants you are entitled to pay for them at the dozen price provided you take not less than three plants of a kind.

We Pay Postage On All Plants

Excepting in quantities that we catalogue to go by express at special prices. Please remember this when comparing our prices with those in other catalogues.

BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

We shall try to include with the descriptions of plants that need rather unusual care, brief cultural instructions. Otherwise, you will know you should prepare your garden bed thoroughly by digging deeply and working the soil up fine, mixing liberally with it well-rotted manure—generally

cow manure preferred. If stable manure is not readily procurable use sheep manure or bone-meal. It is not possible for us to tell you what amount as that depends so largely on your soil and its state of fertility. We might also caution you not to set your plants too close—give them space and air and you will have a much finer display, of larger, handsomer plants and bloom than ever.

A COUPLE OF SUGGESTIONS FOR POT-CULTURE

The first is that you must have as a rule loose, light soil. Do not use a clay that bakes. For the average plant a potting soil composed of one part garden loam, one part leaf mold or turf soil, with enough clean, sharp sand added so that after you have mixed the whole mass thoroughly, when you squeeze a handful it will readily fall apart. By turf matter we mean soil that you can shake off of a sod, for instance. Drainage is the second necessity, and it is absolutely necessary with practically every plant. It is best provided by placing a half-inch or so of broken flower pots, cinders, something of that character at the bottom of the pot before adding the soil. In repotting a plant water it a half-hour or so before, then turn it upside down, hold the plant with one hand and gently tap the pot so it will slip out with as little disturbance to the roots as possible. Then set the whole thing in the center of a new pot and fill the dirt around it and water thoroughly.

Every Plant, Bulb and Flower Grower Needs Parks Floral Magazine Each Month

The Floral Magazine has been published continuously since 1871, and its purpose has always been to give home growers every scrap of information of use to them in finding greatest success and increased pleasure among their flowers. We know of no other publication that even attempts to fill this need. The annual subscription price is still only 10c. The date printed with your name on each copy of the Magazine shows to what month and year you have paid your subscription, and we suggest that you add a dime to your order for plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., for another year's renewal or for a year's subscription if you have never taken the Magazine.

SEND US ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND RECEIVE A FREE PLANT

I have no doubt in the world that each one who reads what I am writing has a relative, friend or neighbor who would be glad to pay you a dime to be forwarded to us for a year's subscription to the Magazine. For each new subscriber you send us, accompanied by the dime, we will mail you an extra plant free, of a variety you have not ordered. This offer is only good when you are ordering plants, or are sending at least a club of two subscribers, because we cannot under this offer afford to send a single plant by itself.

Thanking you for past orders and trusting we may be able to count on your orders for this year we are,

Sincerely yours,
Lapark Seed & Plant Co., Lapark, Pa.



ABUTILON ECLIPSE

pinkish orange.

ACHYRANTHUS. Very beautiful foliage plants for both pots and beds, growing easily and standing the sun splendidly, classing it among the most popular foliage bedding plants. For massed bedding plant them 6 to 8 inches apart. They must be brought in before frost. Or they can be grown always in the house in the sun.

They are also known as Irosene, and are mostly from South America. We offer several choice varieties:

Besteri Mosiaca. Light green and dark red variegated foliage.

Beardii. A purplish crimson leaf, broad and pointed.

Emersonii. The same splendid combination of color, but the broad leaves are round instead of pointed.

Gibsonii. A pointed green leaf, with yellow markings.

Lindenii. The leaves deep blood-red, sometimes with light veins, more pyramidal in growth than other species and a very popular variety. The leaves are narrow and pointed.

McNally. Green leaves streaked with yellow; round and broad.

15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts; \$1.00 a dozen.

ALTERNANTHERA. Small, popular bedding plant greatly used in design work because it is compact and stands shearing well. It belongs to the genus Telanthera, and is a splendid plant, for instance, for lettering, and is frequently used for this purpose in town parks and at railroad stations, also for carpet bedding and ribbon borders. One especially nice feature is that the bright colors of the foliage are retained throughout the season. The plants should be

lifted before frost, cut back 3 or 4 inches, and potted. This is another South American plant. We offer three of the choicest varieties:

Jewell. Rich crimson foliage and of robust growth.

Seboldi. Yellow and very showy.

Versicolor. A somewhat taller variety considerably branched, the round, narrow leaves in shades of copper-red, or blood-red, with patches of green between the veins. Try a bed of Alternanthera this year; you will be so pleased with it and it is quite cheap.

15c. each; two for 25c; five for 50c. \$1.00 per dozen.

African Balsam. See Impatiens.

ANCHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

"Upright Fuchsia." A fine old greenhouse shrub, with erect, scarlet flowers, resembling an Abutilon except that they never open widely. It is not subject to insects of any kind, will stand low temperature in Winter, and when grown in pots in the house, is about 2 feet high, flowering both Summer and Winter, the bloom remaining a long time in perfect condition.

15c. each; two for 25c; five for 50 cts.

ALYSSUM. Sweet Alyssum.

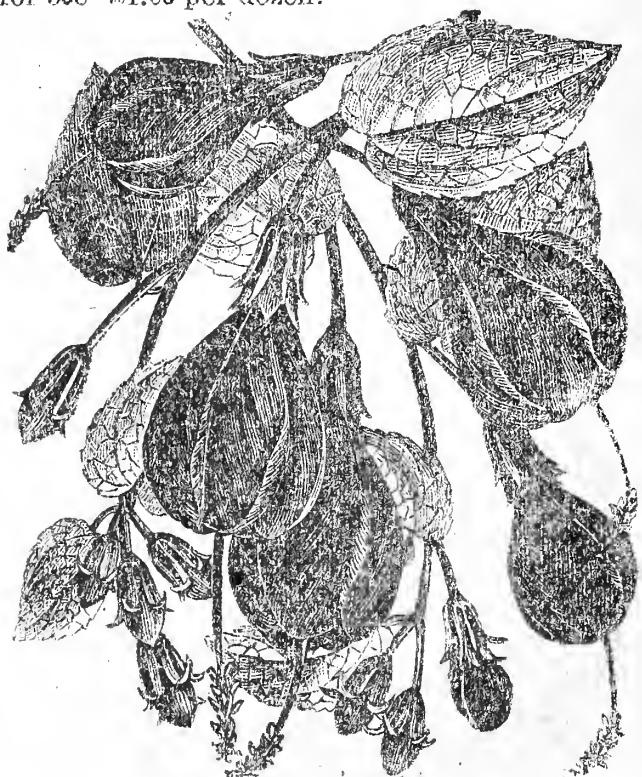
Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Just 4 inches in height, the flowers pure, snowy white and very fragrant. One of the finest of all the Sweet Alyssums for bedding out and also for pot growing in the house—a continuous bloomer of easy culture. The flowers are double.

15c. each; two for 25c; five for 50c. \$1.00 per dozen.

AGERATUM. Blue Perfection.

This is one of the finest Ageratums for pot growing, and is the loveliest bedding plant. Quite dwarf and compact in growth and all season long is a mass of dark blue flowers. 9 inches in height

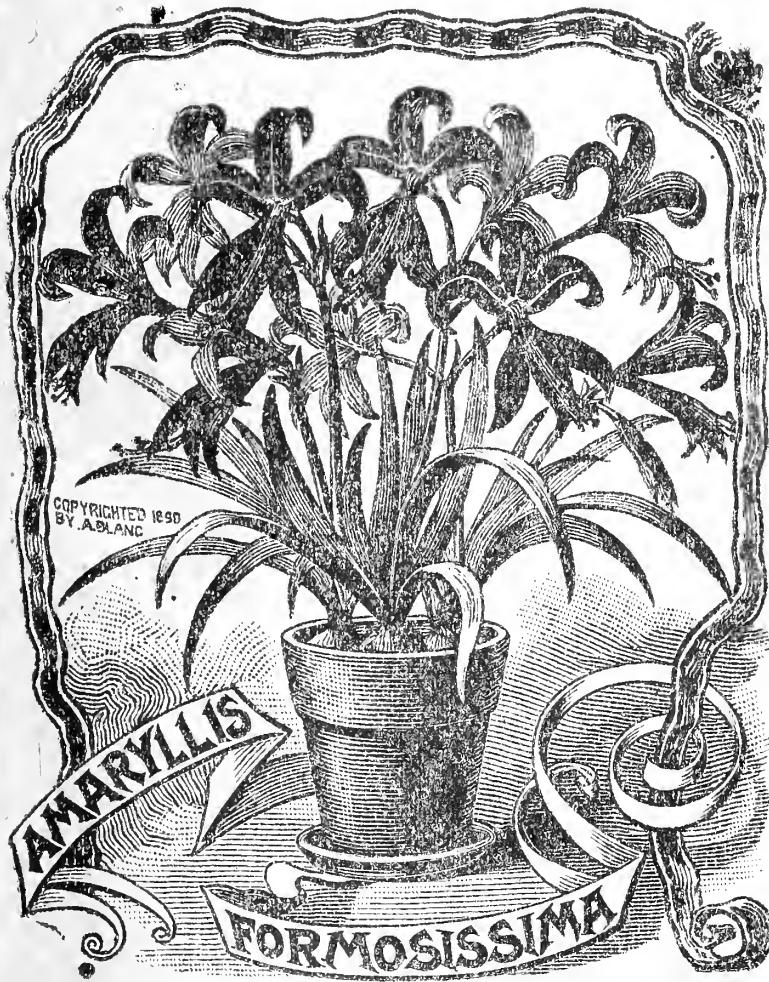
10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.



ANCHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

AMARYLLIS.

One of the most magnificent bulbous plants, and becoming more and more common for indoor blooming and setting out in the garden. We would like to offer some suggestions that we believe will be quite helpful to most growers. There are two different methods, the border method and the pot method, differing not only in method but in flower producing results. The first method is to set the bulbs in a prepared border after they have finished flowering, say about the middle of May, in a perfectly drained location, and, if convenient, on the south side of a house or wall, fully exposed to the sun during the greater part of the day. Set in rows with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. Carefully firm the soil around the bulbs. Water once. The next day rake over the surface and cover to a depth of 2 inches with half decayed cow manure. They will need no more attention until cool weather, excepting frequent watering during the Summer and to keep the weeds down. Before it gets cold take them up and pot. If the weather has been wet some of the bulbs will be semidormant, while others will be in active growth. An authority on Amaryllis



culture says this is the drawback to this method and that if the season has been wet next Spring's flowers will be few and small. To partially remedy this trouble, his advice is that the bulbs in active growth be healed in indoors for a while until they ripen off. If this plan is adopted be sure that some of the soil adheres to the roots when the bulbs are healed in. It is greatly in favor of this method that a greater number of Amaryllis can be grown and with less trouble. To simply

increase the stock this is the plan to adopt, but not if you want to have larger bulbs, and finer, larger flowers. Now most Amaryllis are evergreen, and the natural time to plant them is after they have finished flowering, in April, or after they have made their growth in the Fall. When potted in the Fall they are allowed to remain dry during the Winter until you want to start them growing, any time after the first of January or even earlier. They will winter all right and keep their foliage where the temperature does not go below 45. A cellar is a good place. In February they must be given more heat and light, and be watered with a weak solution of cow manure to help develop the flowers. After flowering great care should be taken of the bulbs because from then until the end of Summer the growth is made. A heavy loam enriched with bone dust and rotted cow manure is their favorite soil. The large bulbs generally make two or more offsets each season, but these should not be detached until certain they have enough roots of their own to grow by themselves. If a well flowered specimen clump is desired the offsets should remain attached to the parent. We make quite a specialty of Amaryllis as they are so very beautiful and there is such demand for them.

AIGBERTH GIANT. Mammoth Flowering Hybrid. Great, magnificent flowers of exquisite texture, borne in umbels at the top of a strong scape. The colors range from white to rich,

deep crimson, some are self color, others mottled, starred, shaded and striped. During the blooming season we can generally fill orders by color. This is one of our most wonderful pot plants and, although it sounds rather hackneyed to say so,



AMARYLLIS AIGBERTH GIANT.

pink, deliciously perfumed. Given a warm, sheltered spot, with deep planting, it will remain hardy outdoors, and will do best that way as far north as Washington, D. C. It seems to enjoy particularly a rich, sandy loam, near the wall of a house facing south. It blooms in the Fall, the scape 1 to 2 feet in height, the leaves strap-shaped and the flowers 2 to 3 inches long and numerous. Price 70c each; two for \$1.25.

FORMOSISSIMA. Jacobean Lily. 8 to 10 inches in height, the handsome flowers very dark crimson. A free and very early bloomer. 20c each; two for 35c.

Hardy White. Height from 1 to 1½ feet, strapped-leaved, bearing from 6 to 8 large, pure white flowers that are delightfully fragrant. Hardy in the North, blooming during July. Price 40c each; two for 75c.

Johnsonii. Enormous, scarlet-flowered Amaryllis. The grand trumpet-shaped flowers are 5 inches in diameter, borne on strong, fleshy stems. Each segment of the flower has down-



AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

cause of the pear-like shape of the tubers.

Price 10c each; three for 25c.

ASPARAGUS. For pots and vases. One of the most delightful, easy to grow and most ornamental of our foliage pot plants. We have given such a lengthy description of both Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, and Sprengeri, on page 152 of this Catalogue, that we will leave the pictures themselves to tell the story in the Plant Department. The uses to which these two handsome plants can be put are suggested by the furnishing of ones home. Plumosus, resembling as it does the most beautiful lace, is more frequently employed as a dining table decoration, or on a table or stand anywhere, in living room or reception hall. While Asparagus Sprengeri, attaining larger proportions and being more of a drooping, trailing character, is usually placed on a pedestal, or small table, where the branches can be allowed to festoon themselves gracefully down over the edges. In Summer Sprengeri is a handsome border for the veranda, in a hanging basket, on an



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

through its center, a white stripe, adding so much to its effectiveness. Fragrant. Price 50c. each; two for 90c.

American Wonder Lemon.
See Lemon Ponderosa

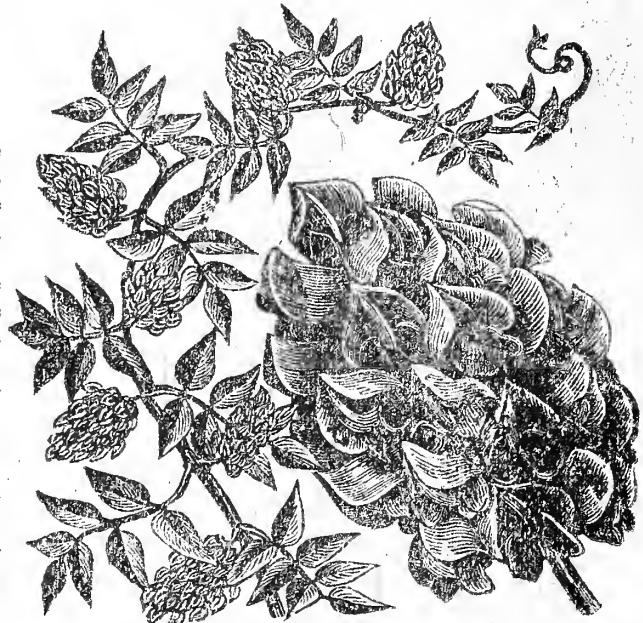
A M O M U M C A R D A M O M U M.

Something like a Canna, and of very easy culture in pots, or outdoors as far North as Washington, D. C. The leaves are long and stiff like those of a Canna, and if you rub them between your fingers they have a very spicy, cinnamon odor. The plants are very ornamental and the flowers are also attractive in brownish-red color, borne well down close to the soil.

Price 10c each; two for 25c; five for 50c.

A P I O S T U B E R O S A.

Ground Nut. Wild Bean. A hardy twining vine, growing 4 to 8 feet in height, climbing quickly over trellis or other support, the leaves pretty and the flowers chocolate-brown in color, and very fragrant. This is a native vine coming into flower in July and August and producing strings of edible tubers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. The name Apios is Greek, meaning Pear, and the plant is so named be-



APIOS TUBEROSA.

old stump or anywhere where it will not be forgotten when you are watering the plants. Sprengeri is sometimes known as "Basket Fern."

Your choice, 15c each; two for 25c; five for 50c.

Artillery Plant. See Pilea.

Basket Fern. See Asparagus Sprengeri on this page.

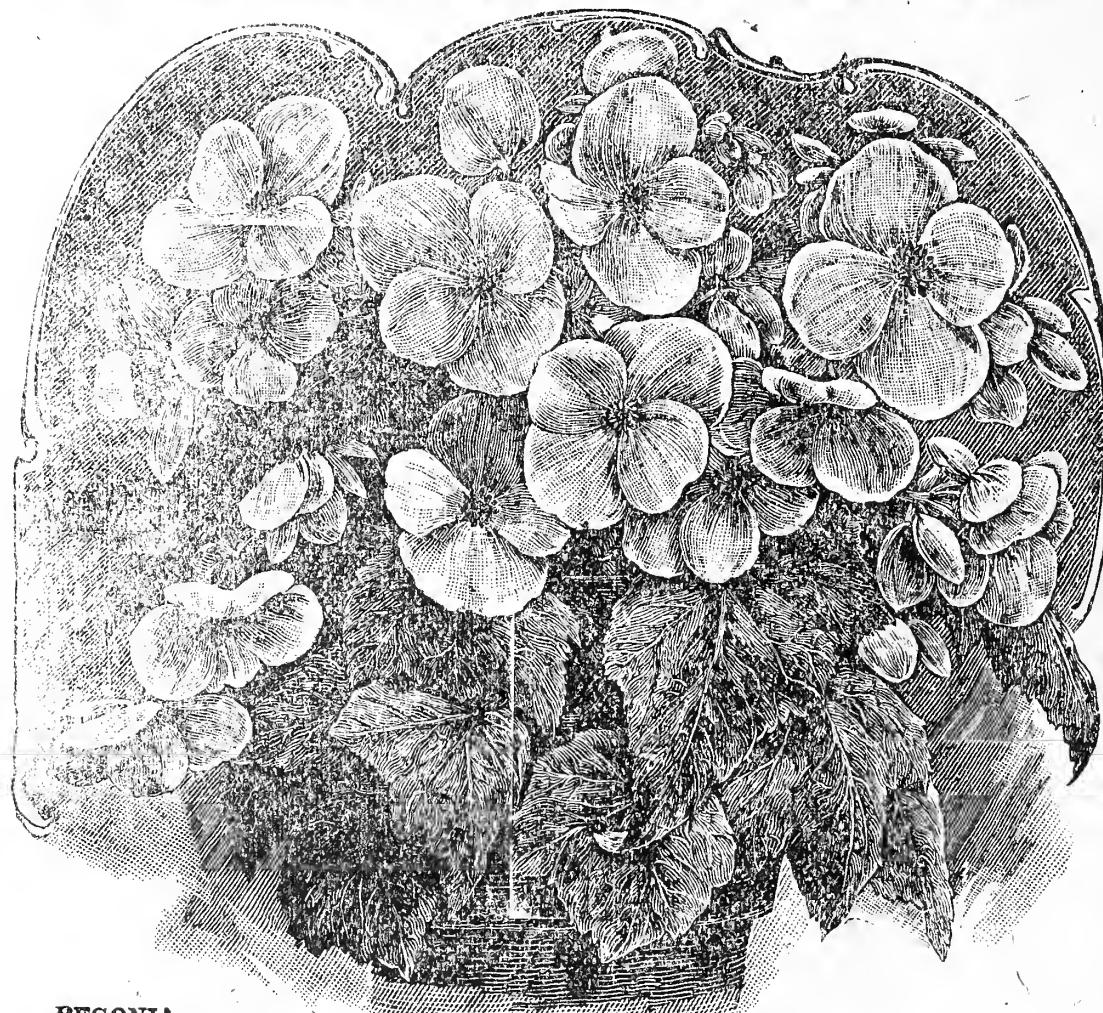
B E G O N I A

Indispensable pot plant, unsurpassed by any in popularity and usefulness, and grown in numbers only surpassed by Geraniums. As an indication of the tremendous demand for Begonias, we might say that no matter how many thousand of them we may propagate it seems an impossibility for us to accumulate a substantial stock. This is one of the reasons we have built our new greenhouses, to raise more

Begonias, a greater variety and a larger number of the Semperflorens variety, and to build up a supply of Rex, which it seems impossible to get anywhere.

SEMPERFLORENS, OR Budding Begonias. White. The Semperflorens

are everblooming Begonias that are covered practically all the time with pretty little flowers. The foliage is also interesting. In form they are erect, with green or reddish stems, never more than 1½ feet in height, generally less, making a splendid plant for outdoor bedding in the Summer, the glossy, pale green leaves tinged with red, with varying colored flowers making a quick growing and attractive bed.



BEGONIA,

Flame of Love. One of our own introduction last year, in the way of seed, that has proved immensely popular, with its delightful red flowers. This year we are able to furnish plants.

Alba Perfecta Grandiflora. White flowered, and one of the very best of the white flower bearing Begonias. The foliage is light green with light green narrow leaves, the edges of the leaves attractively frilled. The flowers are unusually wax-like in appearance.

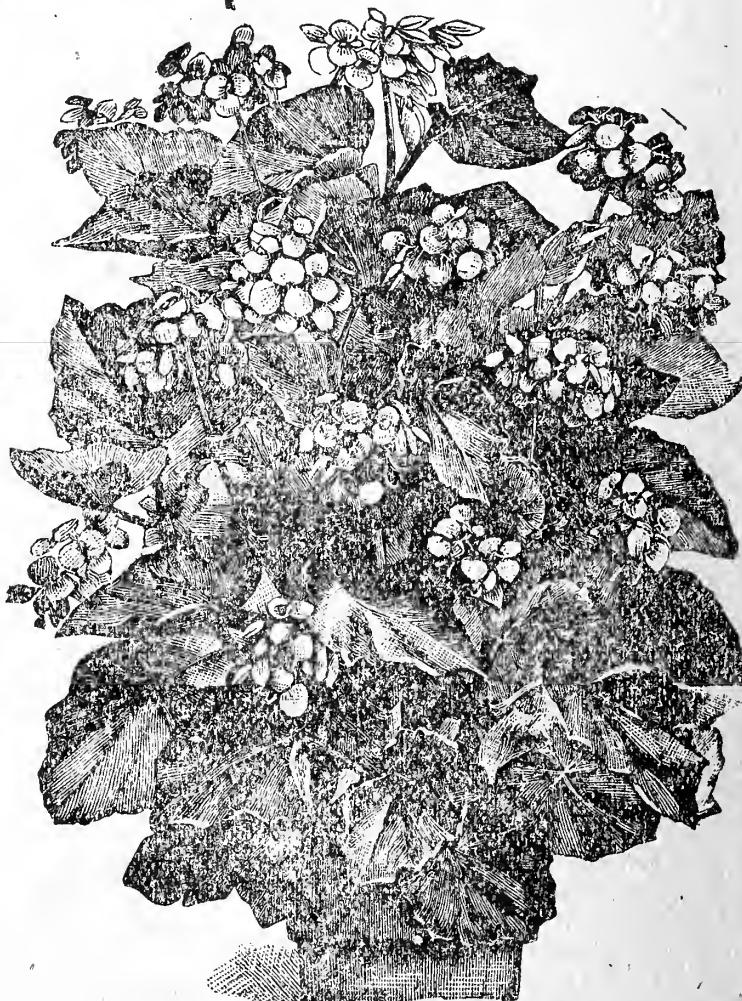
Fuchsoides. Also white flowers but the foliage is in fine sprays, the leaves having coral-colored and arched stems. One of the favorite Begonias.

Robusta. Rosy pink flowers borne on gracefully arched branches; the leaves narrow, undulated, and of a glossy green color with ruby red stems. A very beautiful plant.

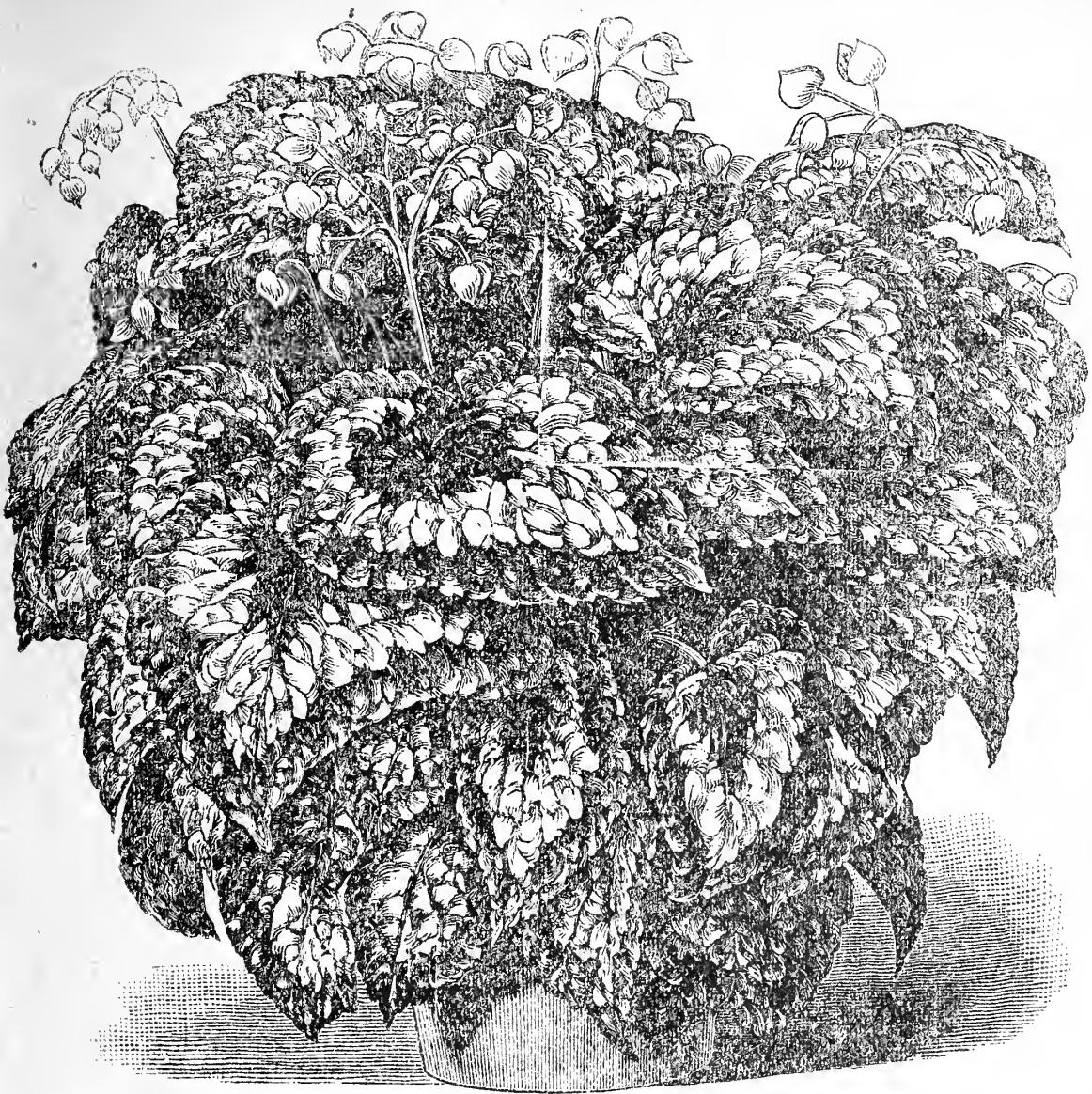
All Begonia plants, excepting Rex, 15c. each; two for 25c.; five for 50c.; \$1.00 per dozen.

Mammoth Rex Begonia. The great, large, marvelously variegated leaves of a Rex Begonia have no counterpart in the floral kingdom, and it is simply an impossibility to command language that will adequately describe the exquisite coloring and delightful effect of a well grown Rex, or King, Begonia, the shades ranging in all tints of green, and reddish bronze to plum color. The demand for Rex Begonias has exhausted the supply of every grower in the United States, and to-day it is prac-

SINGLE TUBEROUS:



BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS, WHITE



REX BEGONIA.

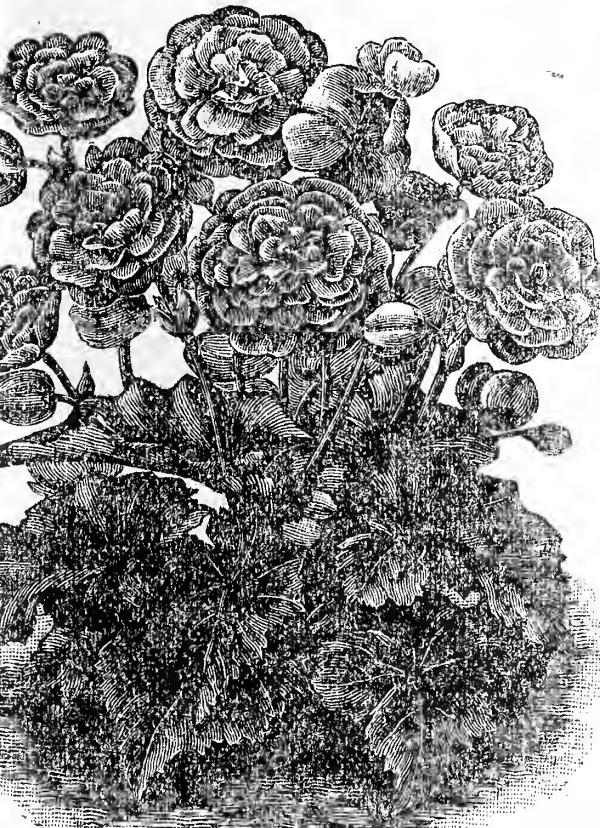
tically an impossibility to buy 1000 of them anywhere. We merely mention this fact as an evidence of their tremendous popularity. We are growing them in greater numbers than ever.

25 cts each; 3 for 60 cts.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

This delightful variety of begonia is grown from tubers, or roots, somewhat in shape like a sauce dish. They are so beautiful, and a realization of their attractiveness, variety and adaptability not only for pot blooming but for outdoors is impressing them so emphatically on flower lovers that we advise placing your order quickly. For the last three years stocks grown in the United States only have been available, and they are marvelously fine, healthy, vigorous growing tubers, and are very scarce. Our order has been placed with the grower since last April and we are promised delivery in January. Set one tuber in a four inch pot or three in a seven inch pot, just deep enough in the soil so that the tuber is but barely covered. Water carefully until active growth begins, then increase the watering but never give them more than enough. Keep the soil moist all through. Use a porous, well drained soil of equal parts of peat, of leaf mold and $\frac{1}{4}$ charcoal. Bed outdoors when the good weather has come, in a light, well drained soil, quite fully shaded.

SINGLE OR MIXED TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. In the following colors:



DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIA.

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

[Page 269]

Yellow, Crimson, Scarlet, White, Orange, Pink, Salmon.
25c each; any three for 70c; any six for \$1.30; a dozen, by separate colors, \$2.45; a dozen in mixed colors, \$2.30.

Double Tuberous Begonias. Same colors: 33c each; three for 90c; any six \$1.50; \$2.75 per dozen. The mixed tubers we sell at \$2.65 per dozen.

Frilled or Crested Tuberous Begonias. Great, large bulbs, 1½ to 2 inches diameter, in mixed colors only. 35c each; three for 95c; six for \$1.70; \$3.20 per dozen. On back cover page you will find in colors a picture of the various Tuberous Rooted Begonias which help you to realize the beauty of these splendid flowers.

BOUGAINVILLEA. Glabra Sanderiana. An interesting, rapidly growing climber adaptable for both indoors and out. In California, Florida and other parts of the South it is used considerably for covering porches, making a brilliant show. In the North, the variety we offer adapts itself to pot growing in the house or in the greenhouse. And if permitted to

so would quickly cover a trellis 10 feet square a would be a glorious mass of purple flowers pretty well through the entire Winter and Spring. Or it may be pinched back a height of one foot or any measurement desired, in pot, and no matter what the size of the plant it would be smothered with

wonderfully interesting purple flowers. Nothing in the way of insects or disease bothers Bougainvillea and it thrives in almost any soil, in open sun 20c each; two for 35c

shine.



BOUGAINVILLEA

and February and is very desirable on account of its delightful flowers. Purchased any time this season it will bloom elegantly for you next Winter.

Both varieties of Buddleia, 15c each; two for 25c; five for 50c.

Campyllobotrys. A very showy foliage plant for house-decoration, cultivated for its attractive and beautiful leaves, which are green, pink, and chocolate-red color in variations, although it also develops small white, yellow or red flowers. It is erect and sturdy in growth and needs a warm, moist temperature. While it is a house-plant, if desired it can be plunged, in the pot, outdoors in the Summer. It is a tropical plant from Central and South America, and is also known among florists as Hoffmannia.

15c each: two for 25cts; five for 50 cents.

CACTUS

Half a dozen of these remarkably curious and interesting plants should be included in every collection of window plants. Of course there is an increasing number of people who specialize in cactus and have marvelous collections running up into the thousands. We grow generally about thirty of the most usually called for sorts, and will briefly describe a few of them. Use sandy, easily drained soil and little water. We had decided to discontinue growing and cataloguing these "prickly" beauties, but there is such a demand for them we do not like to give them up.

Echinocactus Horizontalinus. Lem. Commonly called Niger Head. Gray-green plant; blossoms bright pink purplish shaded. Attractive and easily handled. Requires good drainage and very little water.

Intertexus, Eng. Early bloomer, in February. Flowers white and purple. Put plenty of sand in soil.

E. Wislizenii, Eng. Fishhook Cactus. Has beautiful hooked spines 3 to 4 in. long. Reddish yellow blossoms around center, followed by large, yellow seed-pods. Grows 6 inches to 8 feet.

E. Uncinatus, Gal. Very beautiful small growing species, with long, creamy colored spines hooked at tips. Flowers deep lilac. Rare. Grows up to 10 inches.

Echinocereus Dasyacanthus, Eng. Large, yellow, shaded flowers. A very fine plant that needs a Winter rest without water.

E. Cloranthus, Kumpf. Attractive red spines, with green-brown flowers arranged around the plant.

E. Cloranthus. Same plant with white flowers. Give them both very little water.

E. Vividiflorus. As pretty as the Rainbow Cactus, but the flowers are green, in great profusion.

E. Conglomeratus, Foerst. Handsome, growing in large clusters, with long spines and lilac shaped flowers. Give lime in soil and little water.



COLLECTION OF CACTI

E. Polycanthus, Eng. Handsome cluster variety, lightly spined and with salmon-red shaded flowers. Water sparingly.

E. Conoides. Like E. Polycanthus but with darker spines and blossoms.

E. Candicans. Rainbow Cactus. Wonderfully beautiful spines and handsome, large flowers, 5 to 6 inches, of purplish pink. Give plenty of sand, well drained and very little water.

Mamillaria Grahamii, Eng. Very pretty small cactus covered with fine, white spines with a tiny black central hooked spine. Flowers pale rose-yellow. Very desirable.

M. Lasiacantha. One of the quite small but very dainty species. Needs well drained, sandy soil.

M. Macromeris, Eng. Large tubercles and long spines; beautiful, large, purplish carmine flowers. A very showy plant. Makes fine clusters quickly. Set in dry sand and give no water until growing nice.

M. Micromeris, Eng. The dainty "Button" cactus, just like a tiny cream colored, embroidered button. Sandy soil and little water.

M. Micromeris Var. Greggii. A rare and exceedingly pretty sort of the Micromeris family that grows larger and forms fine clusters.

M. Tuberculosa. A handsome, small, white-spined, cluster variety, that blossoms readily, and shows brilliant carmine seed pods all Winter. One of the most desirable window cactus. Give good drainage.

M. Lasiandra, Denudata. A large form of the M. Lasiacantha, making a very hand-

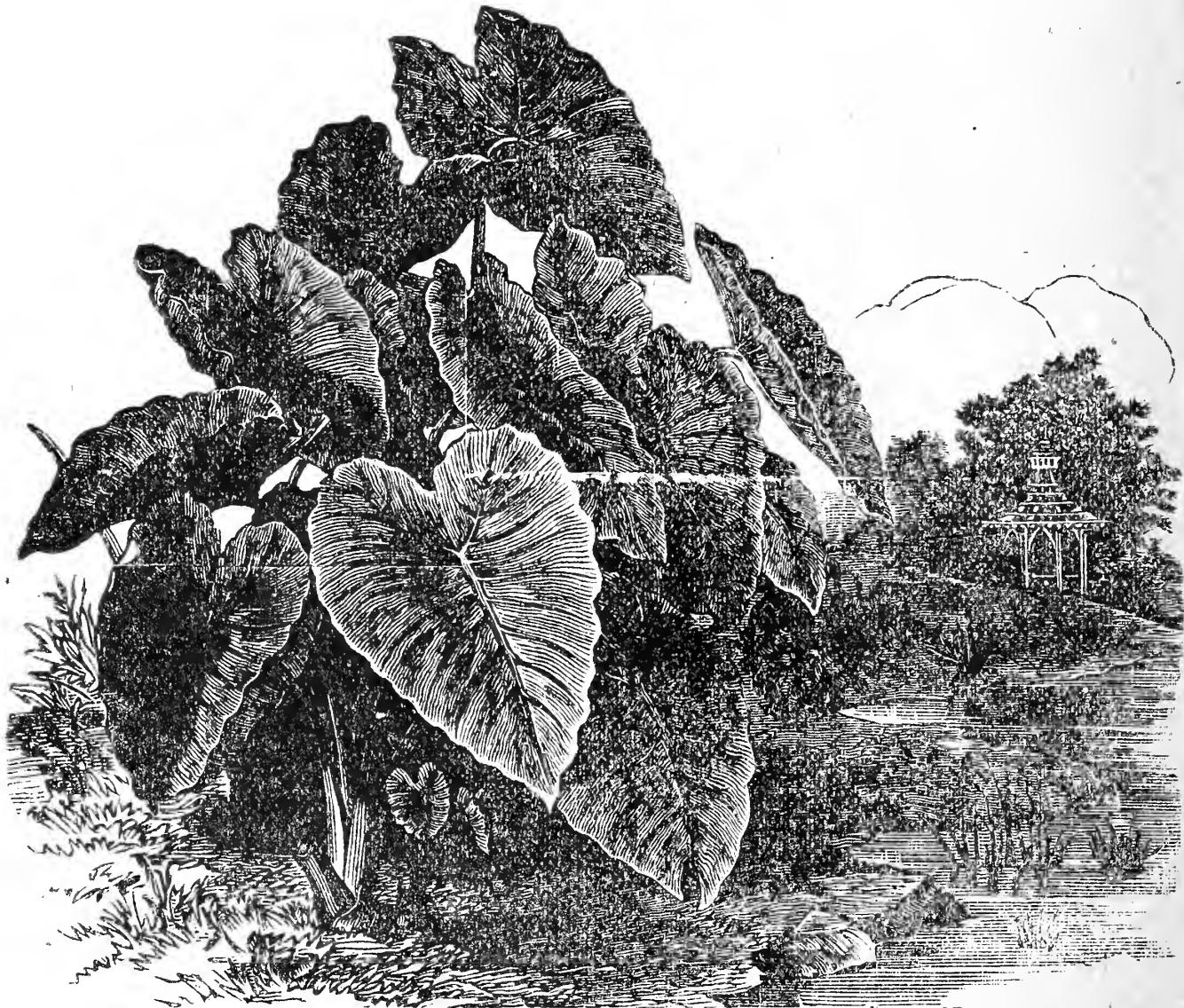
some border Cactus.

M. Radiosa, Eng. A showy, large, tubercled white spined Cactus. Does not grow so very large around, but forms nice clusters; flowers pink. Rare and exceedingly scarce.

All Cacti 25c each; three for 50c; seven for \$1.00.

Caladium Esculentum--Elephant's Ear

No one knows where or how the name Caladium originated. All we do know is that it is a sub-tropical sort of a plant, native chiefly of tropical South America, and that there are many different varieties, but for all practical purposes we need catalogue but two, Elephant's Ear and Fancy Leaved. The botanical name of Elephant's Ear has two forms, Caladium Esculentum according to one authority, and Colocasia Esculenta according to another. Its growth is undoubtedly familiar to you all. In early Summer you put the great, big, round tuber or bulb in the ground and soon rhubarb-like shoots begin to appear, opening up into enormous leaves, bright green in color, 3 feet and more in length and almost a yard in width, pointing downward like a real elephant's ear. They do best in a moist spot, in rich soil, and should have plenty of water, and are very ornamental, used chiefly for tropical effects, grown either singly or in groups. Frequently



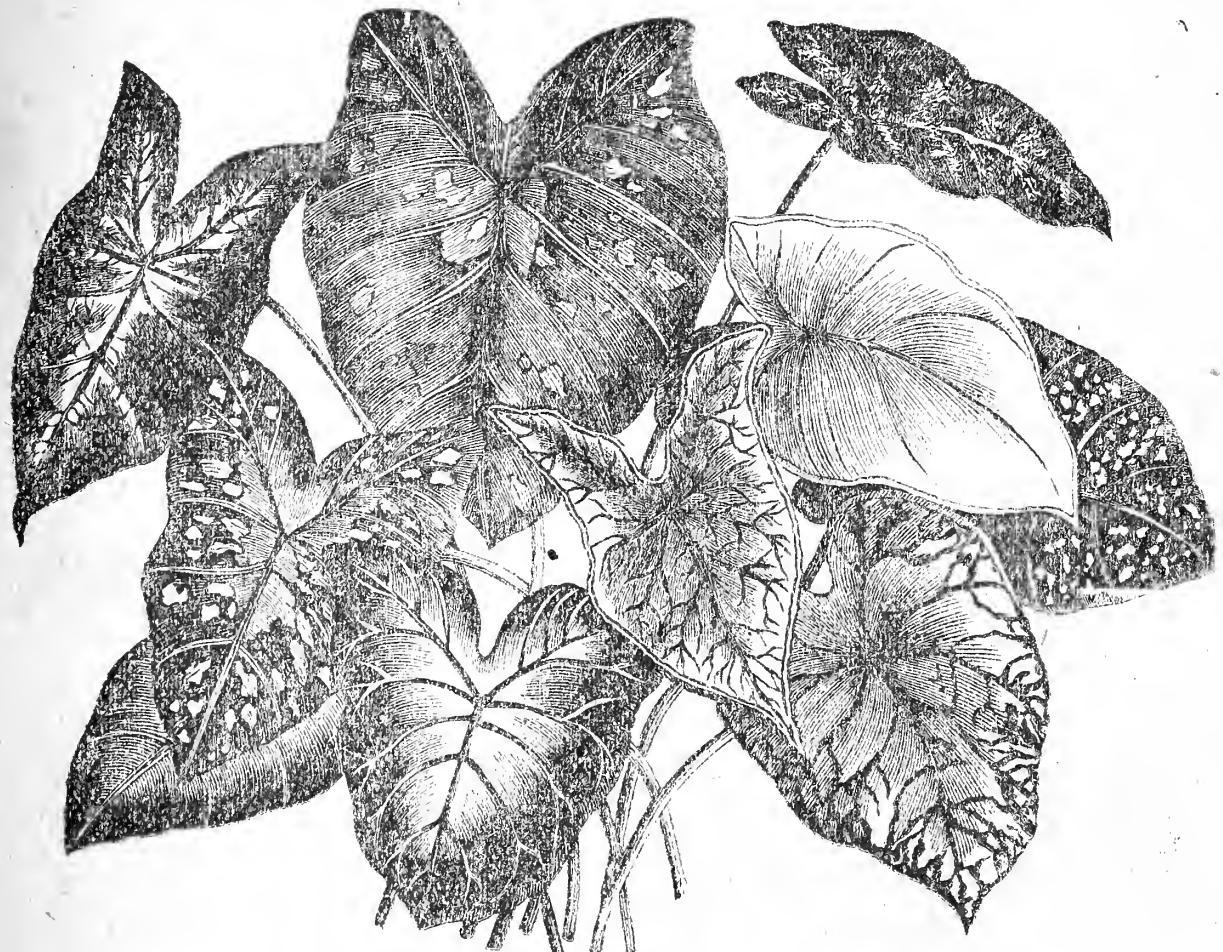
the plants attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet, and they are greatly used in private and public parks, where there is nothing to take their place.

PRICE : Large first size bulbs 20c each; three for 50c; \$1.75 per dozen. (Twenty-five or more by express 12 cts each.)

Fancy Leaved Caladiums. Wherever the lavish splendor of Oriental magnificence is called for in a decorative scheme, Fancy Caladiums are indispensable, with their wealth of glorious, fascinating color. Whether in the conservatory during the Summer months, or in window boxes, or for outdoor bedding in shady or almost shady situations, there is nothing to supersede them. As soon as they begin to loose their leaves in the Fall water should be withheld until all the leaves have dropped off. Then lay the pots on their side where they will not freeze, or remove the tubers and place them in sand. During this resting period the temperature should not be lower than 60, and they should be neither too wet nor too dry. About the beginning of March take out a few and pot them for the first batch to grow. The largest will grow most quickly, and they are the ones to begin with. A good thing to start them with is chopped up moss in a box, either close together or just covered with moss about an inch deep. The new roots grow out of the top, and that is why the bulbs should be covered and they should have a temperature of 70 to 85 degrees. After they have rooted set each tuber in as small a pot as it will hold, using leaf mold and a little sand. Repot as soon as necessary, using a little richer soil and putting them nearer the light. For bedding outdoors set out the dormant tuber, preferably, and they

will grow quickly, those that have green as a predominating leaf-color are best for outdoors. Frequent watering with manure water is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the foliage, either in doors or out. Caladiums are frequently used as table decorations livening up pots of ferns and palms. Our tubers were grown for us in Florida and afford a wide variation in color.

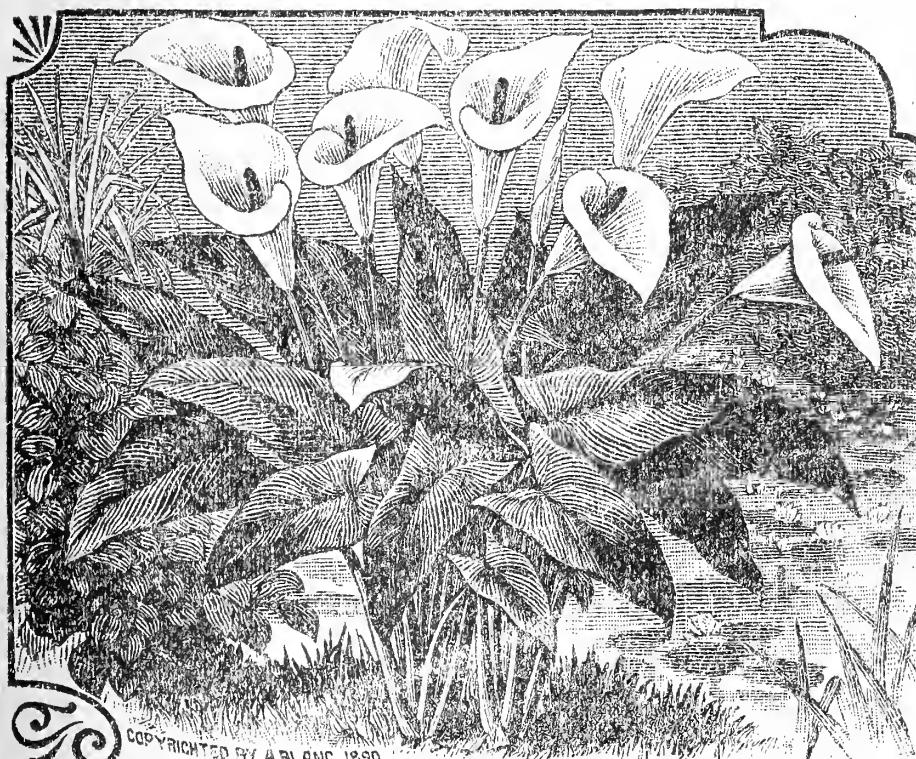
PRICE : 30c each; three for 85c; six for \$1.60; \$3.00 per dozen. (Twenty-five or more by express 20c. each.)



FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

"CALLA" LILIES

No one knows where the name "Calla" came from nor what it means, and yet we feel very sure this wonderful flower will always be known to the general public and to us as the "Calla Lily."



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THE DWARF GODFREY WHITE CALLA

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

[Page 273]

We have a "goodly number of rather strict botanists among our customers who like to know the true botanical names, and for their benefit, and also because we like our catalogue to be an authority, we would like to say that the correct botanical name is Zantedeschia, according to the latest authorities, although you will find it generally catalogued as Richardia Aethiopica. The plant itself needs no description because everyone is familiar with the great, waxy-like lily, without which no window garden is complete and apparently no funeral properly conducted. New flowers are constantly being developed, but nothing infringes upon the dignified and exclusive position held by the "Calla Lilly" which we shall catalogue as the White Calla. When once started it will continue to grow and increase in size, because it is an evergreen, but for largest and surest blooming the lily

should have a rest. Set the lilies in the ground and take up and pot in the Autumn for Winter blooming. At the approach of Winter water them liberally with manure water and keep them where there is a good light and not too hot they really prefer and do best in a temperature of 55.

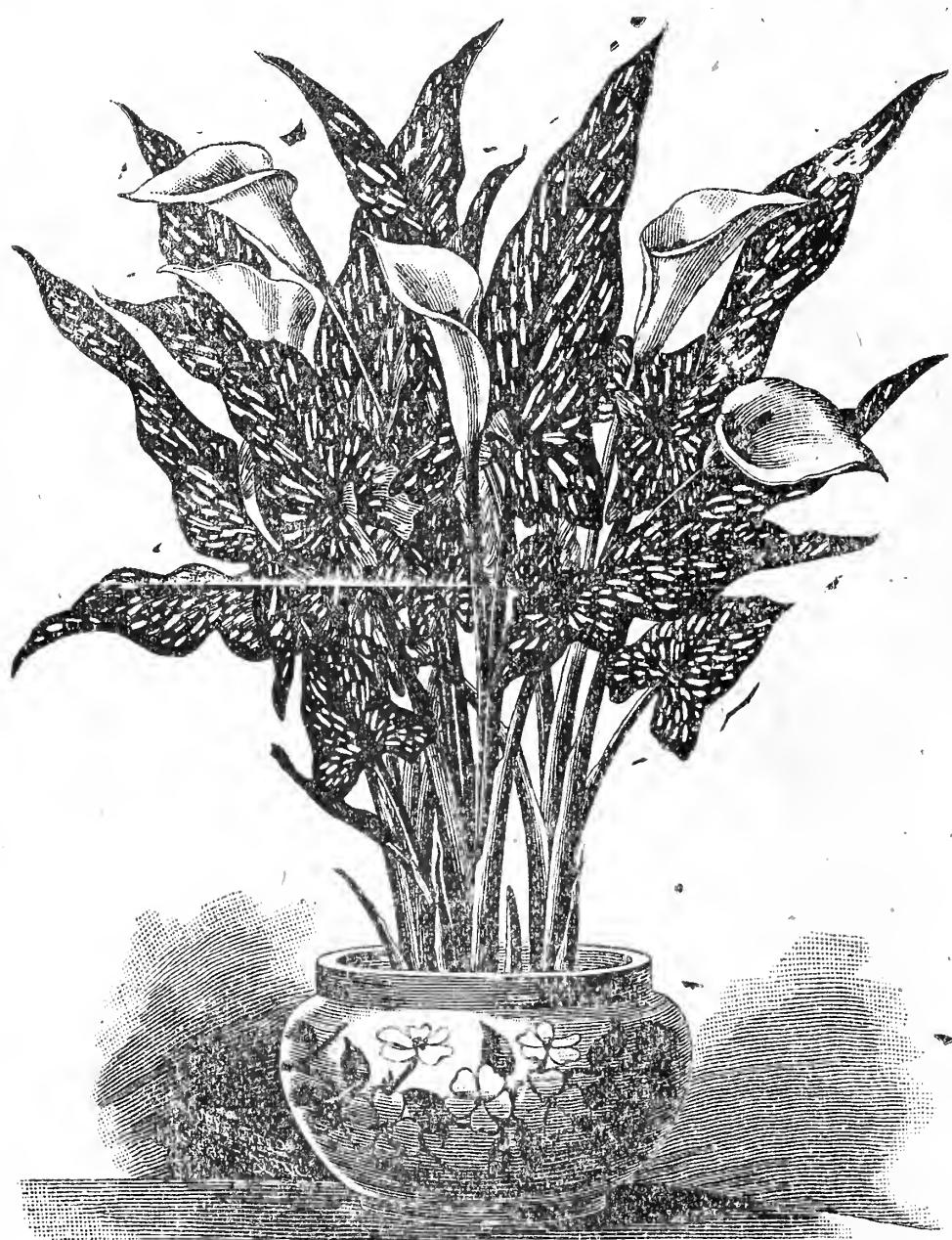
White Calla. We send well grown, properly matured tubers, ready to pot or set outdoors for Summer growth. Price, 20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; \$1.80 per dozen.

Godfrey Everblooming Calla. A dwarf growing variety that is a continuous bloomer. The flowers white and otherwise exactly like the White Calla Lily.

Price, 25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; \$2.25 per dozen.

Golden Yellow or Elliottiana. The loveliest, largest and finest pure yellow "Calla," the flower 4 to 5 inches across, the foliage dark green with creamy white spots.

Price 35 cts each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.25 per dozen.



THE SPOTTED LEAVED CALLA IS A BOUQUET IN ITSELF

selected for you the best varieties and can assure you there is not a poor one in the entire list.

NOTE. Unless otherwise stated the foliage is a rich, handsome, solid green.

New and Rare Large Flowering Cannas

The following eight cannas have never before been offered by us nor by any one else generally. If we have included a variety that you may have previously seen or heard of, it would have been at a prohibitive price, because the supply of roots of all of the eight has not until this season been sufficient to make the cost to growers at all within reason. They are all splendid specimens, and we hope each of our customers may decide to order at least one or two, although, if you have never grown any canna and do not want to spend this year more than a couple of dollars, we would suggest putting the money into the standard varieties we offer at lower prices so that you may have a larger number to start with.

Any one of the following seven Cannas will be sent postpaid at 50 cts; any 3 for \$1.40; one each of the seven for \$3.00; a dozen, assorted as you wish, postpaid for \$4.65.

Fiery Cross. Bright red, a very large flower. Like "President," but each flower has a

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

Spotted Calla.

Of dwarf, compact, bushy growth, with a mass of beautiful green leaves spotted with white, as shown in our picture, giving it a most attractive appearance. It produces a considerable number of lovely white blooms, of "Calla" quality and form.

Price 25 cts each; 3 for 50 cts: \$1.80 per dozen.

CANNA

We have already said quite a little about Cannas in our Seed Department, leaving really very little to add excepting to tell you that we have a magnificent stock of dormant roots and that our prices are right, and our friends know Lapark prices are fair. Cannas are magnificently decorative, both foliage and flowers very beautiful, they grow successfully all over the United States, almost under any condition, and in a sunny situation, where it is not always possible to have other blooming plants. Spade the bed 2 feet deep, add well decayed manure generously, thoroughly mixed in, water freely at all times. In massed beds set 2 feet apart. For best effect we advise setting them in masses of one color. There are many more than we catalogue, but we have se-

yellow base to its petals. A number of prominent authorities on cannas class this as one of the two best red cannas. 4½ feet tall.

Flag-of-Truce. Creamy white with faint pink dots on each petal. A magnificent effect very much like Eureka, the pink so faint that Flag-of-Truce might be classed as a white canna. The flowers are large in size and the plant is 4 feet tall.

Harmony. Geranium-red. A magnificent, newer, grandly formed, bronzed-leaved canna, quite distinct from all others, the handsome flowers in surprisingly large clusters. The color combination is appealing and interesting, and "Harmony" makes a grand bedder, 3½ feet in height.

Nakomis. Crimson-carmine. The trusses of giant flowers effectively overtop the healthy stalks of green-bronze foliage. A distinct variety and one that will give our friends a great deal of satisfaction and real pleasure.

Poppy. Vivid poppy-red. Another greenish bronze foliage variety of good height, 4½ feet, the large, perfectly formed florets of intense poppy-red, in fine trusses. Not a new variety this year but one of the best bedding cannas grown.

Surprise. The brightest red there is. So bright, large and lovely that it has a place for itself as one of the cannas that cannot be overlooked. The trusses of flowers are fine, big in size, and the plant is a free bloomer. Height, 4½ feet.

Statue of Liberty. Propagator of this new canna claims that it is, with exception the largest canna in existence, overtopping every other. The foliage is bronze, the leaves half as large again as any other, and of a rich, ebony shade, holding aloft its fiery, flaming flowers of orchid-type, to a height of 6 to 7 feet, and presenting an effect that is at once massive and grandly impressive.

A MERICAN BEAUTY. A Grand 1922 Novelty. The richest colored new canna catalogued this year, a fascinating, velvety, oriental carmine or translucent cerise. A great, large flower of tropical magnificence, supported on firm, straight stems, in great bouquets well above the five-foot high foliage which is of a soft, light green. A superb addition to the canna family, practically every stalk carrying two great heads of the grandly large flowers. This is the prize introduction for the new year, of one of the oldest and most honored propagators of America, who offers American Beauty as his crowning effort in the development and perfecting of his beloved cannas.

We have been fortunate in securing just one hundred selected roots, and so long as they last will supply our friends at \$1.00 each, postpaid, which barely lets us out on the cost.

Prices on the thirteen cannas in this list, for fine, regular, full size roots, 20 cts each; any 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen; all postpaid; in lots of 100 or more 10 cts each by express, receiver to pay express charges.

Cheerfulness. Flowers deep orange, also described as fiery red or red-orange. The great, lovely flowers having centres and edges of golden yellow. Height 3½ feet.

Favorite. Golden yellow, a rich, deep shade with red dots and mottling in throat, as shown in our photograph. Considered one of the very best spotted or mottled cannas. 4½ feet high.

King Humbert. The most popular and widely grown of all cannas, and unquestionably the best bronzed-foliage variety; flowers a delightful orange-scarlet. We show a new photograph, just of one head of the fine flowers. Height 4½ feet.

Meteor. Crimson. Great heads of round-petaled flowers in brilliant crimson. A perfect beauty. 4½ to 5 feet in height.

Orange Bedder. Bright orange, scarlet suffused. The best canna of its color, with just enough scarlet to intensify the dazzling orange. Orange Bedder is included as one of the twelve best cannas grown. Height 5 feet.



KING HUMBERT—THE BEST BRONZE-LEAVED CANNA.

Queens well above the five-foot high foliage which is of a soft, light green. A superb addition to the canna family, practically every stalk carrying two great heads of the grandly large flowers. This is the prize introduction for the new year, of one of the oldest and most honored propagators of America, who offers American Beauty as his crowning effort in the development and perfecting of his beloved cannas.

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Panama. Orange-red overlaid old-rose, edged and mottled a little with gold; the under side of the petals a creamy white with a heavily mottled border of red. These magnificent flowers are very large, in heavy, erect trusses, and it is a continuous bloomer. Height 3 feet.

Pocahontas. Oriental red flowers, blending splendidly with the foliage, which is a strong, dark green with emerald shadings, the ribs a darker bronze. A wonderful and fascinating flower, and entirely satisfactory. Height 4 feet

Queen Charlotte. There have been many queens Charlotte in history, but none surpassing our canna in beauty. It is a wide band of gold bordering a centre of brilliant orange-scarlet, suffused with carmine, well indicated in our illustration, on a following page. A strong growing plant 3½ feet in height.

Remarkable. Scarlet-carmine flowers, the foliage greenish bronze. This is one of the newer additions to the bronzed-leaved cannas, is six feet, and of graceful habit. Quite distinct from all others and of great merit.

Souvenir De Antoine Crozy. Crimson-scarlet with golden yellow border. One of this color that does not fade or scorch during the hottest, sunniest weather, and, therefore, of particular value and entirely dependable in every way. Height 4 feet.

Wintzer's Colossal. The largest flowering canna in existence with the exception of the same propagators new American Beauty for 1922, vivid scarlet in color, the individual flowerets often measuring 8 inches across. A remarkably handsome plant of the orchid-flowering type. Height 5 feet.

Wyoming. A perfect giant, 7 feet in height, with rich, large, orange colored flowers surmounting the luxurious stalks of golden yellow-bronze foliage. A delightful variety and one of the very best for sub-tropical plantings.

Yellow King Humbert. A match for its parent, King Humbert, in quality, with the difference that the orchid flower is brilliant yellow thickly dotted with orange-scarlet, while the foliage is entirely green. You will find this variety, as well as King Humbert and Wyoming, catalogued separately and at much higher prices by other growers.

Prices of the following eleven varieties re 25 cts each; 6 for \$1.20, a dozen \$2.25, all postpaid. 100 or more 14 cts each, by express.

City of Portland. A deep, warm pink, retaining its tone through both hot and cool weather. Free flowering, with large, full-petaled trusses in great profusion. A handsome and entirely satisfactory and dependable variety. Height 3½ feet.

Eureka. The best pure white canna, especially fine for mass planting. The large flower, of good substance, is creamy white at first but changes to pure white as it opens. A free-flowering sort and a robust grower. Our picture is a very good one. 4½ feet tall.

Firebird. A clear, glistening, solid scarlet, without a streak, blotch or shade of any other color to mar its fiery beauty. The flowers are borne erect in large, fine clusters, of even growth, 4½ feet in height; splendid for bedding.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. An exquisite shade of salmon-pink, the flowers produced in abundance on a robust, upright stalk. Recognized as one of the most perfect and satisfactory cannas yet produced. Height 4 feet.

President. Red, the largest flowering, most vigorous growing pure red canna, and one of

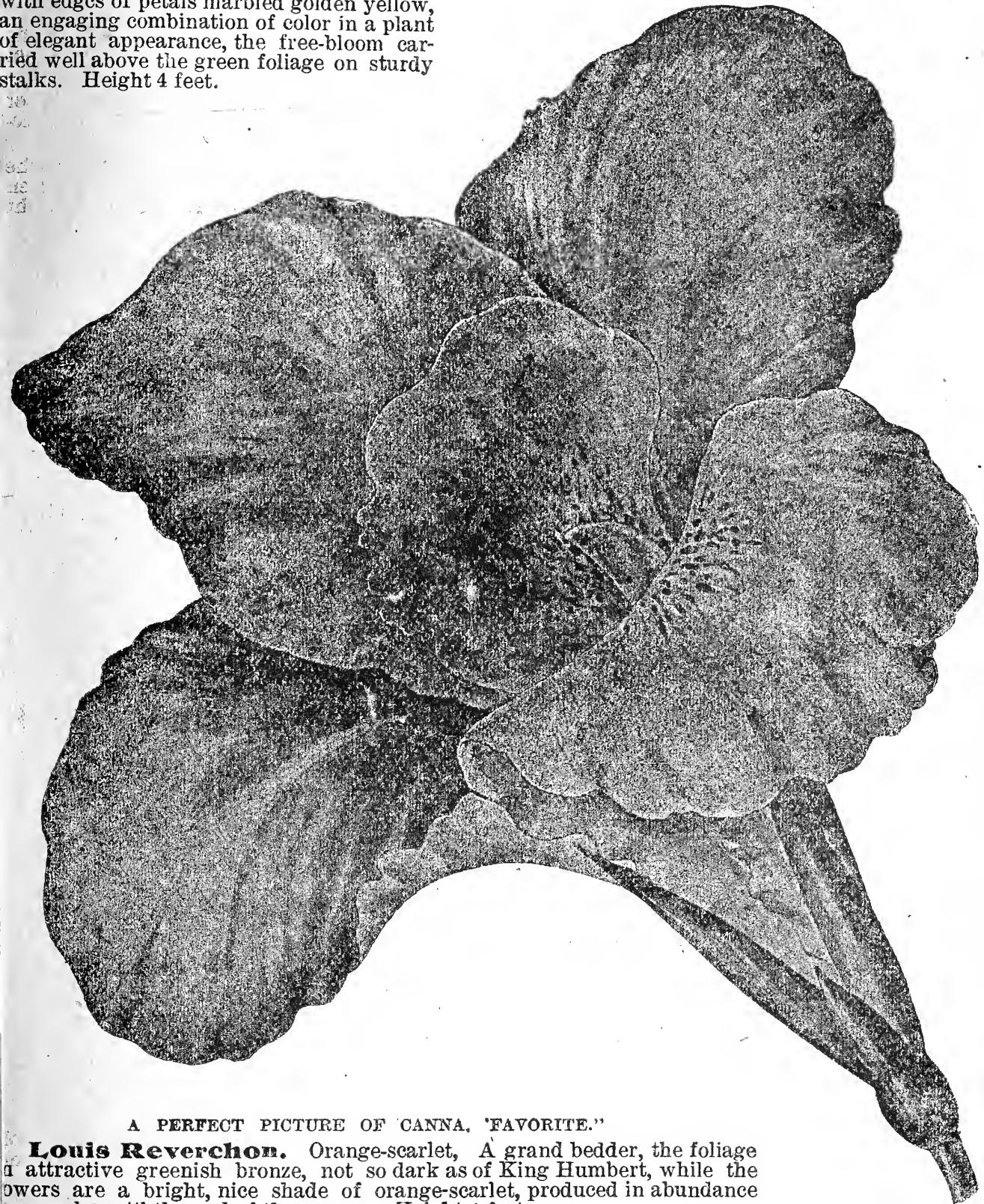


EUREKA, THE FINEST ALL-WHITE.

the very finest of the newer sorts. It makes an immense truss of flowers and they are produced in great profusion. This is one of the varieties that should have a place in every collection where a canna of 5 feet in height can be used.

Rosea Gigantea. Soft rose, shaded carmine-pink, the largest pink canna in existence, a wonderfully free bloomer and a fine, strong grower, the flowers very large. While introduced a few years ago it is still catalogued by leading canna growers as a novelty of first quality. Height 3½ feet.

Gaiety. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with edges of petals marbled golden yellow, an engaging combination of color in a plant of elegant appearance, the free-bloom carried well above the green foliage on sturdy stalks. Height 4 feet.



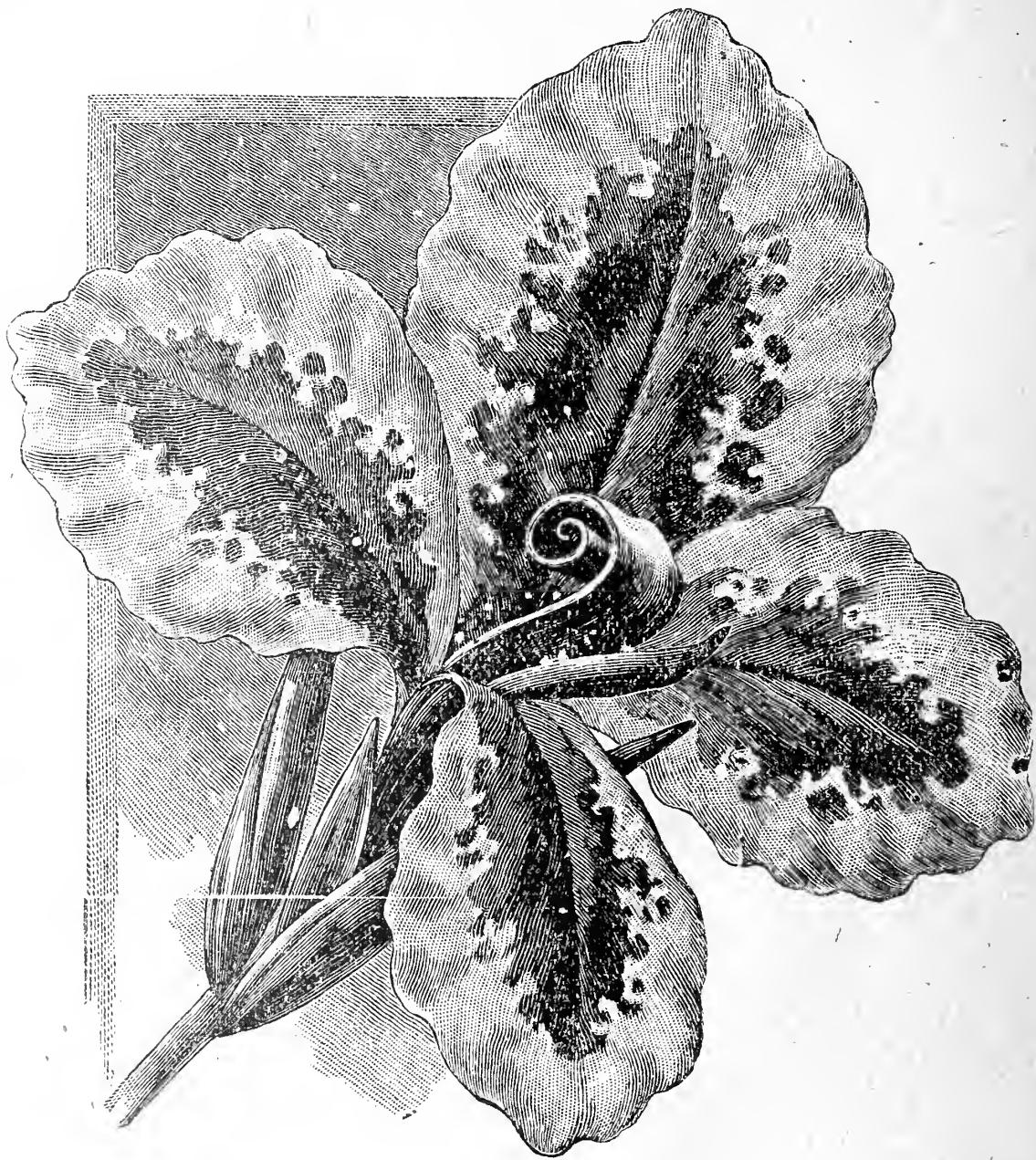
A PERFECT PICTURE OF CANNA, "FAVORITE."

Louis Reverchon. Orange-scarlet. A grand bedder, the foliage attractive greenish bronze, not so dark as of King Humbert, while the flowers are a bright, nice shade of orange-scarlet, produced in abundance from early until the end of the season. Height 4 feet.

Dr. Erwin Ackerknecht. Carmine. An elegant plant, tall in growth, upstanding, graceful in carriage, with nicely formed trusses of large florets in rich carmine; plenty of flowers all the time; foliage bronze. 4 feet tall.

Fanal. Cinnabar-red. An ideal canna, and one of the very best for bedding purposes, being sturdy character, good height and a profuse bloomer, carrying the strikingly handsome and well-formed flowers, on upright stems, well above the mass of green foliage. Height 4 feet.

Mrs. Karl Kelsey. Superb orchid-flowered canna, a perfect giant in height, over feet, with very large stalks of green leaves, and many splendid trusses of charmingly fringed flowers, streaked and variegated with shades of orange, scarlet and old-rose. One of the handsomest and most desirable of the later blooming sorts.



CANNA QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Best List For Planting outdoors.

For years the demand has been so great for Chrysanthemums for outdoor planting that it has been next to impossible to grow enough to fill the orders. However, with our new farm and new greenhouses, and operations already under way, we expect to have between 40,000 and 50,000 fine, vigorous plants to send out this coming season. These Chrysanthemums are perfectly hardy, and give us those lovely, graceful flowers that pass through the first frosts of Fall uninjured, and stand in great clumps at Lapark, to the end of November. The varieties we offer are the recognized best of their color, those that are hardest, produce the largest flowers, and in the greatest profusion. After planting, and getting their first start, they need no care, but reward us every Fall with their magnificent bloom. Set the plants in a self-draining position, and, in states colder than Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, give them a little cover in Winter, either of litter or leaves.

Adironda. Golden bronze. A handsome aster-flowered variety that blooms quite early.

Beth. Deep claret. Midseason blooming, button variety; one of the finest.

Cranfordia. Deep golden yellow. A large, wonderful aster-flowered garden chrysanthemum that comes into bloom in all its beauty in Midsummer.

Edina. The same beautifully formed flower, rose-pink in color and early blooming.

Julia Lagravere. A very deep maroon, or rich garnet color, handsome aster-flowered Mum, that comes into bloom late, and carries on into late Fall.

Lilian Doty. The only ball-shaped flower we offer; it is a perfect light rose in color, a handsome flower with incurved petals, blooming medium early.

Little Dot. A delightful button variety, deep, glittering bronze in color, blooming in Mid season, with lots of flowers; one of the handsomest of this class.

Mimico. A superb shade of lavender-pink, tall-growing, with numerous flowers of the Pompon shape, in Midseason. This splendid flower is a "daughter" of Lilian Doty.

Mme. D. L'Argentage. A striking aster-flowered Pompon of a delicate blush-white, coming into bloom in Midseason.

Model of Perfection. The best small, pure white, Midseason button chrysanthemum.

Nio. The same sort of flower, but shell-pink in color.

Romaine Warren. A magnificent late-flowering variety in a rich, deep bronze.

Utan. Different from all others herein described, as it is a large pink button, or small aster-flowered sort, of a wonderful shade of rose-pink shading into white; flowering in Midseason.

Viola. Violet rose; a distinguished medium sized button flower in one of the most attractive colors imaginable; flowering in Midseason.

Wanda. A pure white, fine, large aster-flowered 'Mum, in full bloom towards the end of Midseason.

White Doty. A handsome, globe-shaped, pure, solid white, early-flowering sort; always selected as one of the dozen best garden chrysanthemums.

William Sobeby. A tall-growing, free-flowering, canary-yellow. This magnificent aster-flowered bloomer

TYPICAL HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

comes in flower in Midseason.

THE MONSTER FLOWERING VARIETIES

These are the very large flowering chrysanthemums, the big, beautiful, wavy-petaled, Japanese Chrysanthemums, that are in evidence everywhere in the Fall, and that the florists' windows are filled with in foot-ball weather and for Thanksgiving Day. Of course these magnificent, giant flowers are pot-grown, where best results can be obtained. In the Summer it is a good plan to plunge pots and all out in the garden. Then take them up after Labor Day, water them thoroughly and move them indoors, where they will have a moderate temperature and plenty of light. Or they may be taken out of the pots in the Spring and set outdoors, to be taken up the first week of September and treated as above. Where it is not too awfully cold, with quite heavy mulching these large flowering chrysanthemums are safely wintered outdoors in the garden, but we do not follow this method.

The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

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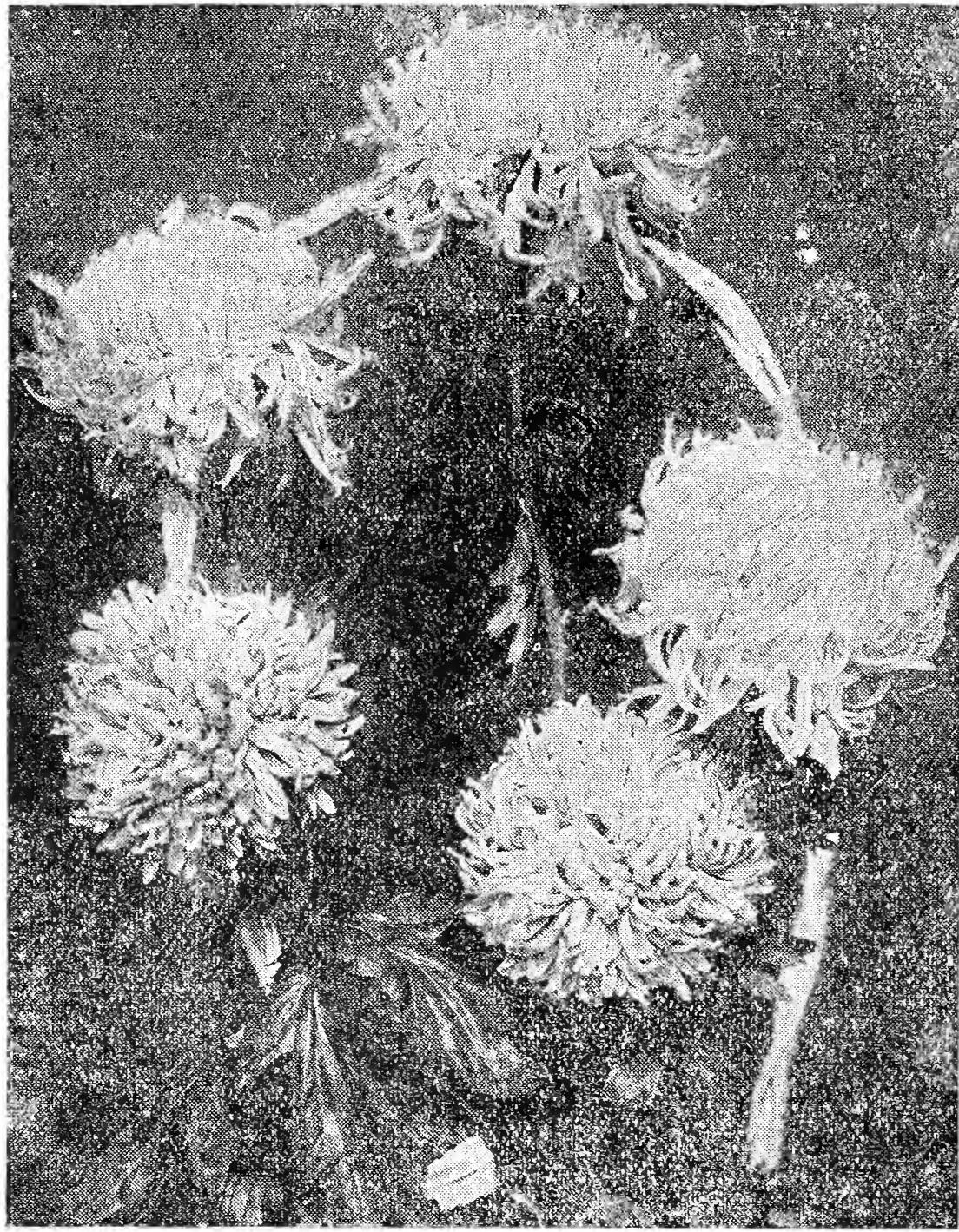
at Lapark.

Chrysolora. A superb flower, in a glorious shade of yellow, deeper in tone than Major Bonnaffon. A wonderful flower that never fails to please. Midseason in blooming.

Golden Glow. A bright, soft yellow, of peculiarly charming, velvety substance. The flowers are very early. Indeed this is the first chrysanthemum to bloom, and many specimens are fully 5½ inches in diameter. Our illustration shows you how deep it is.

Golden Queen. An enormous double flower averaging 6 inches in diameter, deep, rich yellow, the petals delightfully incurved. Early blooming and one of the hardiest.

Harvard Crimson. A grand, large, crimson-red flower, a shade much in evidence with those who have any particular interest in Harvard College, because it is the color of that world-famous institution of learning.



BASKET OF MONSTER FLOWERING MUMS.

Major Bonnaffon. The superb, late-flowering, light, bright yellow that every one takes such delight in. No yellow of this shade has preference among florists, which is satisfactory evidence that we could make no better selection. The petals are charmingly incurved.

Marigold. Tall-growing plant, bearing monster flowers of good substance, in color, dark yellow bordering towards orange.

McNice. Silver-pink. One of the very finest pink, large-flowering 'Mums, and the only one of this shade we offer. Of course, the 3 favorite colors are pink, yellow and white.

Oconto. The best, large, Japanese type, pure white, Midseason 'Mum, in perfect ball-shape; a variety that among its other fine qualities is quite hardy.

Pink Patty. Rose-pink. The largest, handsomest, late-flowering pink of this color.

Seiderwitz. Very dark pink, the flowers full, extra large and perfectly formed.

Smith's Advance. Snowy white; a large flower, and the first of the pure whites to bloom.

in Autumn.

Unaka. A very early-flowering, large, handsome bloom of a pleasing shade of lavender-pink.

Our price on your choice of both these lists of Chrysanthemums is 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 100 or more, assorted as you wish, shipped by express, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts each, with no extra charge for packing.

Cestrum Parqui. Night-blooming Jasmine. Pot plant. An attractive, free blooming, highly fragrant, tender shrub, half-hardy, with white-greenish or cream-yellow, long, tubular flowers, especially fragrant at night, and a very nice pot-plant. Parqui is, to our mind, the choicest of the Cestrums.

Price 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

CIGAR PLANT.
See Cuphea.

CITRUS Trifoliata. Pot-Plant. A species of orange used in the South for hedges, and hardy as far north as Washington. Dwarf growing and exceedingly ornamental on account of the little, orange-colored fruits which it bears. 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.



POT FERNS

Ferns require neither introduction nor description because everyone knows them and nearly everyone grows them, and yet there is a tremendous demand all the year round for certain varieties of pot ferns, which we are able to supply in splendid, healthy, desirable plants. We offer the most serviceable and dependable species. Those we catalogue will stand a good deal of sunshine in Winter, and for best results should have soil composed of 3 parts good garden or potting soil, 1 part well-rotted manure, 1 part sand, with a small sprinkling of leaf-mold and sphagnum moss, kept pretty moist all the time.

Boston Fern. *Nephrolepis Bostoniensis.* The highly decorative fern usually ordered, with great, lovely, drooping fronds.

Norwood. A dwarf, compact form of Boston fern, preferred by some people on account of its lighter, more fully divided foliage, making it an altogether smaller fern, suitable for places where the larger Boston cannot be used artistically.

Scotti. Really the best description of Scotti is to say it is "a little Boston" as it is very condensed in growth without losing any of the features of its great parent, Boston. Exceedingly decorative, fitting in when none of the others seem to be in place.

Whitmani. Ostrich Plume fern, the crested form of Boston, the fronds more feathery in appearance. Very handsome and valuable.

Norwood. A dwarf, compact form of the crested Boston, or Whitmani, a dwarf ostrich plume fern.

Price, any fern, extra large size, 50 cts each; any 3, the same kind or assorted as you please, \$1.25.

Maidenhair Fern. *Adiantum.* Quite different from the Boston ferns but requires pretty well the same treatment, except that from September to towards the end of February it should be allowed to get rather dry, but not wilted, before it is watered again. The foliage is delicately graceful and so different from other sorts, especially ornamental for the dining table.

Price 35 cts each; 2 for 50 cts.

COLEUS. Quite frequently spoken of as "Foliage plant," and by far the most ornamental bedding foliage plant we have, affording such a wide range of the most delightful combinations of color. Of the easiest culture, succeeds anywhere, although it prefers a rich, sandy soil in rather a sunny situation, and is materially benefited by mulching during the hot weather. Choice specimens, taken up before frost and potted, will grow into magnificent plants in the house during the Winter. We continue the same list as last year because there are none better. It may be interesting to know that coleus have nearly all come to us from Africa, East India and the islands adjacent.

Beckwith Gem. Red-brown, bordered with green-gold and having scalloped edges.

Duneira. Soft, seal-brown, bordered pink, the leaves very large, making an exceedingly showy bedder.

Eldorado. Old-gold, handsomely ribbed and blotched, very dark garnet.



CRASSULA CORDATA. See description at top of page 283

Queen Victoria. Bright cardinal-red, with distinct golden border.

Rob Roy. A dwarf grown plant, reds and browns over green, with yellowish, crinkled edges.

Sensation. Velvety black-maroon, with magenta ribs and center; very brilliant and a favorite for bedding with those of lighter shades.

Sun Ray. A charming dwarf crimson sort, centre blotched with pink; edge deeply scalloped and green and yellow.

Versahfieltii. Rich, deep, velvety crimson. The darkest red bedder.



JUST ONE COLEUS

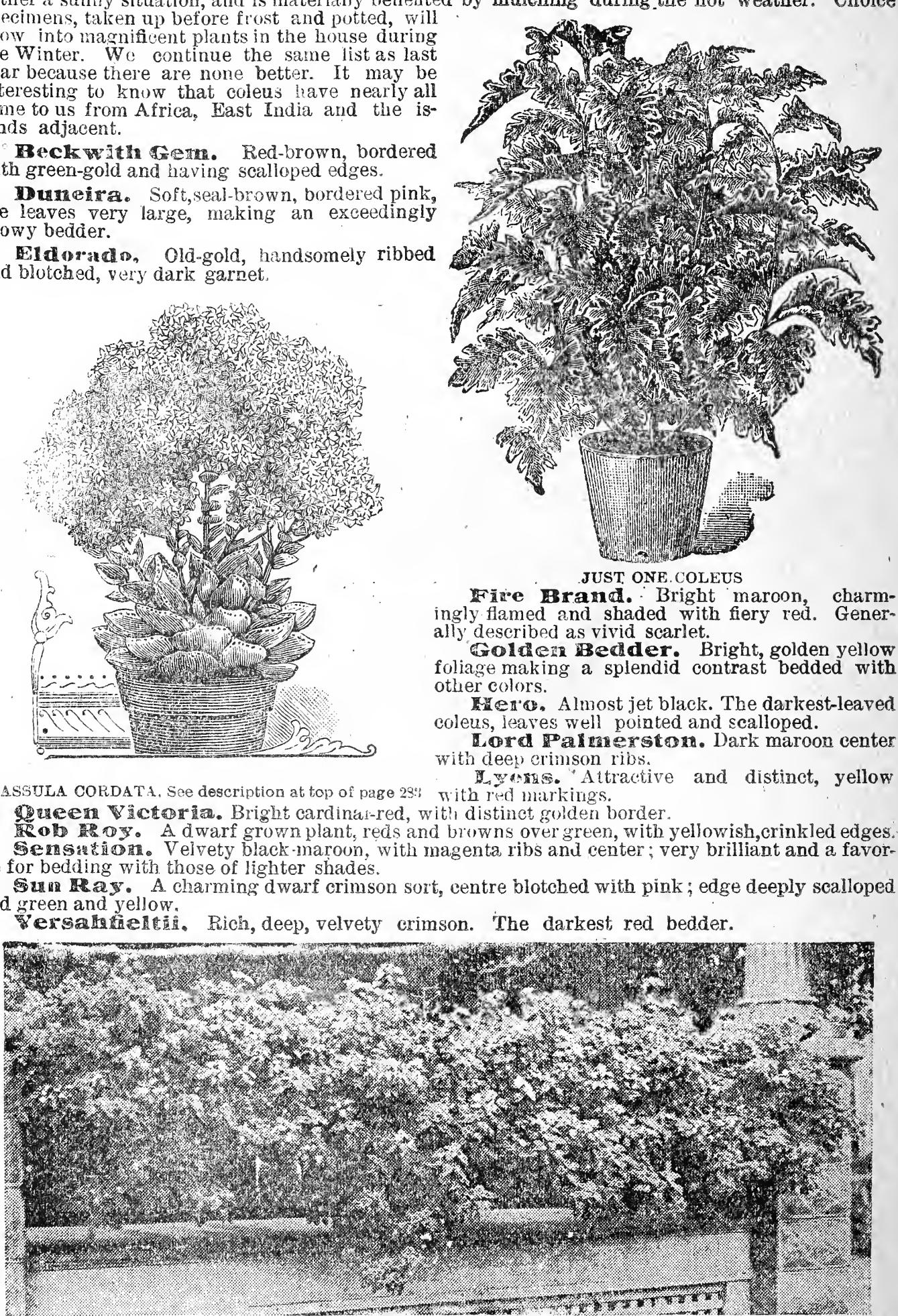
Fire Brand. Bright maroon, charmingly flamed and shaded with fiery red. Generally described as vivid scarlet.

Golden Bedder. Bright, golden yellow foliage making a splendid contrast bedded with other colors.

Hero. Almost jet black. The darkest-leaved coleus, leaves well pointed and scalloped.

Lord Palmerston. Dark maroon center with deep crimson ribs.

Lyons. Attractive and distinct, yellow with red markings.



TRAILING QUEEN COLEUS

TRAILING QUEEN. This is a coleus of particular value for porch boxes; hanging

baskets, brackets, suspended pots, and for all similar situations, because of its branching, trailing habit, as shown nicely in our illustration. A prettier sight than the box from which our photograph was taken could hardly be imagined, and we wish we might show the picture in its natural cream, chocolate and carmine colors.

Prices all the same, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; 100 by express \$7.00.

CRASSULA CORDATA. A slender, shrubby, succulent pot-plant, from 1 to 3 feet in height, with thick leaves bearing, in Winter, small, pretty, reddish flowers, sometimes almost pure white, on pinkish stems that are almost transparent. Grows without difficulty, is a sure bloomer and a very charming plant. Do not water too freely. 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

CROWN OF THORNS. See Euphorbia.

CUPHEA, Platycentra. Cigar flower. Pot or bedding plant. An interesting plant, about 1 foot high, quite bushy, covered with red, tubular flowers, with a dark ring around the tip and



CYCLAMEN, PERSICUM GIGANTEUM

a white mouth, its appearance furnishing the reason for its name, the Cigar Flower. It does well when bedded out in a sunny place, and blooms in the window all Winter. For seventy-five years botanists have been telling florists its correct name is Cuphea Ignea.

Cuphea Nicrapetra. The same plant but the flowers are larger and pure yellow in color.

Price of both, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts.

Superb Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum

Our friends will find a very good description of this magnificent pot-plant in the Flower Seed Department of this Guide, on page 182. We give a great deal of attention to growing Cyclamen, im-

The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

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porting the finest seed procurable in England, France and Germany, and growing them here at Lapark under ideal conditions, so that we are able to send our friends strong, healthy, sturdy plants. The illustration is a good one, and shows just the character of the blooming plant. When flowering the soil should be kept constantly moist and the plants in partial shade, and if possible in a moist temperature. Colors are shades of red and pink.

Price 20 cts. each; three for 50 cts.; seven for \$1.00.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. The Japan or Flowering Quince. An ornamental shrub 3 to 6 feet in height, with spreading, spiny branches, and glossy leaves. The flowers are in clusters about 1½ inches across, generally scarlet-red followed by a small, yellowish green "quince." This is the most interesting variety of *Chaenomeles*, and is brilliantly covered with blooms in March or April. The world owes this pretty plant to Japan.

15 cts. each; two for 25 cts.; five for 50 cts.



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIA

range of color, because we have given you a comprehensive list of variety, form and shade, made up for us by one of the recognized leading dahlia authorities in this country. We send all dahlias as dormant, field-grown roots, in strong divisions of proper planting size. Dahlias occupy a seasonable field of their own, just as the Paeony dominates the Spring, and the development and improvement among Dahlias have been tremendous, the constant effort being for more perfect specimens of existing forms, new species, novel color combinations, and in larger flowers. Originally the dahlia came from Mexico, where it was discovered, in original form, by Baron von Humboldt, in 1789, and sent by him to Spain, where it was given its name Dahlia, after the celebrated Swedish Botanist, Professor Andrew Dahl. From Spain, the same year, it was introduced into England, where it was grown under glass and the greatest care taken of it, but it was finally lost, to be re-introduced in 1804. Great attention was given the flower, receiving immense impetus in 1814 when the first double appeared, and from then to now the progress has been phenomenal. The great incentive in growing dahlias is that there is always something new, and we never know what may come to us in the way of a new, world-beating variety and color.

Today dahlias form the chief cut-flowers for florists' sale, as well as for home folks, during September and October, when hundreds of thousands of blooms are used. It is said that the demand increases yearly about 25 per cent. Dahlias can be planted almost anywhere outdoors, to bloom until frost, whether the season is wet or dry, the soil rich or poor, and they will not fail you. The form

of your plant depends very much on your method of planting, whether in beds, close together, or far apart, or as single specimens where they have plenty of room to branch out. They are splendid,

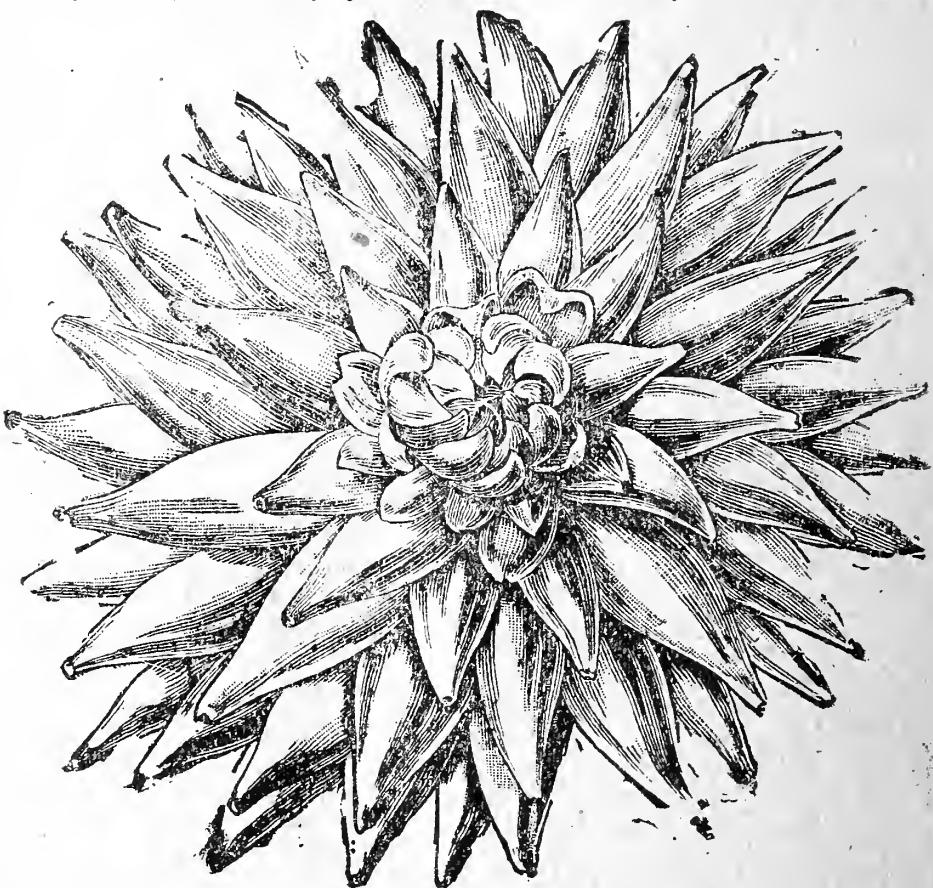
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CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS. Umbrella Plant, or Umbrella Palm. Also known as Water Palm. The most graceful aquatic plant that grows beautifully and ornamentally in any window, in soil, or water with a little sand or soil at the bottom of the bowl, and expands rapidly. Also grown in aquariums and fish bowls, and is fine out in a pond in the Summer. For a large window plant shift it from pot to pot as it increases in size until it occupies an 8-inch pot. 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts.; five for 50 cts.

DAHLIAS

Splendid Field-Grown Roots

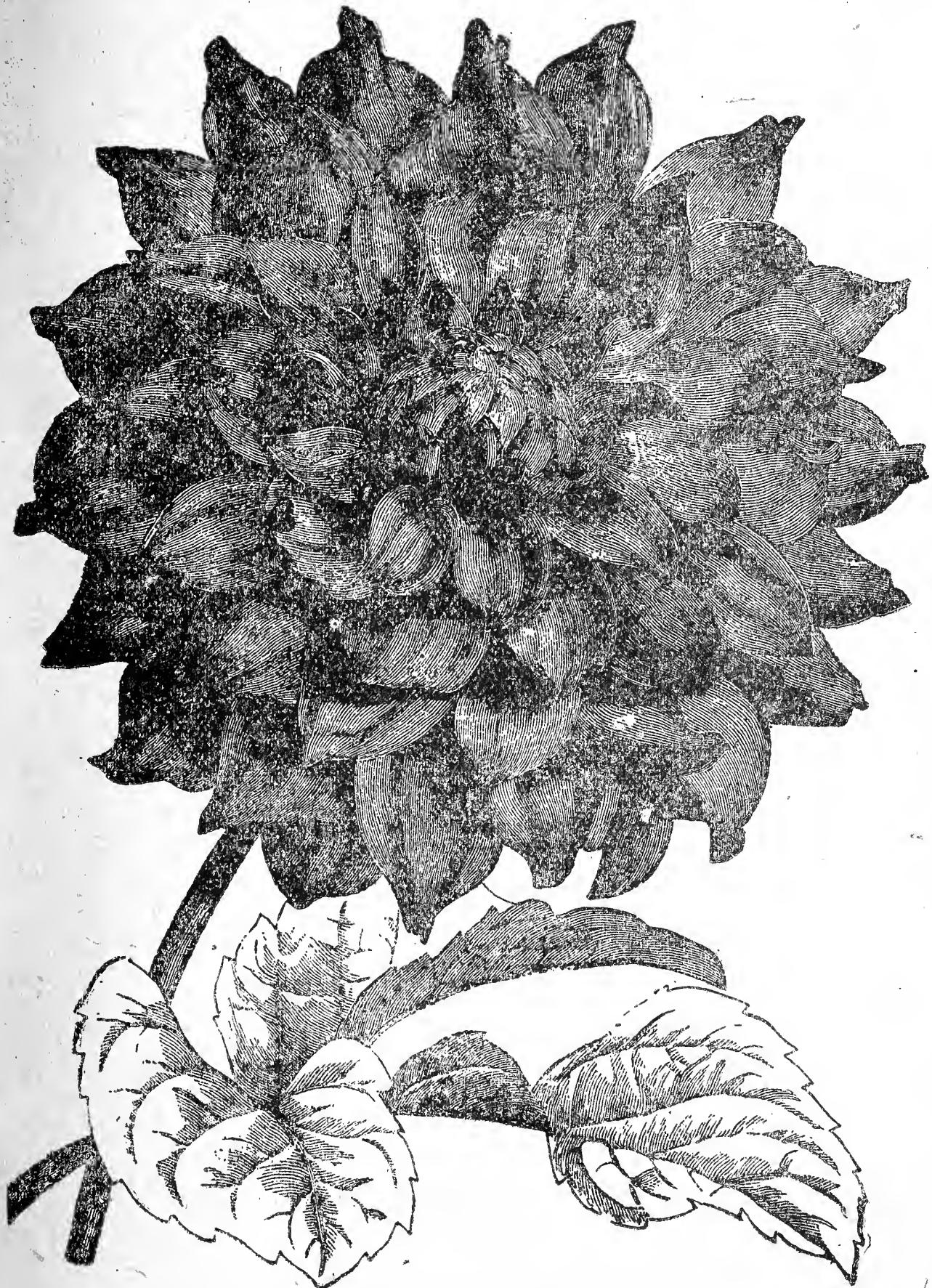
Most of these Dahlias have been grown by ourselves at Lapark, but we have also gone to other propagators for their choicest specialties, so that no grower might be ahead of us in furnishing the best the Dahlia world affords. We might add hundreds to our list but you would have no finer varieties or greater



A CACTUS DAHLIA

The Plants on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

along walks, drive-ways and even make good Summer hedges. A garden enclosed with dahlias surpasses even the imagination of what floral beauty might be. They need plenty of air and sunlight and it is a good idea to plant them where they will not be too openly exposed to the force of high winds. Soil, for best results, should be as rich as for corn, and the only soil to avoid is hard clay which bakes easily and which you never cultivate. In the garden use well rotted manure thoroughly mixed with the soil. Commercial fertilizers can also be used at the time of planting, and a top dressing of four parts of bone-meal to one part of nitrate soda, when the plants are grown, will have great effect. Prepare your land deep, so that the roots may go well down. Plant from 18 inches to 3 feet apart each way. While growing, cultivate frequently, deep at first, but only 1 to 3 inches when the



DECORATIVE DAHLIA, MINA BURGLE

flowers begin to appear. Keep the surface soil stirred up often, never allow it to bake if you want real flowers and plenty of tubers for next season's planting. As long as the plant has nourishment

The Plants on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

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Grand Decorative Dahlias

No single picture can begin to portray the various delightful forms assumed by the many different flowers of this type. To be truly "Decorative" the petals should be broad, flat and nearly straight, arranged somewhat irregularly, the flowers inclined to be flat and massy, and always full to the center. But many of them also partake of the "Cactus" features, so that it is simply impossible to give a general description that will serve all of this most varied, interesting and useful species.

Mrs. Ella Kline. The grand white flower shown in our colored picture facing page 290. New. A pure, glistening white, with good stem, unsurpassed in free-flowering tendency, and pureness of color. We let the colored picture tell the rest of the story except to add that the few tubers that were for sale last year were rapidly purchased at \$2.00 each. We have a fairly good supply and are offering them for

75 cts apiece; 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.50; \$6.40 per dozen.

Jhr. Borrel Van Hoogelanden. An elegantly formed flower from Holland of enormous size, the finest of its color, rich, deep orange-terra-cotta, full clear to the center, and quite similar to King of the Autumn. We are pleased to offer this grand dahlia this year and at a favorable price—last season it was sold at \$2.00.—Our price, 90 cts each; 3 for \$2.50.



DECORATIVE TYPE DAHLIA

petals uniformly even and full to the center, of gigantic size, as shown in our photograph on page 285. One of the greatest sellers.

35 cts each; 3 for 85 cts; 6 for \$1.50; \$2.70 per dozen.

Minos. Velvety maroon, almost black. Flowers large, exquisitely beautiful, on long, graceful, wiry stems. One of the finest, particularly desirable as a cut-flower.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Princess Juliana. Pure white. In Holland, Princess Juliana received the Dahlia Society's first class certificate, and it is accepted in America as a perfect exhibition flower, ideal for the garden and unsurpassed for cutting. Holland propagators class it as the best new white for cutting and the freest flowering.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Purple Manitou. Clear, deep purple. The finest purple decorative dahlia yet produced, and gives the utmost satisfaction to anyone who wishes a magnificent, tremendously large flower. Last Summer, at Lapark, the Purple Manitou was the sensation, on account of its intensity of color and enormous size. 30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon. Orange-red. The largest size dahlia grown, flowers full to the very center, in the garden frequently measuring 9 inches across, and easily forced to 12 inches or more. Plant tall, vigorous, with heavy, dark green foliage; stems upright and stiff, carrying the enormous bloom without difficulty. Included in every catalogue, because of its perfect quality, ease of culture, dependability, size and grand color.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Wilhelm Miller. Purple. A particularly brilliant shade of purple, and a fine, serviceable, desirable, pretty flower, always a good seller.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

ATTRACTION HYBRID CACTUS
DAHLIA

MRS. ELLA CLINE
DECORATIVE DAHLIA

MISS HELEN HOLLIS
GIGANTIC SHOW DAHLIA

THESE THREE QUEENS FOR \$2.00

Each is the best Dahlia in its class and color, or we would not have spent \$500.00 to present you with this picture in colors. We grew these Dahlias ourselves, and we know exactly what each flower will do. And we will deliver a strong, healthy root of each, labeled with name and color, postpaid to any address on receipt of the special price, \$2.00. This is an offer that Dahlia enthusiasts will promptly take advantage of, as it has never before been equaled.

Full descriptions of these three marvelous flowers will be found in the Dahlia Department of this Catalogue.

LA PARK GIANT FLOWERING GLADIOLUS



12 GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERING GLADIOLUS, 25 CENTS

Since the flower-loving public of America first began to appreciate Gladiolus, Lapark has been a headquarters for these glorious Spring-planting, Summer-blooming flowers, and nowhere can there be obtained healthier, finer stock, of more desirable varieties, or a greater diversity of colors. We want every reader of this Catalogue to have one, two or three of these special dozen offers, every one of which includes a genuine Gladiolus novelty.

**One Dozen Blooming Size, 25 cents.
One Dozen Monster Bulbs, 40 cents.**

One Dozen First Size, 30 cents.

We pay postage, and do not forget that these are all named varieties, and that each collection contains a novelty never before offered to our readers.

Giant Flowering, or Colossal Dahlia

This is the type of dahlia which possibly calls for more discussion at dahlia exhibitions than any other, because of the tendency of certain propagators to exhibit flowers both as Colossal and Show types, whereas the Colossal is entirely distinct, having large, cupped, but not quilled, rays and petals, the flowers 5 inches or more in diameter and spherical in shape, thus partaking of both types and yet sufficiently different for classification. The flowers are very double, the edges of the petals frequently folded in.

J. K. Alexander. A grand specimen, one of the greatest of its class, of enormous size and splendid quality. It has the exact form of petals and flower as its parent, Le Colosse, the original French, giant "Colossal" dahlia. A royal shade of clear, rich, violet-purple, which passes to an exquisite shade of very deep purple. Unusually prolific in flowers, carrying its blooms on long, wiry stems well above the foliage. 70 cts each; 3 for \$1.90; 6 for \$3.50; \$6.30 per dozen.

Dreer's Yellow. Catalogued by its propagator as the "best yellow." A free-flowering plant, many of the blooms 7 to 8 inches in diameter, a perfect bell-shape, in great numbers, on long, stiff stems and an unusually pleasing shade of rich, sulphur-yellow.

45 cts; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70 per dozen.

Estelle Christy. A golden yellow, without a shade or tinge of any other color to mar its wonderful effectiveness. Very large, perfect in form, and in every way a superior flower, the best yellow so far originated, and a bloom that gives absolute satisfaction. It was catalogued last season by leading growers at \$2.00 each. We are making the price as low as it can possibly be figured. \$1.75 each; 3 for \$4.70.

Reggie. Cherry-red. Fine, big, pleasingly formed flowers which, in color, make a charming contrast with the other four we are offering. A variety that has increased so splendidly in roots that we can make a very nice price on it.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Giant Purple, or Royal Purple. To complete the color scheme we include this giant, purple flower, which is also a seedling of Le Colosse, in a lively shade of royal purple. The flowers are perfect in form, excessively double, borne prolifically and have long, stiff stems.

60 cts each; 3 for \$1.70; 6 for \$2.90.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

A French type of dahlia unknown until a few years ago, at least in its modern perfection. The picture explains its form better than any words I might use, the row of short, rather narrow petals around the disc forming a frill, or collar, that is the reason for its name, which means "a little collar."

We have selected the three best:

Achievement, or John L. Linder. The largest "Collarette" dahlia, a clear, rich, velvety maroon, the "Collarette" snowy white, daintily overlaid with a faint shade of pinkish crimson. It takes but a little imagination to picture the wonderful effect of such a combination of color, making it a glorious Fall flower, produced in great profusion.

20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for 85 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

Directeur Rene Garard. A gigantic, imported French "Collarette," one of the gayest of its type, violet-purple, shaded and tipped white, and with a white Collarette, the flowers are unusually large and in great numbers, making an exceptionally fine cut-flower.

20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for 85 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

Virginia Lee. New and splendid, named for a New England young lady who is devoted to dahlias, and not, as might have been thought, from a truly Virginia Lee. A splendid flower, free-flowering, on long stems, the color a deep, velvety carmine, edged sulphur-yellow, the Collarette a paler shade of yellow.

45 cts each; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70 per dozen.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

This class includes the globular, or ball-shaped, dahlias, which are full to the center, the rays more or less quilled, with edges rolled inward, and with round tips; a species that is becoming



COLLARETTE DAHLIA

larger and more popular.

Mrs. Helen Hollis. Shown in our colored picture facing 208. Scarlet. A sensational flower, undoubtedly the largest and finest deep scarlet Show Dahlia in existence to-day. The plant is very sturdy with luxuriant foliage, sending up a great number of strong, stiff stems that support the enormous and magnificent flowers well above the leaves. Our illustration, or rather the oil painting done by our own artist from which our picture was made, show the color, but, in order to give a really good idea of the size it ought to have had the entire page to itself. In the printed picture the colors naturally are not so bright as those of the flower. The division last year sold at \$1.00 each. We are offering them this year at.

David Warfield. Cherry-red. An extra fine Show Dahlia and the only one of this color in our list. The best deep, dark cherry, the flowers unusually large, carried high above the foliage on stiff, strong stems. Rather new, and catalogued last season at \$1.00. We cannot produce it at very many pennies less, only enough to show you we sell a closer prices than anyone else.

Acquisition. Deep lilac. In this splendid flower, which is an especially good one for cut-flower purposes, the very large petals are cup-like. It is a great "acquisition" to this exclusive family, not actually new but one of the popular varieties to be found in every fancier's garden where only best flowers are grown.

35 cts each; 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.50; \$6.40 per dozen.

Golden Age. Sulphur-yellow. Except in color we could say everything of this flower that we have of "Acquisition," a shapely and artistic variety, one of the standard sorts that is always thought of by a dahlia man when picking out one of its color.

Robert Broomfield. Snow white. A tall, stately beauty always selected for his garden by one who knows by actual growing experience why it should be preferred over others of like form and color.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.50; \$2.70 per dozen.

Stradella. Purple-crimson. One of our dahlia grower's grandest seedlings, selected purely on merit, as one of the finest flowers in its class, of dark, purplish-crimson color. Very free flowering, on long strong stems.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Vivian. White, edged rose-violet. A sweet flower, a combination of color found, as a rule, only among the rhigh-priced novelties. Vivian is no exception to this rule, as it has been very highly rated and awarded. Everywhere it has found a welcome as a fine serviceable, pleasing flower.

30 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for \$1.50 per dozen.

Walter Hay. Orange-red. Catalogued by us last year as Walter Hart through a typographical error. It is a fine and perfectly beautiful Show Dahlia, of a sort of reddish-buff a handsome flower of ideal form, on good, long stalks. We enjoyed it in our gardens the past season, and it made a nice lot of roots for us although the supply is not yet large enough to enable us to get the price down to what we would like to make it. We made another mistake in proof reading last year, in getting the price wrong.

White Swan. Pearl White. A standard sort that every dahlia grower plants as a reliable and thoroughly reliable variety. It is a great producer of roots, so that we are able to make a low price on it which pleases us very much.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

THE EVER-DELIGHTFUL POMPON DAHLIAS

A favorite type of dahlia for cut-flowers, and a vase freshly in from the garden is as bright, cheerful and pretty a sight as one can imagine. The Pompons are the same form and similar in color to Show Dahlias, but, as a rule, the flowers are smaller and more abundantly produced. In fact the small, round flower in great numbers is its distinctive feature. Another characteristic is that the blooms last well, both on the plant and after cutting and placing in water.

Golden Queen. Selected as the most perfect yellow "pompon" so far originated, and our own grower had the happy fortune to develop it. In an authoritative list of the best twelve Pompons, Golden Queen is included. The flower is perfectly round, on good stalks, and in great numbers.

45 cts each; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70 per dozen.

Amber Queen. Amber, shaded apricot. You will find it in pretty nearly every catalogue you take up, because there is nothing better of the color, a rich, clear amber shaded an attractive apricot.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Little Dorothy. White, occasionally striped and blotched reddish orange. Showy and pleasing, produced in great abundance and in excellent form. One of the newer Pompon Dahlias, and entirely satisfactory.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Sunbeam. Crimson-scarlet. A rich, glowing color that brings light and cheer, adding charm to a group of dahlias in which white or yellow predominates, and perfects a bouquet.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

GIANT-FLOWERING SINGLE DAHLIAS

Personally, I am very fond of the Single-Flowering Dahlias; they are so wonderful in color, so dazzling, and, to me, so free from stiffness and formality. In the garden I always single them out as my favorites and a bouquet composed of them is a dream of fascinating beauty. Much has been done to increase the size of blooms of these single-flowering sorts, so that today they stand up well with their double sisters in popularity.

Mrs. J. C. Hance. A new one, and the best for the year. It is a large, well-rounded, white, delicately flushed with a trace of pink and tipped lightly with rose. Later on the entire flower is of a soft rose-pink. An early bloomer and perfectly charming,

50 cts each; 3 for \$1.40; 6 for \$2.65; \$5.00 per dozen.

Rose Pink Century. Rose-pink in color, a very large, handsome flower; given first place among singles of its color.

20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for \$1.50 per dozen.

Twentieth Century. One of the largest, most valuable and popular Single dahlias. At first it is intense, rosy crimson, gradually changing to white at both tips and base of the petals, the center of the petals a delicate blush-rose. Still later in the season the colors become lighter, almost pure white, suffused just a little with faint pink. A wonderful flower, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with an effect, in the garden, or cut in a vase, that can hardly be exceeded in attractiveness.

25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; 6 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per dozen.

Violette. Just how it comes that a flower of this lively shade of crimson came to be called "Violette," I cannot explain, unless it is that crimson naturally has just a tinge of purple in it. Or maybe there is a "little Violet" in the propagator's family. At any rate, it is a very beautiful flower, prolific in numbers, and planted by every one, because it gives such satisfaction and pleasure.

25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; 6 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per dozen.

Bargains In Mixed Dahlias

We have a splendid lot of dahlias, including many of the named varieties that we have catalogued here in the pages you have, we hope, just read through with interest, but in plowing, and in one way and another, the labels have been misplaced, so we just put all the roots together, rather than substitute, as is often done, we are sorry to say. Then we planted a lot of mixed divisions last Spring, and grew an elegant mixture of all sorts, sizes and colors, including a number that we no longer know the names of, having never catalogued them or looked them up. Undoubtedly included among these are some of the finest specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these splendid divisions. This is a grand opportunity for those who want a gorgeous display of flowers rather than names, get roots at a bargain price never before equalled.

As long as they last we will send them to our friends at:

15 Cts Each; \$1.35 a Dozen, Postpaid.

The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

MILADY'S FLOWER GARDEN

10 Selected Floral Novelties for 1922

With a Year's Subscription to Park's Floral Magazine, Only 25 Cents.

In presenting you with this collection we are entrusting you with very precious seed of one of the most beautiful and perfect flowers known to the Floral Kingdom, not just ordinary seeds of ordinary varieties, but included in every envelope is seed of specialties gathered from the world's most famous flower gardens to give you something unusually choice and that cannot be had in any other way.

Any one, with ordinary care and intelligence, can have beautiful flowers. We know you love flowers or you would not receive this Guide, but may we ask that extra care be taken of this collection—have the planting soil worked up very fine, just barely cover the larger seeds, excepting Nasturtiums and Sweet Peas, which may be planted deeper, and always press the finer seeds in with a smooth board or brick, lightly, covering all the bed with a piece of old muslin until they germinate, keep moist but not wet; do any necessary transplanting with care, first watering thoroughly so as to keep a ball of soil on the roots. Your yard will be the largest, handsomest blooms you have probably ever seen. We mail you a packet of each, together with a year's subscription to Parks Floral Magazine, for only 25 cents.

Please Get Up a Club of Four and We Will Send Your Collection and Subscription FREE For Your Trouble

ASTERS—Lady Lancaster. We grow a great deal of our own aster seed at Lapark. One strain is known as Lady Lancaster, exclusively for this particular collection. This year it is better than ever before, containing special strains of our yellow aster and giant astermums.

BEGONIAS and GLOXINIAS. This is indeed a prize packet, precious and expensive, because it contains only seed of the largest and handsomest tuberous begonias that we can buy in Europe, and gloxinias that are the best of the whole world, but we have included in the packet a few seeds of the new, magnificent **Narcissus Flowered Tuberous Begonias**, recognized in Europe as one of the most wonderful additions in the way of flowers for many years, and as yet very little known in America. On the back cover our artist has painted these begonias, as well as the gloxinias, perfectly. Do not look for very much seed in this packet, because we simply cannot spare it, or afford it, and congratulate you on getting any of it in this collection. Both these begonias and gloxinias can be dried off and sown again next spring in the garden, or they will bloom all winter in pots in the house.

CARNATION—Lapark Exhibition Marguerite. We do not like using so many adjectives, but how can it be avoided when one has something that is really better than anything else and more beautiful? The strain of carnations Marguerite, from which is produced our giant flowering, ever-blooming collections, is the most nearly perfect we can find anywhere. The flowers are red, white, pink, yellow and striped, well formed and each specimen exceedingly large and most of them densely double. After they have bloomed all Summer for you in the garden you can take them and pinch them back and pot for Winter blooming in the house. In the South, with slight protection, they will carry through the Winter.

GODETIA—Lapark Gay Ladies. We wish we might picture to our customer the magnificent beds of Godetia that it has been our pleasure to see in Europe. Certainly they will do just as splendidly in this country, and we hope to see them more generally grown. We have made up a fine collection of imported varieties, some of them double, the colors chiefly reds, pinks, whites and spotted. They are easily grown, do rather better on poor soil, and are of a smooth, satiny texture, the blooms literally smothering the plants.

NASTURTIUM—Oriental Carpet. Any one who is the proud owner of an Oriental rug need not be told that he abhors about every fascinating shade and color that the human brain can devise. The package of bedding Nasturtiums we send you is made up from a collection of our choicest named varieties in all colors and markings, and many of the flowers are never found in any other mixture.

PANSY—Painted Giants. We adhere to our chosen name for this collection, but for this year have added a few of some more great, huge, wonderful pansies, the finest product of the United States and Europe. When you grow these pansies, pick out the ones you like best and save the seed and develop a strain of Giants for yourself.

PETUNIAS—American Legion. Petunias need no description; every one knows them and loves them. But the American Legion strain contains many of the giant flowering varieties, some of them ruffled, others double, all the more beautiful. In no other collection will you find included seed of the fabulously expensive, new introductions. And you must not expect too much seed in the packet at any rate, because petunia seed is very small, difficult to obtain and very costly.

SWEET PEAS—Fluttering Fairies. A strain made up by us and catalogued for the first time two years ago, and added to every year until to-day we believe we are safe in saying that you cannot buy a package of mixed sweet peas containing a wider and more charming assortment of colors and markings of brilliantly large flowers.

VELVET TRUMPET. A particularly fine mixture of imported Salpiglossis of magnificent form, each plant bedded with a mass of large, beautiful, funnel-shaped flowers, penciled and veined in a most marvelous manner. They grow everywhere in Europe, and are so very attractive, 2 and 3 feet in height, graceful, bushy, the flowers in all shades of crimson, yellow and purple, vieing successfully with the orchid family.

INCUSION FLOWER. Another flower that is grown everywhere in Europe and that ought to be more popular in this country, and that will be as soon as it is better known, is Scabiosa, or Sweet Scabious, or Mourning Dove, as it is sometimes called. Its sweetness is so marvelous that even the bees haunt it, and its colors are so brilliant that it attracts the butterflies from everywhere around. Every shade of red, white, blue, pink, violet, yellow, is included, tall, dwarf, single and double. We have added some of the newly improved strains, making this the choicest mixtures probably ever offered.

Remember, we send all 10 packets, postpaid, together with a year's subscription to Park's Floral Magazine, published every month, and telling all about success with flowers, only 25 cents, or 5 collections and 5 subscriptions for only \$1.00.

Address, LAPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., LAPARK, PENNA.

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YOU HAPPINESS ALL THE YEAR.
10 FLORAL NOVELTIES WITH A YEAR'S
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